

FSC National Risk Assessment of Controlled Wood for Ukraine

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

Version	V1-1
Code	FSC-NRA-UA V1-1
National approval	National Risk Assessment Working Group of Ukraine Date: July 12, 2017
International approval	FSC International Center: Policy and Standards Unit Date: 15 December 2017
International contact	Name: Pavlo Kravets Email address: p.kravets@ua.fsc.org
Period of validity	Date of approval: 15 December 2017 Valid until: (date of approval + 5 years)
Body responsible for NRA maintenance	Pavlo Kravets, FSC Ukraine National Representative Phone: +38 044 223 68 45 Email: p.kravets@ua.fsc.org

Summary of risk for Ukraine by Indicators

Indicator	Functional Scale	Risk level
Controlled Wood Category 1. Illegally harvested wood		
1.1. Land tenure and management rights	Forests of state ownership subordinated to the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine (SAFRU)	Low risk
	Forests of communal and private ownership and of state ownership, subordinated to other entities	Specified risk
1.2. Concession licenses	Not applicable legislation	
1.3. Management and harvesting planning	Not applicable	Specified risk
1.4. Harvesting permits	Not applicable	Specified risk
1.5. Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	Not applicable	Specified risk
1.6. Value added taxes and other sales taxes	Not applicable	Specified risk
1.7. Income and profit taxes	Not applicable	Specified risk
1.8. Timber harvesting regulations	Not applicable	Specified risk
1.9. Protected sites and species	Not applicable	Specified risk
1.10. Environmental requirements	Not applicable	Specified risk
1.11. Health and safety	Not applicable	Specified risk
1.12. Legal employment	Not applicable	Specified risk
1.13. Customary rights	Not applicable legislation	
1.14. Free, Prior and Informed Consent	Not applicable legislation	
1.15. Indigenous peoples' rights	Not applicable legislation	
1.16. Classification of species, quantities, qualities	Not applicable	Specified risk
1.17. Trade and transport	Not applicable	Specified risk
1.18. Offshore trading and transfer pricing	Not applicable	Low risk
1.19. Custom regulations	Not applicable	Specified risk
1.20. CITES	Not applicable legislation	
1.21. Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures	Not applicable legislation	

Indicator	Functional Scale	Risk level
Controlled Wood Category 2: Wood harvested with violation of traditional and civil law		
2.1. Forest sector is not linked with an open military conflict, including ones threatening national or regional security and/or linked with military control.	Not applicable	Low risk
2.2. Labor rights are upheld including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.	Not applicable	Specified risk
2.2.a. Ban on self-organization and collective bargaining	Not applicable	Specified risk
2.2.b. Forced labor	Not applicable	Low risk
2.2.c. Worst forms of child labor	Not applicable	Low risk
2.2.d. Discrimination based on sexual / racial / religious grounds	Not applicable	Low risk
2.2.e. Health safety under conditions of radioactive contamination	Forests that may potentially be a source of radioactively contaminated wood from regions and enterprises listed in Appendix 3	Specified risk
	Forests from all other regions and enterprises, which are not listed in Appendix 3	Low risk
2.3. Rights of indigenous peoples and traditional peoples are obeyed	Not applicable	Low risk
Controlled Wood Category 3: Wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities		
3.0. Data available are sufficient for: a) Determination of HCV presence for each HCV, AND b) The assessment of the threats to HCVs from forest management activities.	Not applicable	Low risk
3.1. HCV 1	All forests that are located outside the boundaries of Nature Reserve Fund (NRF) objects	Specified risk
	All forests that grow within the boundaries of NRF objects	Specified risk
3.2. HCV 2	Not applicable	Low risk
3.3. HCV 3	Not applicable	Specified risk

Indicator	Functional Scale	Risk level
3.4. HCV 4	Mountain protective forests with limited use regime	Specified risk
	All protective forests except for mountain protective forests with limited use regime	Low risk
3.5. HCV 5	Not applicable	Low risk
3.6. HCV 6	Forests that are zoned for protection of environmental, scientific, historical and cultural values	Low risk
	Forests that are zoned for maintenance of recreational, health-improving, protective values, and exploitation forests	Specified risk
Controlled Wood Category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use		
4.1. Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less), OR Conversion is illegal at the national or regional level on public and private land.	Not applicable	Specified risk
Controlled Wood Category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted		
5.1. There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees.	Not applicable	Low risk

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1. Background information

The purpose of this document is to provide risk assessment of sourcing wood from unacceptable categories of wood in Ukraine, according to the FSC-PRO-60-002a V 1-0 FSC National Risk Assessment Framework.

Timeline of the NRA development

Main activities	Expected completion date (for completed steps)	Comments
Start of the process	February 2015	
Updated proposal for NRA and its approval	April 2015	
Gathering information	June 2015	
First draft of NRA	September 2015	
Review first draft by international consultants	October 2015	
First draft submission to PSU	December 2015	
Feedback analysis	July 2016	
Submission of NRA 1st draft version 2 to FSC IC	by end-September 2016	

Main activities	Expected completion date (for completed steps)	Comments
PSU review 1st draft version 2 of NRA	by mid-November 2016	
Development and submission of NRA 1st draft version 3 to FSC IC	by mid-December 2016	
1-st public consultation of draft NRA	January-March 2017	
Interested stakeholders meeting (optional)	January-March 2017	
Feedback analysis	by mid-April 2017	
NRA final draft development	by end-July 2017	
Review by international consultants	by mid-September 2017	
PSU review final draft	by mid-September 2017	
Implementation of required amendments (if any)	October 2017	
NRA approval	December 2017	

National Risk Assessment Working Group

Name	Membership chamber	Qualifications	Contact details
Ruslan Derechynskiy, "All-Ukrainian Wood Processing Industry Association"	Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director of Association and owner of CoC/CW certified company "Zunamy"; - Member of Public Council of the State Forest Resources Agency in Ukraine; - 5 years' experience with use of CoC and CW standards in country. 	<p>Volyskiy region, Rozhyche, Selyanska str., 48A T.: +38 03368 969 06 Mob.: +38 050 378 06 19 ruslan.derechinsky@gmail.com</p>
Yurii Medvedev, Association of Furniture and Timber Processing Companies "Mebliderevprom"	Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of Association that includes CoC/CW certified companies; - Nearly 30 years' experience in management of wood-processing and furniture enterprises; - Member of Public Council of the State Forest Resources Agency in Ukraine. 	<p>Kyiv, Mashynobudivna str., 37 T.: +38 067 363 77 30 asso.meblidp@gmail.com</p>

Name	Membership chamber	Qualifications	Contact details
Roman Volosyanchuk NGO “Danube-Carpathian Programme”	Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PhD in Forestry; - Coordinator of WWF forest project in Ukraine; - More than 10 years’ experience at FM certification; - Coordinator of HCVF Toolkit for Ukraine; - Coordinator of IUCN activities under the FLEG II programme; - Member of Public Council of the State Forest Resources Agency in Ukraine; - Participant of first NRA CW process. 	Lviv, Mushaka str. 42, Mob.: +38 096 534 30 54 volosyanchuk@yahoo.com
Oksana Stankevych NGO “Ecosphere”	Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President of ecological organization specializing in sustainable forestry; - More than 10 years’ experience in forest certification; - Participant of first NRA CW process; - Member of National Initiative for National Standard Development (2006-2008). 	Uzhgorod, 8 Bereznya str. 46, office 215 T.: +38 0312 619622 ostankevych@hotmail.com
Stepan Kryvovyazyy Central Committee for Labor Unit of Forestry Workers of Ukraine	Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of Labor Unit of Forestry Workers; - Participant of first NRA CW process; - Member of National Initiative for National Standard Development (2006-2008); - Member of Public Council of the State Forest Resources Agency in Ukraine. 	Kyiv, Bratyslavska 50, T.: +38 044 512-26-12 proflis@fpsu.org.ua
Igor Soloviy NGO “Green Cross	Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doctor of Sciences in Economics of Natural Resources; - Member of NGO concerned with local community access to forest resources; - Participant of first NRA CW process; 	Lviv, Chornovola 4, office 28 T.: +38 032 244 56 07 soloviy@yahoo.co.uk

Name	Membership chamber	Qualifications	Contact details
		- 6 years of experience in forest certification.	

Consultation with interested stakeholders was carried out at all stages of development of the National Risk Assessment for Controlled Wood for Ukraine, namely:

- by conducting enlarged meetings of the working group on development of the National Risk Assessment for Controlled Wood for Ukraine with participation of interested stakeholders;
- by organizing public consultations with a 60 days duration as a mandatory stage in the NRA development.

Within the framework of public consultations on the NRA draft, regional seminars were organized, allowing participation by representatives of forestry and wood-processing enterprises, public organizations, scientific and educational establishments. The majority of the remarks, comments, and suggestions on NRA were received during these seminars through the 60-days public consultation process.

Among the key issues raised by the interested stakeholders during the working group enlarged meetings and the public consultations, were:

1) within Category 1: the issue of enforcing applicable legislation in Ukraine in the context of various Indicators of this Category, including consideration of environmental requirements during economic activities, process of forest management and harvest planning, as well as issues of labor protection and safety, compliance with labor legislation;

2) within Category 2: the issue of upholding rights of forestry enterprises' employees in Ukraine, including those defined by the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;

3) within Category 3: the issue of identification and classification of High Conservation Values, taking into account existing forest categories identified in Ukrainian legislation, as well as enforcing legislative requirements for conservation of forests with special environmental and protection value (including those belonging to the nature reserve fund), with special consideration for the results of risk assessment within Category 1 (Indicators 1.9, 1.10);

4) within Category 4: the issue of the legislative framework and existing practice of conversion of forests to non-forest land categories in Ukraine.

The above questions were resolved by:

- strengthening the justification for conclusions regarding the level of risk for all the Categories of Controlled Wood by increasing the quantity and diversity of information sources used. In particular, this relates to the use of public reports, articles and comments produced by independent observers, NGO publications, official statistical information from state authorities provided in response to submitted requests. In line with the precautionary approach, and to ensure impartiality of the conclusions regarding risk levels, preference was given to independent information sources as well as to those with greater public trust (for example, preference was given to information on wage arrears at forestry enterprises provided by Central Committee of Trade Union of Forestry Employees);

– additional involvement of experts with appropriate qualifications to substantiate risk levels for Categories and HCV 4.

In particular, by taking into account the specified conclusions within Categories 1 2 and the precautionary approach, and by using for justification primarily independent information sources, specified risk was designated for Indicators related to environmental requirements during management activity, process of forest management and harvest planning, as well as issues of labor protection and safety and compliance with labor legislation.

Conclusions on risk assessment for Indicators 1.9, 1.10 of Category 1 and Indicators for Category 3 in terms of potential threats to biodiversity were harmonized. Also, Emerald Network objects were included to the list of High Conservation Values within Category 3, and threats to such objects were assessed. The argumentation of assessing threats to HCV 4 was strengthened by consideration of the impact of economic activities on protective functions of forests

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

The experts involved in risk assessment processes and development of Control Measures meet the requirements of FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 «FSC National Risk Assessment Framework».

Name	Category	Qualifications	Contact details
Alla Oborska	1, 2	PhD in Forestry. More than 20 years of practice in forest management in state and municipal forestry enterprises. Possesses expert knowledge on legality and law enforcement in forestry on national and local levels. Her expertise in the ENPI-FLEG II program concerns local community dependent from forests based on knowledge of local communities' rights and conflicts pertaining to access to forest resources.	+380975565335 alla_oborska@ukr.net
Myhaylo Golub	1	Master of Forestry. More than 25 years of practice in forest management in state and municipal forestry enterprises. Possesses expert knowledge of legality and law enforcement on national and local levels. Myhaylo runs his own consultancy focusing on risk assessment and verification audits in different zones of country for CoC/CW certified companies.	+380985114537 mg.golub@ukr.net
Georgiy Bondaruk	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.6	PhD in Biology. More than 30 year of expertise in research and consultancy services in forestry. For the last 15 years Georgiy has focused on forest certification, forest ecosystems and HCVF issues. His is an author of FM certification guidance and a lead expert for developing a draft NFSS for Ukraine, in particular concerning HCVs. Georgiy was a drafter of category 3 for currently valid CW NRA Ukraine (FSC-CWRA-014-UA). Now he is a leading auditor at NEPCon.	+380675036995 gb60@ukr.net
Yurii Shparyk	3.4	Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Over 30 years of experience in the sphere of research and teaching	+380961029793 yuriy.shparyk@gmail.com

Name	Category	Qualifications	Contact details
		in forestry. During the last 15 years, he has specialized in questions of sustainable forest management, including the context of forest certification requirements, forest management for water catchment areas, structure and dynamics of virgin forests.	
Brian Milakovsky	3.1, 3.2	MSc in Forestry. An international expert on HCV. Possesses experience in identifying and allocating HCVs in Ukraine and Russia. WWF International consultant on intact forest landscapes, develops scientifically and socially sound approaches to conservation of intact forest landscapes within FSC certification.	milakovsky@gmail.com +380665821329
Ivan Lakyda	4, 5	PhD in Forestry. About 10 years of experience in research of ecosystems services and climate change in forestry. Participant of ClimaEast Project and cooperation with Ecosystem Services and Management Program of IIASA. Possesses expertise in forest land conversion and adaptive forest management.	+380677716818 ivan.lakyda@gmail.com

The experts involved in the risk assessment processes and development of Control Measures for Ukraine meet the requirements of annex A «Minimum requirements for qualifications of experts to be involved in risk assessment processes and the establishment of Control Measures» FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 «FSC National Risk Assessment Framework»:

1. Experts involved in risk assessment for category 1 have expert knowledge on legality in the forestry sector at the national and local level. They were assessed based on demonstrated experience and education in the relevant area (including forestry).
2. Expert involved in risk assessment for category 2 has:
 - a) expert knowledge on traditional and human rights in Ukraine, assessed based on confirmed experience and education in the relevant area (including forestry);
 - b) knowledge of existing conflicts pertaining to traditional rights;
 - c) confirmed experience in consultation with local communities.
3. Experts involved in risk assessment for category 3 have:
 - a) expert knowledge on the presence, distribution and threats to HCVs in Ukraine (with a focus on forest ecosystems) confirmed by conservation experience and education;
 - b) expert knowledge of forest management practices in Ukraine, assessed based on confirmed experience and education in the relevant area (including forestry).
4. Expert involved in risk assessment for category 4 and 5 has expert knowledge about forest management practices in Ukraine, based on confirmed experience and education in the relevant area (including forestry).

3. National Risk Assessment maintenance

Pavlo Kravets, FSC Ukraine National Representative will operate as a body responsible for NRA development and maintenance.

Updates of the NRA will be implemented according to need and at least every 5 years. In the case of an update, the NRA will be given a new, 2nd level version number (e.g., V1-1, V1-2) by the responsible body.

Update(s) may include but are not limited to: update of links on information sources, adding information sources and maps and amending typographic or translation mistakes.

The updated NRA will be sent to FSC for approval, along with an application letter including a description and justification for changes made.

The revision process will be conducted in accordance with the requirements for NRA development outlined in FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0 “The development and approval of FSC national risk assessments”.

For each revision of the NRA a new 1st level version number will be given (e.g., V2-0, V3-0).

No later than 6 months prior to the end of the validity period of the NRA, the body responsible for NRA maintenance will submit a report summarizing the results and conclusions of the ongoing review process to FSC.

FSC will make a decision regarding re-approval and communicate it accordingly.

4. Complaints and disputes regarding the approved National Risk Assessment

The NRA contains a mechanism for handling complaints or disputes related to NRA development and maintenance process.

In cases of identified violations regarding development and maintenance of the NRA on the national level in Ukraine, interested stakeholders may express complaints by directing them to FSC International.

The documented mechanism for handling complaints is aimed at achieving solutions at the national level, and based on FSC-PRO-01-009 “Processing formal complaints in the FSC certification scheme”.

Accordance with the procedure FSC-PRO-01-009 “Processing formal complaints in the FSC certification scheme” formal complaints shall be submitted for the attention of the FSC Director General.

A formal complaint shall be submitted by sending a formal complaint letter in one of the official FSC languages.

Supporting evidence to the formal complaint may be submitted in digital format through email, or as hard copies sent by fax or mail.

The formal complaint shall:

- ✓ contain the name and contact information of the complainant and be signed by the legal representative of the complainant or by the individual in question;
- ✓ specify the issues of the formal complaint and any breach of requirements;
- ✓ contain evidence to support each element or aspect of the formal complaint;
- ✓ indicate what steps were taken to resolve the issues prior to lodging the formal complaint;
- ✓ contain an agreement to adhere to the terms and provisions of procedure FSC-PRO-01-009 “Processing formal complaints in the FSC certification scheme”.

Only formal complaints that meet all the above conditions will be evaluated.

Receipt of the formal complaint will be acknowledged by the recipient and all information will be forwarded to the FSC Director General within ten (10) days.

The FSC Director General confirms the acceptance or rejection of the formal complaint within ten (10) days of its receipt, based solely on compliance with the elements described above.

The FSC Director General appoints an impartial “Complaints Panel” within thirty (30) days of accepting the formal complaint.

The Complaints Panel examines the evidence substantiating the formal complaint and communicates its evaluation and final decision to the FSC Director General within sixty (60) days after the panel has been appointed.

Requirements regarding formation of the “Complaints Panel” are determined in Part 4 FSC-PRO-01-009 “Processing formal complaints in the FSC certification scheme”.

The decision of the Complaints Panel will be final and binding for all parties involved in the complaint.

All incoming and outgoing correspondence, including final decisions and follow-up actions will be filed in electronic and/or hard copy and maintained for a period of at least seven (7) years.

FSC IC will periodically evaluate the processing of formal complaints in the FSC Certification System and assess if there are improvements needed to the system to prevent future complaints of a similar nature.

5. List of key interested stakeholders for consultation

Participation of interested stakeholders in development of the NRA was assured in all stages of this process. In particular, interested stakeholders participated in open, enlarged meetings of the Working Group on development of NRA of controlled wood for Ukraine. In addition, interested stakeholders were informed of the possibility to present their remarks, comments and suggestions regarding the NRA draft within the 60-days public consultation period. That is, at any stage of development of the NRA, any group of interested stakeholders, which has relevance from the perspective of NRA development (taking into account national/regional conditions), could participate in this process.

The key interested stakeholders that participated the consultation regarding the NRA were the following:

1. Stakeholders representing economic interests:
 - permanent forest users;
 - representatives of forest workers and forest industries;
 - certificate holders.
2. Stakeholders representing social interests:
 - NGOs involved in or with an interest in social aspects of forest management and other related operations;
 - forest workers;
 - members of trade unions of forestry enterprises;
 - representatives of local government bodies, which are involved or have expressed an interest in forest management.
3. Stakeholders representing environmental interests:

- NGOs involved or with an interest in the environmental aspects of forest management.
- 4. FSC-accredited certification bodies active in Ukraine.
- 5. Regional bodies of the central executive authority for forestry and hunting.
- 6. Experts with expertise in Controlled Wood categories.
- 7. Educational and research institutions.
- 8. Working Group on development of National Forest Stewardship Standard for Ukraine.

6. Risk assessment

Assessed territory – Ukraine

The Controlled Wood Risk assessment is based on information obtained from open sources, including reports of research and nongovernmental organizations, mass-media publications, normative and legal regulations of Ukraine, and consultation with experts. It was conducted for the whole territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders.

There are the following exceptions from this assessment:

- the zone of exclusion and unconditional (mandatory) resettlement that has undergone radioactive contamination due to the catastrophe at Chernobyl NPP, where a high risk of formation of radioactively contaminated wood persists;
- forest areas, not allotted to permanent forest users.

On these territories organizations may conduct Extended company risk assessment.

Two regions of Ukraine are identified as those with “Specified risk”. The only measure of risk mitigation in this case is exclusion of suppliers from these regions. The regions mentioned above are the following:

- Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation, which is temporarily out of the jurisdiction of Ukraine;
- Zone of the Antiterrorist operation on territories of Donetsk and Lugansk regions, which is identified as a zone of armed conflict, where norms of Ukrainian legislation, including forestry-related legislation, are temporarily not enforceable.

The three regions mentioned above are depicted in Fig. 1.



Fig. 1. Map of Ukraine with red zones depicting the “Specified risk” areas and a blue zone excluded from the National Risk Assessment (as of 11.07.2017)¹

By taking into account the information obtained about every indicator and comparing it with “threshold values”, the risks for different types were designated: “Low risk” or “Specified risk”. Based on this, recommended and/or mandatory “Control measures” were developed, which are directed towards mitigating the risk of purchasing non-eligible wood by customers.

The National risk assessment concerns wood only, and does not concern non-timber forest products.

¹ Information source: <http://mediarnbo.org/2017/07/11/mapa-ato-11-lipnya-2017/>

6.1 Category 1: Illegally harvested wood

Expanding the concept of illegally harvested wood to all applicable laws related to logging increases the instances in the full supply chain when the risk of illegality can occur. Determining the risk level for this category was difficult not only because of the low level of enforcement, but also because of the imperfection of the current legislation and the existence of conflicts between laws. Thus, the low efficacy of some legislation is not caused by the activity or inactivity of permanent forest users, but by multiple interpretations of the same laws.

The presence of a single vertical state forestry administration responsible for forest management on an area of 7.6 mln. ha (73% of all the forests of Ukraine) would suggest a rigorous system of forest protection and control by law enforcement and other regulatory authorities. This led to the selection of appropriate functional scales for specific indicators and identification of low risk for specific indicators. However, due to discrepancies in the information obtained from official (state or departmental statistical reporting) and independent sources (international projects and programs, publications by reputable NGOs and experts) and in compliance with the precautionary approach the risk was identified as specified for other categories of indicators.

Assessments of forest law enforcement conducted by international organizations were taken into account, in particular the low government effectiveness and regulatory quality noted by the World Bank [1] and a high level of perception of corruption according to the organization Transparency International [2].

The analysis and discussion of the results with members of the working group and interested parties indicates the existence of multiple weak points in forest legislation, which create a risk of entry of illegal timber into the supply chain. These include abuses in the inventory and marking processes, the timber harvesting process, and the timber sale process, especially when it involves direct contracts. These “weak points” were the cause of all cases in which the risk was determined as “specified”. The Working Group has approved a number of measures to minimize risks, including both mandatory and recommended measures aimed specifically at preventing the illegalities at the earliest stages of inventory and marking of felling areas.

In Ukraine, there were issues of illegal amber mining identified. During the NRA development period, at Working Group and expert meetings these issues of illegal amber mining were brought up and discussed. Illegal mining of amber was not directly reflected in the NRA for Ukraine due to the following reasons:

1. Illegal mining of amber and its impact is not caused by forest management activity of enterprises, but rather by illegal activity of organized crime groups that cannot be stopped neither by the state forest guard nor by the state law-enforcement authorities.
2. Wood-logging is not an aim of such activity but rather is a side product of amber mining. A large part of wood is left in forest, or used as fuel or construction material for mining purposes.
3. The proposed control measures along the entire chain of custody are sufficient for avoiding ingress of wood originating from locations where amber is mined. These issues will be further monitored through the complaint mechanism and during the NRA maintenance.

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
1.1. Land tenure and management rights	3-6	<p>Low risk: Ownership rights and land tenure rights for forestry lands are clearly regulated by Forest code and Land code. Documentary evidence of these rights are represented by the State act for right of permanent use of land plots, Certificate of ownership rights, Excerpt from the State Register of rights to real estate. Transitional provisions of the Forest code determine that if state acts on the right of permanent use of land plots cannot be presented by state forestry enterprises, the right to land previously provided may be confirmed by such documents as the plan and cartographic materials for forest inventory. Forest inventory with plan and cartographic materials is conducted in all forests of Ukraine [4].</p>	Forests of state ownership subordinated to the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine (SAFRU)	<p>The risk under this indicator is assessed as Low (threshold 1 applies)</p> <p>Land tenure and management rights are clearly determined in the legislation. Only for state owned enterprises, the Forest code recognizes forest inventory documentation as land management documents. The identified information sources confirm implementation of this legislation; forest inventory covers all forests.</p> <p>Owing to this provision, all state enterprises subordinated to SAFRU have documentary evidence of land-use rights for forestry lands.</p>	Not applicable
	4, 7	<p>Specified risk: For state enterprises which are not subordinated to SAFRU there are no uniform legal requirements on setting land tenure and management rights.</p> <p>The legal procedure of acquiring land tenure and ownership rights for forestry lands for communal enterprises is considerably more complicated than for state enterprises. Plan and cartographic materials for forest inventory are not a confirmation of the right of permanent use. According to research conducted in the framework of the FLEG II program, in particular by expert [7], the necessary documents are absent or cover only part of forest areas granted for permanent use. On lands of private property, there is a risk of misuse of land.</p>	Forests of communal and private ownership and of state ownership, subordinated to other entities	<p>The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)</p> <p>According to the information sources, there is a shortage of documentary evidence of land tenure and management rights for communal, private and state enterprises that are beyond SAFRU jurisdiction as a result of complicated legislative procedure.</p>	<p>M: purchase of wood from suppliers that have documentary evidence of tenure and management rights for forestry lands;</p> <p>VER: documentation of a supplier (State act for right of permanent use of land plot and/or Certificate of ownership rights and/or Excerpt from the State Register of rights to real estate and/or other documents) confirming tenure and management rights for areas from which the wood is sourced.</p>
1.2. Concession licenses	8-10	<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>According to the applicable Law of Ukraine "On concessions" [10], forestry enterprises are not recognized as objects, which can be conveyed into concession.</p> <p>Ukrainian scientists [8] and experts of FLEG II program [9] are categorically against any possibilities for giving forests out as concessions.</p>			

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
1.3. Management and harvesting planning	6, 11-16	Specified risk: Forest inventory and monitoring are conducted at the national level. Planning of forest management and harvest by forestry enterprises must be conducted on the basis of forest inventory materials (Project of organization and implementation of forestry activities). The limit of wood harvest is determined by the allowable cut and a plan of sanitary and forest health improvement measures. On the basis of forest inventory materials and appropriate inspections, annual volumes of final harvest and forest tending harvests are planned. They must not exceed the volumes specified in the annual allowable cut. Approval by the state authorities is obligatory. In general, legislation on conducting forest inventory and approval of annual allowable cut is followed. At the same time, representatives of non-governmental nature conservation organizations [11] provide documentary confirmation of a fact that during planning of harvests, namely, selective sanitary cuts, economic motives take precedence over proper silvicultural practices laid out in the legislation. At the same time, forestry specialists explain the increasing volume of sanitary cuts by the presence of large areas of forest stands that suffer from diseases and infestations [14].	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies) The information sources prove that in general, the legislation about conducting forest inventory and approval of annual allowable cut is followed; nevertheless, according to evidence provided by non-governmental nature conservation organizations, some sanitary cuttings are planned in violation of legislation and/or silvicultural requirements.	M: purchase of wood from suppliers that follow the legal requirements when planning forest management and harvest activities; VER: 1. Selective check ² of wood at harvest areas, where sanitary cuts are appointed, by organization's representatives ³ or independent experts ⁴ confirms necessity of carrying out of the corresponding cuts. 2. Acts of state controlling bodies ⁵ confirming that the environmental legislation has been followed and confirming the absence of violations during planning of harvests. 3. Interested stakeholders survey provides evidence of objectivity of planning of sanitary cuts. R: Setting a limit for sourcing wood from sanitary cuts.
1.4. Harvesting permits	For this category the sources provide different evidence concerning risks:		Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	
	17, 18	Low risk: Right to conduct wood harvest is granted exclusively to forest user by special permission (forest cutting ticket). In order to obtain the permitting document for wood harvest (forest cutting ticket), forest users apply to a licensing authority and provide materials of allotment		According to the identified official information sources, facts of improper issuance or counterfeiting of forest cutting tickets are rare and of technical nature. Nevertheless, in publications by non-governmental ecological organizations it is stated that the process of	M: sourcing wood from suppliers, which have received harvesting permits in a legitimate way.

² Hereinafter: selective check – check of 2% (but not less than one item) of some objects from their total quantity during the current year, selected by random sampling.

³ Organization's representatives have to conform to the requirements of FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1 Appendix C "Minimum requirements for expert qualification".

⁴ It is recommended that the experts conform to requirements of the standard. At the same time, it is expected that the national Working Group will refine (approve) them and determine a list of experts. The proposed candidates and their contacts will be publicized in sources available for certificate holders.

⁵ Hereinafter: acts of checks performed during the last two calendar years.

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
	12, 13, 19-25	<p>and mensuration of cutting areas. Permits are issued by centers (offices), which provide administrative services of local government authorities [17, 18]. The current procedure for this process is characterized as multi-level and strict, which prevents unauthorized substitution or counterfeiting of this document.</p> <p>Control of law enforcement is performed in course of state control of conservation, protection, use and restoration of forests. There are established threshold values of indices⁶, which allow for determining whether the allotment and mensuration are satisfactory.</p> <p>Specified risk: The official statistics show that illegal logging is about 0.2% of harvested wood [21, 22], while according to unofficial sources - up to 20% [19, 20, 23-25]. Most abuses are recorded during obtaining permits for conducting sanitary cuts, including through acts of corruption [11].</p> <p>Directly during allotment of harvest areas there are violations related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - allotment of logging sites of larger area, than it is recorded in the documents; - understatement of diameters, height categories, log grade; - substitution in documents of tree species which require higher rent payment with other tree species; - discrepancy of trees designated for felling with those authorized in official documents. <p>Cases of actual timber harvesting without issuing a forest felling ticket by third parties or employees of a forest enterprise (unauthorized logging) are relatively frequent [24].</p>		<p>obtaining permitting documents for cuts, especially sanitary cuts, is often accompanied by law violations and corruption. The same sources indicate occasions of abuses of administrative authority at the stage of issuance of harvest permits and harvest limits for objects of the Nature Reserve Fund, resulting in exceeding the limits of authorized harvest or harvest without the necessary permits.</p> <p>Substantial discrepancies between the official statistics and other information sources concerning illegal (particularly unauthorized) cuts do not allow for low risk designation</p>	<p>VER: 1. Acts of inspection and inventory of allotment and mensuration of harvest areas by public authorities and/or checks by independent experts confirm absence of abnormalities in allotment and mensuration of harvest areas⁷.</p> <p>2. Acts of state control bodies on verification of compliance with environmental legislation confirm legality of obtaining harvest permits.</p> <p>3. Desk audit by organization representatives or independent experts confirms presence and compliance with limits of use of forest resources in territories of NRF of national and local importance.</p> <p>4. Interested stakeholders survey confirms absence of illegal (including unauthorized) logging by the enterprise.</p> <p>5. Reporting documentation of forest users confirms observance of limits on forest resources use within the boundaries of territories and objects of the NRF of national and local significance</p>

⁶ Documents that establish thresholds of satisfactory allotment and mensuration of harvest areas for enterprises subordinated to SAFRU are Order of State Forestry Agency of Ukraine "On Approval of the Methodological guidelines on allotment and mensuration of harvest areas, issuance of forest felling tickets and revision of harvest areas in forests of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine" dated 21.01.2013 number 9; for other forest users – Order of State Forestry Committee of the Council of Ministers of USSR "Guidelines for allotment and mensuration of harvest areas in forests of the USSR" dated 27.12.1968.

⁷ Threshold values established in documents, referred in footnote.

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
	11	Specified risk: For objects of Nature Reserve Fund (NRF) of national and local significance, located on lands of permanent forest users, additional permits and limits on the use of forest resources are required. The complicated procedure for obtaining them leads to cases of wood harvest without obtaining these permits or in excess of the permitted volume. There are cases of corruption in obtaining permits and limits. Sometimes sanitary cuts are carried out within protected areas of biosphere reserves and national parks, where they are prohibited by law.			R: complete rejection of sourcing wood from logging carried out in NRF (nature reserve fund) areas.
1.5. Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	For this category the sources provide different evidence concerning risks:				
	26	Low risk: According to the State Fiscal Service, rent determined for forest users in tax declarations is paid regularly.	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies) According to official sources, the rent which is determined by forest users in tax declarations is paid regularly. However, unofficial sources provide evidence that its amount is often understated due to abuses during allotment and mensuration of harvest areas and illegal logging. Sometimes the requirements of the Tax Code regarding the necessary recalculations of rent are not fulfilled.	M: Sourcing wood from suppliers who assess and pay rent for special use forest resources without abuses and on time. VER: 1. Acts of inspection and inventory of allotment and mensuration of harvest areas by public authorities and/or checks by independent experts confirm absence of abnormalities at allotment and mensuration of harvest areas over thresholds. 2. Acts of inspection by the state fiscal authorities confirm accuracy of assessment of rent for special use of forest resources and its timely payment. 3. Selective check of harvest areas felled by organization representatives or independent experts confirms absence of non-felled or non-hauled wood. 4. Interested stakeholders survey confirms absence of illegal (including unauthorized) logging by the forestry enterprise itself.
	19-21	Specified risk: Forest users independently assess the amount of rent for special use of forest resources on the basis of allotment of cutting areas and a material and monetary assessment, in the course of which the total volume of wood is divided into industrial timber and firewood. The amount of rent is specified in harvesting tickets and is a subject to recalculation in the case of obtaining merchantable industrial raw material instead of (or together with) firewood as a result of actual harvest. In case of continued harvesting or tree hauling after expiry of forest felling ticket surcharges are imposed. There are cases of understating amounts of rent due to violations. The most widespread types of violations are incorrect assessment of volumes, species composition and size-quality characteristics of wood during allotment and mensuration of harvest areas, and illegal logging. Abuses also happen at the stages of recalculation according to results of actual harvest and surcharges in cases of prolongation of harvest or tree hauling after expiry of the forest felling ticket.			
For this category the sources provide different evidence concerning risks:		Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as		

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
1.6. Value added taxes and other sales taxes	26	Low risk: The current legislation provides electronic administration of VAT. Therefore, it is impossible to avoid payment of the assessed tax. The procedure requires of enterprises that they provide accrual of funds to the electronic account in the Treasury Department prior to filling-out and registration of a tax receipt on this account.		Specified (threshold 2 applies) According to official sources, it is impossible not to pay the assessed tax. However, there are cases of understatement of tax due to illegal sale of wood or sale with misstating of wood category, grade and volume.	M: sourcing wood from suppliers that do not commit violations when selling wood or illegal trade. VER: 1. Selective check by the organization representatives or independent experts that the quantitative and qualitative parameters of wood are correctly identified at point of sale. 2. Selective check by the organization representatives or independent experts of one vehicle that hauls wood products directly from the cutting area, confirms presence and correct processing of shipping documents. 3. Survey of interested stakeholders does not reveal cases of illegal sales of wood.
	19-21, 27-32	Specified risk: The assessed amount of VAT depends on quantity and price of goods subject to sales. Therefore, their underestimation reduces the total amount of VAT. Quite often abuses are recorded, which are associated with understating grade and volume of wood during sales by forestry enterprise (first link) [19-21], and illegal sales of wood [27-30]. Introduction of electronic timber accounting to forestry enterprises of the State Agency of forest resources of Ukraine does not fully protect from these abuses [31, 32].			
1.7. Income and profit taxes	19-21, 26-33	Specified risk: Permanent forest users – pay income tax, and forest users working under the simplified taxation system pay the single tax (a percentage of revenue). Revenues of forestry enterprise are primarily generated from sales of wood, so understating its grade and volume [19-21] or illegal sales [27-32], facts of which are often seen, affect the amount of profit.	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies) According to sources, there is an understatement of tax rate due to illegal sales of wood or legal sales of wood with misstatement of category, grade and volume.	M: Sourcing wood from suppliers that do not commit violations during sales of wood or illegal trade. VER: 1. Selective check by the organization representatives or independent experts that the quantitative and qualitative parameters of wood are correctly identified at point of sale. 2. Selective check by the organization representatives or independent experts of one vehicle that hauls wood products directly from the cutting area, confirms presence and correct processing of shipping documents. 3. Survey of interested stakeholders does not reveal cases of illegal sales of wood

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
1.8. Timber harvesting regulations	12, 13, 34-38	Specified risk: Legislative regulations that govern harvesting are often violated. This is regularly confirmed in official inspection documents (acts), which are performed by ecological and nature protective authorities [36-38]. There are violations of organizational and technical elements of logging (minimum periods between adjacency of harvest areas, maximum area of harvest, method of adjacency of harvest areas, orientation of logging sites, season of harvest) and poor quality of planning and organization of technological processes of logging operations (preparatory activities, cutting area preparation process, methods of logging, order of felling, and determination of environmental requirements). The maps of cutting areas are usually prepared in office conditions, and practical implementation of logging involves minimizing labor and materials cost, often ignoring environmental and other requirements [35].	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies) There are frequent violations of legislative regulations that govern harvesting, particularly concerning preparation of logging maps and strict adherence to their key elements.	M: Sourcing wood from suppliers which follow the requirements of legislative regulations on timber harvesting. VER: 1. Selective desk audit by organization representatives or independent experts confirms existence and proper use of logging maps in accordance with the current legal requirements. 2. Selective field check of logging site preparation by organization representatives or by independent experts confirms compliance by all actors (by employees or entities that conduct logging activities) with the key elements of logging map for the selected harvest area. 3. Selective field check by organization representatives or independent experts of one cutting area, for which there is a timber harvest inspection act, confirms compliance with the key elements of logging map of for the selected harvest area. 4. Acts of state control bodies regarding compliance with environmental legislation confirm absence of significant violations of legislative regulations that govern timber harvesting.
1.9. Protected sites and species	11, 39-45	Specified risk: The protection regime of a given nature reserve fund object, including rare and endangered species is defined in the object's passport and regime description. Facts of absence or improper processing of passports and protection obligations are rare and not systematic. Violations are related to insufficient efforts to enforce the protection regime (lack of signage, littering,	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies) According to sources, in NRF protected areas forest users commit violations of protection regulations, including illegal logging. The allowed logging often leads to substantial loss of forest ecosystems' protected values.	M: Sourcing wood from suppliers which fulfill protection obligations in protected areas of NRF. VER: 1. Acts of state control bodies on verification of compliance with environmental legislation confirm adherence to nature conservation legislation in protected areas of NRF.

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
		<p>cases of illegal (including unauthorized) logging⁸). The allowed logging in some cases leads to transformation of forest ecosystems and consequently affects the condition of protected species of plants and animals. Deforestation and unsustainable forest management are among the main threats to biodiversity [45]. Some NRF objects lack management plans; accordingly, zoning and land use regimes for each of the zones are not determined. Often information on restrictions (encumbrances) of land use rights on NRF lands are not properly reflected in the State Land Cadaster [42].</p>			<p>2. Selective field visit of organization representatives or independent experts confirms satisfactory condition of the protected objects, presence of border signage. 3. Survey of interested stakeholders confirms adherence to nature conservation legislation in protected areas of NRF. 4. Excerpt from the State Register of Real Property Rights to Real Estate confirms absence of restrictions (encumbrances) of land use for NRF objects. 5. Information on NRF territories and objects, as well as their zoning, should be obtained from the State Land Cadaster, the State NRF Cadaster or maps supplementing the respective Projects for territorial organization of the nature-reserve. R: complete rejection of sourcing wood from logging carried out in NRF areas.</p>
1.10. Environmental requirements	34, 41-45	<p>Specified risk: Legislation requires incorporation of nature conservation requirements in the course of harvesting. This should begin with inclusion in logging area maps. Compliance with these documents is mandatory. Often, however, logging area maps do not contain environmental requirements, or the requirements are not met in practice. The legislation does not allow to cut and damage trees and shrubs, listed in the Red Book of Ukraine, seed trees, “exceptional specimen” trees and other trees that are crucial for biodiversity conservation. These requirements are met in the majority of cases. Within reserve zones</p>	Not applicable	<p>The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies) Sources point to neglect and/or systematic violation of nature conservation requirements during logging. This, most likely, endangers environmental values.</p>	<p>M: Sourcing wood from suppliers which fulfill nature conservation requirements. VER: 1. Acts of state control bodies confirm compliance with nature conservation requirements during logging.</p>

⁸ Illegal logging – logging without a special permit or with a permit but of wrong plants, on wrong areas, of wrong quantities (exceeding the limit), during wrong terms (not the ones envisaged by the permit).
Unauthorized logging – a type of illegal logging – namely, cutting trees without a permit (forest felling ticket).

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
		of biosphere reserves and national nature parks there is a ban on cutting cavity trees. This requirement is sometimes ignored.			<p>2. Selective Desk audit by organization representatives or independent experts of logging area maps, both under development and completed, confirms incorporation of nature conservation requirements.</p> <p>3. Selective field verification of logging sites for which there are acts of inspection by organization representatives or independent experts, confirms compliance with nature conservation requirements.</p> <p>4. Information on NRF territories and objects, as well as their zoning, should be obtained from the State Land Cadaster, the State NRF Cadaster or maps supplementing the respective Projects for territory organization of the nature reserve.</p> <p>R: complete rejection of sourcing wood from logging carried out in NRF areas.</p>
1.11. Health and safety	22-25, 46	<p>Specified risk: Usually, all appropriate documents are prepared and processed in accordance with the applicable law, except for permits for high risk tasks. Violations occur due to low production standards, corporate culture and labor organization. They cannot be considered isolated. Workers are not always provided with clothing, footwear, in practice they neglect using helmets and reflective vests, and do not follow logging area harvest plans. Periodical cases of injury when performing logging operations, including fatalities, occur.</p> <p>For forest users⁹, where density of soil contamination by Cesium-137 of forest plots is over 1 Ci/km² (37 GBq), there is risk of health problems for workers as a result of</p>	Not applicable	<p>The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)</p> <p>Violations of requirements of occupational safety by forest users are frequent and this threatens the lives and health of workers during logging operations.</p>	<p>M: Sourcing wood from suppliers, which meet health and safety requirements.</p> <p>VER: 1. Desk audit by organization representatives or independent experts confirms that workers who are employed at logging sites have permits for high-risk work and personal accounting cards for clothing, footwear and safety equipment; availability and proper there is adherence to logging area maps, and radiation control measures are observed.</p>

⁹ A list of enterprises which may be a source of radioactive contamination is provided in Annex 3.

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
		<p>non-compliance with radiation measurement requirements.</p> <p>The problem of compliance with occupational safety requirements is even more critical for enterprises and individual entrepreneurs who provide logging services for permanent forest users. Logging area maps are often designed by officials of forest enterprises, and their conditions are not followed by entities providing logging services.</p>			<p>2. Selective field verification by organization representatives or independent experts logging sites confirms compliance with industrial safety requirements.</p>
<p>1.12. Legal employment</p>	<p>For this category the sources provide different evidence concerning risks 22-24, 48</p>	<p>Low risk: Rights guaranteed by fundamental ILO conventions are followed. All employees who have reached a certain age and are qualified to work on vehicles and machinery, are formally employed, wages paid on time, in an amount not lower than state guarantees, social security is guaranteed by proper payment by enterprises. Employees are free to join trade unions and to conclude collective agreements. Cases of violation of regulations are rare and immediately dealt with.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies) According to sources, rights guaranteed by fundamental ILO conventions are generally respected. However, there are cases of violation of labor legislation due to lack of state funding of forest management operations. Employees of contractors that perform logging are sometimes not officially employed and/or do not receive salaries timely or at rates lower than state guarantees.</p>	<p>M: Sourcing wood from suppliers which adhere to labor legislation. VER: 1. Reference issued by enterprise administration confirms absence of arrears of wages. 2. Survey by representatives of Organization or by independent experts of trade union workers and company administration confirms compliance with labor laws. 3. Survey by representatives of Organization or by independent experts of employees of contractors working on logging, confirms that they are officially employed, salaries are paid on time and are not lower than state guarantees.</p>
	<p>25, 47</p>	<p>Specified risk: Due to lack of budget funding wage arrears have occurred in some enterprises in the southern region, as well as payment of wages below the state guaranteed minimum and unpaid leave in violation of legislation. In contracting firms that perform logging, some workers are working without any formal employment and, therefore without social security; not all salaries are paid officially, which leads to underpayment of the unified social tax.</p>			
<p>1.13. Customary rights</p>	<p>49-56</p>	<p>Not applicable legislation A part of population of the territory of Ukraine under assessment, especially in mountainous regions of the Carpathians, have some customary rights. However, according to evidence provided by scientists-</p>			

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
		ethnographers, these rights do not indicate direct dependency of such communities on forests. Customary rights mainly coincide with the right of common use of forest resources. Special legislation for securing compliance with customary rights is absent.			
1.14. Free, Prior and Informed Consent	49-56	Not applicable legislation Special legislation for securing compliance with customary rights is absent. Accordingly, there is no provision of consent prior to transfer of forest management and customary rights to the forestry organization.			
1.15. Indigenous peoples' rights	49-56	Not applicable legislation On the assessed territory of Ukraine there are no officially recognized indigenous peoples. In scientific studies, Crimean Tatars, Krimchaks and Karaites living on the territory of Crimean Peninsula are considered indigenous peoples. This territory is highlighted separately in the risk assessment, with "specified risk" designated for all categories of controlled wood.			
1.16. Classification of species, quantities, qualities	27-32, 57-59	Specified risk: Violations regarding classification of species occur at the stage of harvest area allotment when tree species, for which the rent and sales price are higher are combined with lower-value species (cherry with birch, sycamore maple with maple, pine with spruce). This way the total amount of official receipts from sales of wood, rent, value added tax, and income tax are understated. The difference in prices of timber of different tree species is a source of corruption-related revenues for officials at forestry enterprises. A significant amount of violations are associated with understating grades and volumes of timber at time of sale. After the official ban on export of round wood, such high-value wood grades are massively exported under the guise of fuelwood or wood for technological needs. Numerous publications [57-59] call this a major corruption scheme of wood sales.	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies) Sources indicate cases of manipulation of species at time of allotment and mensuration of harvest sites over the established thresholds. These are significant corruption-related violations at assessment of quantitative and qualitative parameters of wood.	M: Sourcing wood from suppliers which do not tolerate violations at the stage of assessment of quantitative and qualitative parameters of wood. VER: 1. Acts of inspection of allotment and inventory of harvest sites by state control bodies and/or checks by independent experts confirm correct classification of tree species. 2. Selective visual verification by representatives of an Organization or by independent experts of allotted harvest sites provides evidence of correlation of allotment documents with actual tree species composition. 3. Selective verification by organization representatives or independent experts of acceptance of timber at one site confirms correct

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
					assessment of quantitative and qualitative parameters of the harvest site. 4. Selective checks of waybills by organization representatives or independent experts confirm correctness of classification.
1.17. Trade and transport	7, 27-32	Specified risk: Wood sales by all business entities are done on the basis of contract of sale of wood (forest products). The contract is usually accompanied by documents that determine size and quality product characteristics: invoices and specifications. Sales of roundwood by enterprises subordinated to the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine are done by means of an auction. Thus the wood sales contract is accompanied with auction certificate. At the auction, which takes place four times a year, all wood, which the forestry enterprise plans to harvest during the next quarter is represented. For enterprises of other subordination and for enterprises of communal ownership wood sale in an auction is not obligatory. Violations by enterprises subordinated to SAFRU concern non-compliance with requirements on selling all wood through auctions, which is subsequently sold under direct contracts. This may carry risks of corruption, including understating grades and volumes of timber. Enterprises of different departmental subordination and communal enterprises often sell wood without a contract for sale or with understatement of grades and volumes. Massive violations are related to timber transportation by roads without any logistics documents.	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies) According to sources, timber trade by all forest users is often accompanied by corruption abuses. There are numerous violations recorded related to timber transportation by road without any logistics documents.	M: Sourcing wood from suppliers, which trade with minimal risk of corruption. VER: 1. Selective verification by organization representatives or independent experts of one vehicle that transports timber directly from a harvest area, confirms presence and correct processing of logistics documents. 2. Desk audit by organization representatives or independent experts confirms existence of a valid contract for purchase and sales of wood. 3. Survey of Interested stakeholders proves absence of cases of illegal sales of wood. R: To source wood from forestry enterprises subordinated to SAFRU only through auctions.
1.18. Offshore trading and transfer pricing	60	Low risk: According to Ukrainian legislation the following operations are recognized as controlled operations: operations performed by taxpayers with associated nonresidents; foreign business transactions on sale of goods through non-resident commissioners. Forestry enterprises of state and communal ownership may not have any economic relations with associated non-residents. Foreign business transactions are carried out only under direct contracts.	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Low (threshold 1 applies) Forestry enterprises are not a subject to legislation on transfer pricing.	Not required

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
1.19. Custom regulations	61-65	<p>Specified risk: Customs clearance of timber cargo requires a number of documents, such as foreign economic contract, customs declaration, international commodity transportation documents, phytosanitary quarantine certificate, environmental declaration, certificate on content of radioactive substances, certificate of origin of timber and timber products made of it. The certificate of origin allows for retrieval of information on wood origin (forestry enterprise where the wood was harvested) and confirms fulfillment of requirements of the applicable legislation by that enterprise.</p> <p>Law enforcement bodies detect frequent illegal export of wood, including by means of facilitation by corrupt forestry officials and customs officers.</p> <p>Ukrainian Classification of goods in foreign trade distinguishes two codes for untreated wood: 4401 – fuel wood and 4403 – untreated timber (untreated industrial wood or timber). At the same time, the standards for quality assessment provide fuel wood, fuel wood for technological purposes and round timber. Untreated timber (code 4403) is temporarily prohibited for export. Through corrupt means, in the guise of wood which is allowed for export (fuel wood), banned round timber is exported.</p>	Not applicable	<p>The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)</p> <p>Sources indicate a high incidence of illegal export of timber related to corruption. Sometimes the prohibited for export category of wood is dispatched under the guise of a permitted category.</p>	<p>M: Sourcing wood from suppliers, which strictly follow customs legislation.</p> <p>VER: 1. Survey of administration of an enterprise by organization representatives or by independent experts proves that law enforcement and customs authorities have no complaints concerning its export activities.</p> <p>2. Selective Desk audit by organization representatives or independent experts of invoices confirms compliance of goods to UKTZED (Ukrainian Classification of goods in foreign trade) in cargo customs declarations.</p>
1.20. CITES	66, 67	<p>Not applicable for Ukraine due to lack of tree species included in Appendixes</p> <p>On the territory of Ukraine, there are no tree species listed in the CITES Appendixes. This is confirmed by "Classifier of tree species", which is used during forest mensuration, inventory and monitoring. This classifier provides a comprehensive list of all species of trees that grow in Ukraine and among them there are no CITES species. A full version of the classifier is included in a forest inventory database, which is not publicly available. As an example, we provide a reference to "Guidelines for forest inventory field work in Polissya region of Ukraine" [67] (Appendix 2, species of trees and shrubs).</p>			
1.21. Legislation requiring due	68	Not applicable legislation			

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
<i>diligence/due care procedures</i>		Ukraine has no legislation requiring procedures of due diligence system linked with wood products trade. Operators within the framework of Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 may implement such a system on voluntary basis.			

Risk assessment for the territory of Crimean Peninsula and for the Anti-Terrorist Operation zone

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
1.1. Land tenure and management rights		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
1.2. Concession licenses		Not applicable legislation			
1.3. Management and harvesting planning		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
1.4. Harvesting permits		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
1.5. Payment of royalties and harvesting fees		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
1.6. Value added taxes and other sales taxes		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
1.7. Income and profit taxes		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
1.8. Timber harvesting regulations		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
1.9. Protected sites and species		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
1.10. Environmental requirements		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
		operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict			
1.11. Health and safety		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
1.12. Legal employment		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
1.13. Customary rights		Not applicable legislation			
1.14. Free, Prior and Informed Consent		Not applicable legislation			
1.15. Indigenous peoples' rights		Not applicable legislation			
1.16. Classification of species, quantities, qualities		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
1.17. Trade and transport		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
1.18. Offshore trading and transfer pricing		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
1.19. Custom regulations		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 2 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
1.20. CITES		Not applicable for Ukraine due to lack of tree species included to Appendixes			
1.21. Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures		Not applicable legislation			

6.2 Category 2: Wood harvested with violation of traditional and civil law

Traditional rights are rights arising from long practice, from constant repetition of familiar or traditional actions at a similar frequency and continuity, which acquire the force of law within a geographical or sociological formation. They are also known under the definition of Customary rights. Civil rights – right or rights granted to a person on grounds of nationality. Such rights are inherent to every person in a society [56].

Civil rights are guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Economic Code of Ukraine (16.01.2003 № 436-IV), the Law of Ukraine "On Principles of Prevention and Combating Discrimination in Ukraine" (06.09.2012, № 5207-VI). Ukraine's labor legislation is directed at defense of civil rights of workers: Labor Code of Ukraine (10.12.1971, N 322-VIII); the Law of Ukraine "On Collective Agreements" (01.07.1993 № 3356-XII), the Law of Ukraine "On Public Associations" (16.06.1992, N 2461-XII); the Law of Ukraine "On Trade Unions, their Rights and Guarantees" (15.12.2005, N 3200-IV). Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted in first reading the Labor Code. Ukraine ratified ILO Conventions that establish fundamental principles and rights in labor.

Presence of an armed conflict led to designation of "Specified risk" for the respective parts of Luhansk and Donetsk regions for all categories, including category 2. The only measure in this case is exclusion of suppliers from these regions. For the rest of the state where the assessment was carried out, the information sources do not contain data about a wood export ban or any sanctions related to the forest sector, as well as participation of enterprises in sourcing or trade of "conflict wood" [69-75].

The analysis of information sources found no evidence of forced labor, prohibited forms of child labor, discrimination based on sex, racial or religious grounds [47, 48, 75-82]. In particular, the practice of litigation in Ukraine and the European Court of Human Rights has no precedents of cases involving forced labor, and according to the Ukrainian legislation labor of imprisoned persons is not considered as forced labor [78]. Frequent participation of children in reforestation actions has educational, voluntary character, is always conducted with consent or by encouragement from parents and does not fall under the definition of prohibited forms of child labor. In addition, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine adopted "Regulations on pupil instructional forestry", which regulates which works may involve children, considering the specifics of their age, and provides control over compliance with labor laws, safety rules, regulations, instructions, industrial hygiene and fire safety [81].

There were no facts found of obstruction of collective agreements at enterprises where work is performed by regular employees. However, in case when services are delivered by entrepreneurs (contractors), there are cases of working without formal employment, which makes it difficult to defend rights through collective bargaining [77]. In some enterprises, there are problems with labor legislation [47], which makes it impossible to designate "Low risk" for category 2.2.a.

As defined by the World Council of Indigenous Peoples, indigenous peoples are peoples who lived on the territory before colonization, which created a new state or states or extended jurisdiction of an existing state within which they live. Indigenous people do not control the national government of the state. According to this definition and to information sources, indigenous peoples do not reside within the evaluation area [55].

The issue of whether or not in there are citizens in Ukraine who have traditional lifestyles was considered in detail.

According to information sources, there is no direct dependency of communities on forests, although in some regions, particularly in mountainous regions of Carpathians, customary rights are inherent to a certain part of the population. However, these rights are fully ensured by legal right of public use of forest resources, stated in the Forest Code of Ukraine, which stipulates that citizens have the right of free stay, and of cost-free, without issuance of special permit, collection for their own consumption of wild plants, flowers, berries, nuts, mushrooms, etc. in forests of state and municipal property, and with the consent of the owner in the forests of private property [49-54].

A special problem for Ukrainian forest sector is radioactive contamination of forest lands after catastrophe at Chornobyl NPP [83, 84]. In light of this, the Indicator 2.2.e “Health safety under conditions of radioactive contamination” was added. For this Indicator, specified risk was designated for certain parts of regions and enterprises, which may potentially be a source of radioactively contaminated wood.

Overall, based on the values and nature of the risk, on all clauses, except 2.2.a and 2.2.e, the risk is assessed as low.

<i>Indicator</i>	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
2.1. Forest sector is not linked with an open military conflict, including ones threatening national or regional security and/or linked with military control.	69-75	Low risk: On the territory under assessment, except for Crimean Peninsula and zone of anti-terrorist operation, which are separated within the assessment, there is no armed conflict. This area is not a source of "conflict timber". The consolidated list of persons subject to sanctions of United Nations Security does not contain persons related to the forest sector of Ukraine. There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Ukraine.	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Low (thresholds 1-5 apply) 1) The area under assessment is not a source of conflict timber; 2) The country is not covered by the UN ban on timber exports; 3) The country is not covered by another international ban on timber exports; 4) Companies in the area under assessment are not involved in supply/trade of "conflict" wood. 5) Other available information does not contradict designation of "Low risk".	Not required
2.2. Labor rights are upheld including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.	22-25, 46-48, 75-84	According to sources, different levels of risk were identified for certain key provisions of rights set out in ILO declarations. In view of this, a subdivision on sub-indicators was implemented. The risk sub-indicators require different control measures. For a single sub-indicator, a functional scale is used.		The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 13 applies)	
2.2.a. Ban on self-organization and collective bargaining		Specified Risk: There is no evidence of existence of a ban on self-organization and collective bargaining. However, some workers, employed by individual entrepreneurs, are working without formal employment, and therefore cannot conclude a collective agreement officially. There are cases of violation of applicable labor legislation and industrial safety requirements. An answer of the Central Committee of Trade Union of Forestry Employees of Ukraine [47] on the official letter of inquiry has shown that in some state forestry enterprises there are arrears of wages, payment of wages below the state guaranteed minimum, employees are in illegal unpaid leave. Sometimes late payment by forest enterprises to contractors for their services leads to wage arrears for	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 13 applies) The applicable legislation for the assessed area includes all the ILO fundamental principles and labor rights, but risk assessment on the indicators 11 and 12 of Category 1 confirms "specified risk".	M: 1. Interested stakeholder consultations. 2. Sourcing wood from suppliers, which adhere to labor legislation and respect rights of workers. VER: 1. Interested stakeholder consultations and confidential staff survey by representatives of an organization or by independent experts proves absence of ban on self-organization and collective bargaining and violation of the ILO fundamental principles and rights in labor. 2. Expert's conclusion regarding sufficiency of control measures.

		employees of the contractors (entrepreneurs)			
2.2.b. Forced labor		Low risk: Forced labor (in the definition of ILO Convention number 29) in Ukraine is prohibited by the Constitution. However, labor of imprisoned people that can be used in forestry is not recognized as forced labor by the applicable legislation. The Labor Code prohibits employers from forcing employees to perform work, which is not provided in the employment contract. In the practice of European Court of Human Rights Ukraine has never been acknowledged as an infringer of forced labor related rights [78].	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Low (threshold 10 applies) The applicable legislation includes the fundamental ILO principles regarding prohibition of forced labor. European Court of Human Rights confirms compliance with these principles by Ukraine in general, which suggests low risk designation for forestry branch.	Not required
2.2.c. Worst forms of child labor		Low risk: Child labor on logging operations is not used. Participation in reforestation actions is voluntary and educative and cannot be regarded as child labor.	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Low (threshold 10 applies) Labor laws are strict in limiting employment of minors, in addition, there is the Law "On Protection of Childhood". Criminal liability is provided by law for exploitation of children. Sources indicate encouraging voluntary child labor for training and educational purposes in forestry, where such work is permitted.	Not required
2.2.d. Discrimination based on sexual / racial / religious grounds		Low risk: No evidence of discrimination based on sexual / racial / religious grounds on forestry enterprises. An answer of the Central Committee of Trade Union of Forestry Employees of Ukraine [47] on the official letter of inquiry has shown absence of discrimination against Roma (Gypsies) and Crimean Tatars.	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Low (threshold 10 applies) Sources indicate absence of discrimination on any grounds in forestry enterprises of Ukraine.	Not required
2.2.e. Health safety under conditions of radioactive contamination		Specified risk: Despite stabilization and gradual improvement of radiation situation in forests contaminated by radionuclides as a result of the Chernobyl accident, forest ecosystems remain critical from the point of view of formation of human radiation doses, and workers in forest sector represent a critical population group. Therefore, a system of radiation protection of workers is implemented in the forest sector.	Forests that may potentially be a source of radioactively contaminated wood from regions and enterprises listed in Appendix 3	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 13 applies) The applicable legislation on the territory under assessment includes all ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, however, risk assessment under the corresponding indicators of Category 1 confirms "Specified risk".	M: 1. Interested stakeholder consultations. 2. Sourcing wood from suppliers that secure health safety of employees under conditions of radioactive contamination. VER: 1. The radiation safety instruction register confirms regular conducting of the pertinent instructions.

		According to the data received by staff of the Scientific Center for Radiation Medicine of Ukraine, in forestry workers of the contaminated areas doses of radiation were closely correlated with professional affiliation. Sources indicate that the present problem cannot be solved within a short time frame [83, 84].			2. Works in radioactively contaminated zone are conducted by service orders and clearances. 3. Responsible personnel logs a "Register of accounting of working time and doses of irradiation of workers". 4. Interested stakeholder consultations and confidential staff survey by organization representatives or by independent experts confirms compliance of enterprise administration with requirements of staff radiation protection.
		Low risk: There is no risk of irradiation due to absence of sources of external radiation.	Forests from all other regions and enterprises, which are not listed in Appendix 3	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Low (threshold 10 applies) Taking into account an absence of irradiation threat.	Not required
2.3. Rights of indigenous peoples and traditional peoples are obeyed.	49-56	Low risk: On the territory under assessment, except for Crimean Peninsula and zone of anti-terrorist operation, which are separated within the assessment, no Indigenous peoples reside. Following the precautionary principle, it is assumed that there are certain communities with some customary rights related to forests. However, there is no direct dependence of those communities on forests. Mainly customary rights coincide with the right of public use of forest resources, which is provided for by applicable legislation.	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Low (threshold 17 applies) The evidence of presence of indigenous peoples on the assessed area is absent. Presence of communities, which lead a traditional lifestyle is possible. Confirmation of serious conflicts involving rights of those communities is absent.	Not required

Risk assessment for the territory of Crimean Peninsula and for the Anti-Terrorist Operation zone

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
2.1. Forest sector is not linked with an open military conflict, including ones threatening national or regional security and/or linked with military control.		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 6 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
2.2. Labor rights are upheld including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 15 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
2.2.a. Ban on self-organization and collective bargaining		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 15 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
2.2.b. Forced labor		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 15 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
2.2.c. Worst forms of child labor		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation;	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 15 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
		zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict			
2.2.d. Discrimination based on sexual / racial / religious grounds		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 15 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
2.2.e. Health safety under conditions of radioactive contamination		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 15 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
2.3. Rights of indigenous peoples and traditional peoples are obeyed.		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 24 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.

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

Forests

The total land area of the forest fund of Ukraine is 10.4 million hectares. In accordance with the Forest Code of Ukraine (2006), in the first place forests provide water-protective, soil-protective, sanitary, health-improving, recreational, aesthetic, educational, other functions, and, secondarily, they are the source for meeting the needs of society for forest resources. About 50% of forests have mostly ecological significance and a limited forest management regime.

The total forest cover of Ukraine is 15,9%. Forests are distributed within the country very unevenly. They are concentrated mainly in Polissya and in the Ukrainian Carpathians.

Forests of Ukraine are divided into 4 categories according to their primary functions. The area of exploitation forests is 3.9 million hectares, protective forests – 3.4 million hectares, recreational and health-improving forests – 1.6 million hectares and forests of environment-protective, scientific and historical and cultural purpose – 1.4 million hectares [94].

Biodiversity

Occupying less than 6% of Europe's territory, Ukraine houses 35% of its biodiversity. The biota (more than 70,000 species) includes many rare, relic and endemic species. Some species of flora and fauna requiring special protection are included in the Red Book of Ukraine. The last edition of the Red Book of Ukraine (2009) contains information on 826 species of flora and 542 species of fauna.

According to national data of Ukraine [45, 86], the amount of threatened forest species, according to the categories of the IUCN Red List, is 533 species of fauna, 487 species of vascular plants and 147 species of fungi.

In addition to national legislation that protects biodiversity [39, 40], international laws on biodiversity conservation are relevant in Ukraine, namely the Convention on Protection of Biological Diversity, the Berne Convention, [89-93], the Ramsar Convention and others (see the list of applicable legislation, Appendix 2).

Natural Reserve Territories

As a component of biodiversity conservation in Ukraine there is a system for allocation of NRF territories and objects, ensuring their organization, protection and effective use and reproduction of their natural complexes and objects.

Legislation of Ukraine (Law of Ukraine "On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine" from 16.06.1992, No. 2456-XII) provides classification of territories and objects of NRF for allocation of natural territories and objects, as well as those that are artificially created.

During the period of independence, the area of the NRF in Ukraine has more than doubled. As of January 2017, the country had 8,245 NRF objects with a total area of 4,318 million hectares (factual area of 3,985 million hectares) of land territory (or 6,6% of the country's land area) and 402500 hectares of water area within the limits of Black and Azov seas. In particular, there are 19 nature reserves, 4 biosphere reserves, 40 national nature parks, 45 regional landscape parks, 3078 nature monuments, 2729 nature reserves, 616 botanical and zoological gardens, arboretums and parks-monuments of gardening art, 793 protected tract areas [95]. Despite this, the area of NRF in Ukraine is

much smaller compared to most European countries, where 15% of territory is protected. This is due to the large percentage of arable land in Ukraine (54% of the country's total area) [96].

Among the protected areas forest landscapes prevail, covering a third of all protected areas. In most regions, the share of protected areas within the forest fund is higher than the share of forests throughout the country. It should be noted that over the past 30 years the area of protected forests has increased by 3.8 times. In particular, the share of protected forests managed by the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine has increased from 14.7% to 17.3% since 2009. In addition, since 1961, the proportion of forests with a limited forest management regime has increased from 34% to almost 50% [94].

The legislation of Ukraine (Law of Ukraine “On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine”) defines regimes of NRF territories and objects, taking into account their classification and purpose. The regimes provide limitation of forest use in NRF territories and objects. In particular, final felling is forbidden in 40% of Ukraine's forests. Any forest management measures (harvesting, sanitary felling etc.) that are planned to be conducted in protected forests must be agreed on with the state environmental authorities. In general, the existing threats to forest biodiversity are as follows [45]:

1. Anthropogenic factors

Uncontrolled use of forest resources, which violates the natural conditions of existence of rare species of plants and animals, is one of the main threats to forest ecosystems biodiversity. Forest stands are negatively affected by industrial emissions and climate change.

Poaching and unauthorized felling are among the major threats to biodiversity in the country.

There is a catastrophic reduction in the area of natural forest ecosystems, which are a basis for biodiversity conservation.

Among the anthropogenic factors that negatively affect structural elements of an ecological network, biological and landscape diversity in general, at the present stage, creation of monocultures in forest ecosystems on sites of natural forests (as a consequence – wild relatives of cultural fruit trees and shrubs disappear) should be noted.

Anthropogenic impact on forests creates conditions for emergence of hazardous pests and diseases. A rather dangerous factor is diffuse die-off of Scots pine that has been increasing over the past years. The reasons for this phenomenon are, mainly, a sharp fluctuation of groundwater level, as well as excessive activity of industrial enterprises.

2. Natural factors

The main threat to biodiversity in forests is posed by effects of climate change. It is well known that climate change causes an increase in number of extreme weather events that adversely affect forests and forestry (increased forest fires, outbreaks of harmful insects and diseases, spread of storms and hurricanes, worsening of droughts). Changes in the temperature and precipitation regime gradually lead to changes in forest vegetation and directly affect physiological processes that determine life quality of forest flora and fauna.

An urgent problem for Ukrainian Carpathians is die-off of European spruce stands, which scientists see as a priority problem for resolution.

Forecasting climate change effects in Ukraine shows that doubling carbon dioxide content in the atmosphere can cause an increase of precipitation by 20%; moving

subtropical cyclones into moderate and northern zones, which can contribute to desertification of southern regions of Ukraine; reduction of forest productivity throughout the country, in particular due to spreading diseases and pests. Climate change also complicates fire-hazard situation in forests.

The abovementioned threats to biodiversity are compounded by lack of effective enforcement of NRF-related legislation regarding violation of NRF territories and objects, regardless of their ownership forms.

Thus, in the context of National Risk Assessment of Controlled Wood for Ukraine, the general emphasis should be on such threats to biodiversity as:

- removal of habitats, both within and outside NRF, via possible unauthorized felling of forests and other anthropogenic interference that can lead to damaging forest ecosystems, natural conditions of existence of rare plants and animals;
- lack of effective protection of biodiversity or reduction in its value through violations of the protection regime of such objects, as a result of inaccurate methods of identifying them or conducting of management activities not compatible with their value (nature-protective, aesthetic, recreational, etc.) and purpose;
- reduction of quantity and deterioration of water quality due to law enforcement in forestry, which makes it possible to implement such forest use, which may lead to deterioration of protective functions of forests.

Many forests with high conservation value are found in categories and subcategories of forests, as well as special protective forest areas, delineated in accordance with the current “Procedure for distinguishing forest categories and allocation of special protected forest areas” (dated May 16, 2007, No. 733). As is visible in the table below, the HCVs 1, 3, 4 and 6 have their own equivalents in the system of legislatively defined forest categories.

The HCV assessment concerns only those forests that contain HCVs. Correspondence between categories of high conservation values (HCVs) and existing categories of forests and special protected forest areas delineated in accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine [based on 88, 97]

HCV	Allocated according to “Procedure for distinguishing forest categories and allocation of special protected forest areas” (dated May 16, 2007 №733)		Allocated according to the Law of Ukraine “On NRF” and international agreements
	Existing categories that correspond to these HCVs	Criteria for allocation	
HCV 1.1: Nature conservation areas.	Forests of environment-protective, scientific, historical and cultural purpose Located within the territories and objects of Nature Reserve Fund	Forests of territories of Nature Reserve Fund established or declared in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of Ukraine “On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine”. Forests of natural reserves, reserve zones of biosphere reserves, national natural and regional landscape parks and other NRF objects (nature monuments, protected tract areas etc.).	Reserve zones of biosphere reserves, national natural parks, regional landscape parks. Nature reserves. Nature monuments. Protected tract areas. Emerald Network Objects. Ramsar Territories.

HCV	Allocated according to “Procedure for distinguishing forest categories and allocation of special protected forest areas” (dated May 16, 2007 №733)		Allocated according to the Law of Ukraine “On NRF” and international agreements
	Existing categories that correspond to these HCVs	Criteria for allocation	
	Special protected forest areas		
	Special protected parts of reserves	Specially protected parts of reserves are determined for each specific reserve.	
HCV 1.2: Forest areas that are habitats of threatened species, endangered species, and endemic species.	Forests of environment-protective, scientific, historical and cultural purpose		Emerald Network Objects. Ramsar Territories. Important bird areas
	Have to be within protected areas		
	Forest areas with unique by species composition, productivity and genetic properties on which grow relictual or endemic species of trees with great scientific importance		
HCV 1.3: Forest areas that are key points of the temporary concentration of animals.	Special protected forest areas		Ramsar Territories. Important bird areas.
	Forest areas around Western Capercaillie lekking grounds	Forest areas with 300 m radius around Western Capercaillie lekking grounds. Not more than 3 such areas may be allocated per each 10 thousand hectares of forest fund.	
HCV 2: Large forest landscapes that are significant at global, regional or national levels.	Not present		
HCV 3: Forest areas that contain rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, or are in a composition of such ecosystems.	Forests of environment-protective, scientific, historical and cultural purpose		May occur, but not necessarily: Reserve zones of biosphere reserves, national natural parks, regional landscape parks. Nature reserves. Special protected parts of reserves. Nature monuments. Protected tract areas. Emerald Network Objects. Ramsar Territories. Important bird areas.
	Forest areas with unique by species composition, productivity and genetic properties on which grow relictual or endemic species of trees with great scientific importance		
	Genetic reserves	Forests, delineated to contain typical phytocoenotic, silvic and forest-growing indices for a given natural-climatic (forest seed) region in order to preserve valuable genetic resources of species, subspecies, ecotype, forest species populations.	
HCV 4.1: Forests that are fundamental for water catchment areas.	Protective forests		
	Forest areas (forest strips), located in easement areas of channels, railways and highways;		

HCV	Allocated according to “Procedure for distinguishing forest categories and allocation of special protected forest areas” (dated May 16, 2007 №733)		Allocated according to the Law of Ukraine “On NRF” and international agreements
	Existing categories that correspond to these HCVs	Criteria for allocation	
	Ravine forests - forest areas (forest strips), which are located on slopes of ravines and river valleys with slope steepness up to 25 degrees		
	Forest areas (forest strips), located in unforested areas, and have an area less than 100 ha		
	Special protected forest areas		
	Forest areas around sources of rivers	Forest areas around sources of rivers, along which forest strips are delineated with a radius equal to width of a strip determined for such river, but not more than 300 meters, and around upper reaches of rivers, along banks of which strips of forests are not allocated – with radius equal to width of coastal protective forest areas allocated for such river.	
	Forest areas along navigable rivers and trunk channels, around lakes and reservoirs (coast protective forest areas)	Forest areas with a width of 200 meters, but not more than width of an allocated strip of forests along banks of rivers, around lakes, reservoirs and other water objects and 150 meters in width - where strips of forests are not allocated. Along banks of rivers longer than 1 thousand kilometers and around lakes, reservoirs with an area of more than 10 thousand hectares, as well as along navigable and trunk channels, the width of coast protective forest areas is determined taking into account results of special surveys.	
	Forest areas along watershed ridgelines	Forest areas 300 meters wide in mountain forests along ridges that form watershed boundaries of large rivers with steepness of slopes that form crevices of more than 20 degrees.	
	Forest areas adjacent to railways, highways of state importance, state border	Forest areas 50 meters wide (in flatland forests) and 100 meters wide (in mountain forests) in forests, where main harvesting is permitted, along easement areas of railways, roads of state importance and the state border.	

HCV	Allocated according to “Procedure for distinguishing forest categories and allocation of special protected forest areas” (dated May 16, 2007 №733)		Allocated according to the Law of Ukraine “On NRF” and international agreements
	Existing categories that correspond to these HCVs	Criteria for allocation	
	Forest areas around karst formations	Forest areas 100 meters wide around karst formations.	
	Forest areas along pipelines	Forest areas in mountainous regions 50 meters wide, adjacent to oil and gas pipelines.	
	Forest areas along borders with unforested areas	Forest areas 100 meters wide along borders with unforested areas.	
HCV 4.2: Forests that are fundamental for preventing erosion.	Protective forests		
	Linear forest stands (field-protective forest strips, state protective forest strips, forest strips along built-up areas of settlements)		
	Forests in ravines, gullies and river valleys	Forest areas (forest strips) with steepness of slopes of 25 and more degrees, and also those located in ravines, on landslide banks of ravines and river valleys, regardless of steepness of their slopes.	
	Forests on easily drifted sands	Forest areas (forest strips) on easily drifted sands and on their perimeter with width of 200 meters from forest edge.	
	Forests on reclaimed lands	Forest areas (forest strips) on reclaimed lands, except for forest stands in opencast mines of peat deposits, combustible shales and in sludge ponds.	
	High-mountain forests	Forest areas (forest strips), located above an altitude of 1100 meters above sea level.	
	Forests on mountain slopes	Forest areas (forest strips on steep slopes) mountain slopes of southern exposure - over 30 degrees; northern exposure - over 35 degrees.	
	Forests on shallow stony soils	Forest areas (forest strips) on shallow rocky soils with presence of stone and rock outcrops that cover more than 50 percent of a given forest area.	
	Forests around talus fields	Forest areas (forest strips) 100 meters wide around talus fields with an extension on lower boundary of talus fields to foot of a slope, but not more than 300 meters.	
	Subalpine tree-shrub groups	Forest areas (forest strips), located within the open mountain terrain (valleys, mountain pastures).	

HCV	Allocated according to “Procedure for distinguishing forest categories and allocation of special protected forest areas” (dated May 16, 2007 №733)		Allocated according to the Law of Ukraine “On NRF” and international agreements
	Existing categories that correspond to these HCVs	Criteria for allocation	
	Special protected forest areas		
	Forest areas on the slopes of ravines, gullies, cliffs, talus and landslides	Forest areas adjacent to ravines, gullies, cliffs, taluses or landslides at a distance of 100 meters.	
HCV 5: Forest areas that are fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities.	Not present		
HCV 6: Forest areas for traditional cultural identity of local communities.	Forests of environment-protective, scientific, historical and cultural purpose		
	Located within historical and cultural reserves, memorial complexes, places linked with important historical events, protected areas of historical monuments, archeology, city-building and architecture, monumental art.	Located within historical and cultural reserves, memorial complexes, places connected with important historical events, protected areas of historical monuments, archeology, city-building and architecture, monumental art.	
	Special protected forest areas		
	Forest areas adjacent to the lands of historical and cultural purpose.	Forest areas adjacent to the lands of historical and cultural purpose.	

HCV category and indicator	Data used for HCV identification (Linked with Annex 1)	Identified threats (provide sources linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
<p>3.0. Data available are sufficient for: a) Determination of HCV presence for each HCV, AND b) The assessment of the threats to HCVs from forest management activities.</p>	<p>44, 45, 85, 86, 87, 97, 98, 99, 112, 117</p>	<p>11, 20, 21, 24, 39, 40, 44, 45, 89 – 93, 98, 99, 101, 102, 105, 109, 110, 113, 114, 116</p>	<p>The sources of information on presence of HCVs in Ukrainian forests exist and will be different for different categories of HCVs.</p> <p>For HCV 1: - state inventory of territories and objects of the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine; - passports and security obligations of existing objects of the NRF; - materials of organization and zoning of nature reserves, national natural parks, regional landscape parks; - list of Ramsar territories for Ukraine [98]; - list of important bird areas (IBAs) identified in Ukraine [99]; - an updated list of officially approved objects of Emerald Network [117].</p> <p>For HCV 3: - forest inventory data; - passports and security obligations of existing objects of the NRF; - materials of organization and zoning of nature reserves, national natural parks, regional landscape parks; - list of Emerald Network objects.</p> <p>For HCV 4, 5 and 6: - forest inventory data.</p> <p>In a generalized form, threats to forests and, in particular, caused by impact of forest management, are set out in the national CBD report [45].</p> <p>Availability of information for risk assessment varies for different categories of HCVs. As a result, data on distribution of HCV and threats were collected from a variety of sources (legislation, strategic documents, projects, national and international reports, interviews with interested stakeholders - see annex with sources of information).</p> <p>In particular: HCV 1 – 11, 20, 21, 24, 39, 40, 44, 45, 89 – 93, 98, 99, 101, 102, 105, 113, 114;</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>The risk under this indicator is assessed as Low for all forests (thresholds 1 and 2 apply)</p>	

HCV category and indicator	Data used for HCV identification (Linked with Annex 1)	Identified threats (provide sources linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
			<p>HCV 3 – 20, 21, 24, 44, 45, 109, 110, 113, 116; HCV 4, 5 – 20, 21, 24, 44, 45; HCV 6 – 11, 20, 21, 24, 44, 45.</p> <p>The information available from these sources is generally sufficient to identify HCVs and threats to them caused by forest management activities. However, for certain categories information is fragmentary, incomplete, etc., but it can be obtained or collected for evaluation at the local level.</p>			
3.1. HCV 1	44, 45, 87, 97, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 112, 113, 114	Habitat removal (Annex 1 sources: 11, 20, 21, 24, 39, 40, 44, 45, 89 – 93, 98, 99, 101, 102, 105, 113, 114)	<p>Occurrence of HCV 1 The forests listed below were identified as HCV 1:</p> <p>HCV 1.1: - protected areas in accordance with Ukrainian legislation and international treaties signed by Ukraine – natural reserves, reserve areas of biosphere reserves, national natural parks, regional landscape parks, nature monuments, nature reserves and protected tract areas (IUCN Categories I-V equivalent, respectively). The list of territories and objects of the NRF is available from the “State Cadaster of NRF territories and objects”, which is regularly updated.</p> <p>HCV 1.2: - areas where rare and endangered species occur, as well as endemic species. The most important habitats of these species are protected within the defined protected areas (HCV 1.1).</p> <p>HCV 1.3: - areas with critical temporal concentrations of species – breeding sites, migration routes or corridors etc.</p> <p>In addition to protected areas identified in accordance with Ukrainian legislation (NRF), the Ramsar Territories and Important Bird Areas listed in Annexes 4 and 5, as well as Emerald Network objects established under Berne Convention, should be considered as associated with this indicator. Some of the territories, where HCV 1 are identified, are parts of Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine (HCV 1.1, partly HCV 1.2, Ramsar territories, part of important bird areas and Emerald</p>	All forests that are located outside the boundaries of Nature Reserve Fund (NRF) objects	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified for forests that grow outside of the objects of NRF (thresholds 8 applies).	<p>M: 1. Interested stakeholder consultations. 2. Sourcing wood from suppliers, which confirm that their economic activity on territories recognized as HCV 1 does not threaten this HCV.</p> <p>VER: 1. Involvement of an expert, who concludes about presence (or absence) of HCV 1 on territory of the enterprise. 2. Plan for organization and forest management and other documents confirm forest management regime that does not threaten HCV 1. 3. Permits, organizational and technological documents of forest management system contain measures to avoid threats to identified HCV 1.</p>

HCV category and indicator	Data used for HCV identification (Linked with Annex 1)	Identified threats (provide sources linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
			<p>Network objects). The rest of the territories are not objects of the NRF, often (as in case of Emerald Network objects) they are identified only on maps, but not delimited on the territory.</p> <p>Assessment of threats All of the abovementioned HCV 1 areas from within the NRF are mapped, conditions for their conservation are defined and contained in the Projects for territorial planning, passports, and protection regimes. Zoning of territory with clear instructions on economic and environmental measures to be taken in each defined zone are available in Projects for planning, protection, restoration and recreational use of reserves and national nature parks. Any measures in NRF forests located within the boundaries of forestry enterprises are carried out only after approval by the state environmental authorities or scientific and technical councils of nature reserves, national nature parks and regional landscape parks. Typically, the regimes of HCV 1 conservation are fulfilled.</p> <p>It should be noted that Ramsar territories are located within the existing NRF establishments (see Annex 5), therefore, requirements for conservation of these territories are clearly described in the Projects for these NRF establishments.</p> <p>The situation with important bird areas and important biodiversity areas is somewhat different, since some of them are located within forestry establishments without withdrawal of land, and conservation requirements are not brought to notice of forestry establishments, and therefore there is a potential threat to such values.</p> <p>Threats to HCV 1 identified within the NRF are unauthorized felling, reduction of area of natural forest ecosystems as a result of both unauthorized felling and sanitary felling, and artificial creation of forest stands by planting monocultures in place of natural forests. These threats can lead to removal of habitats.</p> <p>Additional threats to HCV 1 identified outside the NRF boundaries (except for applicable to HCV 1 within the NRF</p>	<p>All forests that are located within the boundaries of NRF objects</p>	<p>The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified for forests that grow within the objects of NRF (threshold 8 applies).</p>	<p>4. Selective field visit of experts on the territory with identified HCV 1 confirms absence of threats to them. 5. Survey of interested stakeholders proves absence of threats to identified HCV on territory of the enterprise.</p> <p>M: 1. Interested stakeholder consultations. 2. Sourcing wood from suppliers, which fulfill protection obligations of NRF objects. VER: 1. Protection regime for NRF objects. 2. Availability of permit documents for special use of timber forest resources within NRF territories and objects, which confirm absence of threats to HCV 1. 3. Acts of state control bodies for checking compliance with environmental legislation confirm compliance with regime of protected areas at NRF sites.</p>

HCV category and indicator	Data used for HCV identification (Linked with Annex 1)	Identified threats (provide sources linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
			<p>boundaries) are posed by a partial lack of them in forest inventory materials and partial lack of mapping of their territories.</p> <p>A number of territories do not yet have approved Projects for territory planning with territorial planning maps and clear guidelines for economic and environmental measures to be taken in a certain established area.</p> <p>With regard to the Emerald Network objects, procedure for their approval has not yet been completed. Such objects have not yet been mapped, not all of these territories are part of the already existing NRF, and requirements for their conservation have not yet been developed or brought to notice of forestry authorities. At present, information on the Emerald Network is available on the Internet [115].</p> <p>Thus, there are threats of habitat removal for all HCV 1 – both within and outside NRF, also including risk assessed within indicator 1.9. However, control measures will vary, taking into account different nature of risk.</p> <p>A number of sources indicate that there is no threat from forest management activities regarding introduction of alien/invasive species within the identified forests containing HCV 1 [39, 40, 44, 45, 89-93].</p>			<p>4. Selective field visit of experts and / or organization representatives on territories with identified HCV 1 indicates that there are no threats to them.</p> <p>5. Survey of interested stakeholders proves absence of threats to identified HCV on territory of the enterprise.</p> <p>R: complete rejection of sourcing wood from felling, conducted on territories where HCV 1 were identified.</p>
3.2. HCV 2	44, 45, 86, 87, 97, 107, 113		<p>Occurrence of HCV 2: HCVs 2 aren't presented in Ukraine. Analysis of the map available on the website http://intactforests.org found that intact forest landscapes are absent in Ukraine.</p> <p>In addition, 50% of Ukrainian forests are planted. The considerable part of other 50% is forests originating from coppice after clear cuttings. Forests within plain areas are fragmented and are extensively exploited during last 300 years. Swampy forests were intensively reclaimed during 1960-1980. Small patches of virgin forests with a total area of 59000 ha couldn't be considered as landscape-scale forests and were identified as HCV 3 (see indicator 3.3).</p>	Not applicable	Low risk (threshold 9 applies for HCV 2)	
3.3. HCV 3	44, 45, 86, 87, 97, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112,	Absence of effective HCV 3	<p>Occurrence of HCV 3 The forests listed below were identified as HCV 3:</p>	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified for forests were	M: 1. Interested stakeholder consultations.

HCV category and indicator	Data used for HCV identification (Linked with Annex 1)	Identified threats (provide sources linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
	113	protection – 20, 21, 24, 44, 45, 109, 110, 113, 116	<p>- forests containing vegetation groups from the Green Book of Ukraine – where these forests are identified, they are included in NRF objects with appropriate protection obligations and conservation regime (see Indicator 3.1).</p> <p>- old-growth forests and virgin forests – a part of virgin forests identified and recognized as UNESCO World Heritage (virgin beech forests of the Carpathians and virgin beech forests of Germany) [116]. In addition, other old-growth forests and virgin forests within the Carpathians are identified and mapped [11]. These forests are located both within and outside NRF, in particular, in forests of the Ukrainian Carpathians.</p> <p>- genetic reserves of native forest tree species – identified in-situ, included in mensurational descriptions, are protected by forestry establishments in accordance with regulatory documents.</p> <p>- emerald objects are identified in Ukraine in accordance with Berne Convention ratified by Ukraine and within the framework of implementation of project of Council of Europe and the EU under leadership of Council of Europe and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine [113, 117].</p> <p>Assessment of threats Forestry activities do not pose a threat to genetic reserves of indigenous forest tree species. As for other subcategories of HCV 3 forests, namely, plant communities from the Green Book of Ukraine, Emerald Network objects that are located both within and outside NRF, according to the justification provided for indicator 3.1, Specified risk exists for them. A threat was identified – lack of effective protection of HCV 3 – for old-growth forests and virgin forests outside NRF, since they are not delineated during forest inventory as protected areas. Therefore, in such forests, various types of economic activities, including felling, can be planned and carried out.</p>		identified as HCV 3 (threshold 17 applies for all HCV 3 sub-categories).	<p>2. Sourcing wood from suppliers, which confirm that economic activity on territories recognized as HCV 3 does not pose a threat to those HCV.</p> <p>VER:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Involvement of an expert, who concludes on presence (or absence) of HCV 3 on territory of an enterprise. 2. Plan for organization and forest management and other documents confirm that forest management regime applied does not threaten HCV 3. 3. Documents confirming voluntary obligations of enterprises not to carry out economic activity on territories where old-growth forests and virgin forests were found. 4. Permitting, organizational and technological documents of forest management system contain measures for avoiding threats to identified HCV 3, except for old-growth forests and virgin forests. 5. Selective field visit of experts on territory with identified HCV 3 confirms absence of threats to them.

HCV category and indicator	Data used for HCV identification (Linked with Annex 1)	Identified threats (provide sources linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
						<p>6. Survey of interested stakeholders proves absence of threats to identified HCV on territory of the enterprise.</p> <p>R: complete rejection of sourcing wood from felling, conducted on territories where HCV 3 were identified.</p>
<p>3.4. HCV 4</p>	<p>44, 45, 87, 97, 113, 119</p>	<p>Reduction of water quality / quantity – 20, 21, 24, 34, 44, 45, 118, 120 - 123.</p>	<p>Occurrence of HCV 4 The forests listed below were identified as HCV 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - linear plantations (field-protective forest strips, state protective forest bands, forest strips along built-up areas of settlements); - forest areas (forest strips), located in easement areas of channels, railways and highways; - forest areas (forest strips) in ravines, on easily drifted sands, reclaimed lands, talus fields, shallow stony soils, in highland zones, on steep mountain slopes, in avalanche-prone basins and on slopes of avalanche-hazardous basins (anti-erosion forests); - forest areas (forest strips) along banks of rivers, excluded lakes, reservoirs and other water objects, which are allocated from the category of exploitation forests according to norms; - forest areas located on slopes of ravines and river valleys with steep slopes over 25 degrees; - special protected forest areas (according to Appendix 5 of the abovementioned "Procedure for distinguishing forest categories and allocation of special protected forest areas". <p>In such forests, final cutting is mainly forbidden (protective forests with special regime of use in mountains and in flatlands); in forests where they are allowed (protected forests with limited use in mountains and in flatlands), an increased age of maturity and reduced maximum logging area are applied.</p>	<p>Mountain protective forests with limited use regime</p>	<p>The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified for HCV – mountain protective forests with limited use regime (HCV 4.a). (threshold 22 applies)</p>	<p>M: 1. Interested stakeholder consultations. 2. Sourcing wood from suppliers, which confirm that economic activity on territories recognized as HCV 4.a does not pose a threat to those HCV.</p> <p>VER:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Materials of forest inventory confirm presence of HCV 4.a on territory of an enterprise. 2. Plan for organization and forest management and other documents confirm use of forest management regimes, which does not threaten HCV 4.a on territory of an enterprise. 3. Permits, organizational and technological documents of forest management system contain measures to avoid threats to identified HCV 4.a.

HCV category and indicator	Data used for HCV identification (Linked with Annex 1)	Identified threats (provide sources linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
			<p>Forests containing HCV 4 are clearly defined in national legislation (“Procedure for distinguishing forest categories and allocation of special protected forest areas”, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Decree No. 733 dated May 16, 2007).</p> <p>Also, the current legislation clearly defines forest management regimes in such forests. During forest inventory, the relevant categories and forestry measures aimed at supporting and/or increasing their protective functions during the following revision period are indicated in mensurational descriptions.</p> <p>Therefore, Ukraine's legislative and regulatory framework is sufficient to provide adequate protective functions for forests, but creates opportunities for using clearcutting methods that negatively affect protective functions of forests.</p> <p>Assessment of threats</p> <p>In order to assess threats, it is necessary to distinguish within the HCV 4 mountain protected forest forests with a limited use regime, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - forest areas (forest strips) adjacent to easement areas of railways of general purpose of state importance; - forest areas (forest strips) adjacent to easement areas of highways of general purpose of state importance; - forest areas (forest strips) along banks of rivers, around lakes, water reservoirs and other water objects; - other protective forests. <p>Also, in this context, all protective forests should be distinguished, with the exception of mountain protection forests with limited use regime.</p> <p>The assessment was conducted in context of flatland and mountain forests. It is established that in all protective forests, except for protective mountain forests with limited use regime, there are no threats [21, 34, 118, 120, 121, 123].</p> <p>In mountain forests with limited use regime, there is a threat of decrease of quantity and deterioration of quality of water, in particular due to clearcutting [118, 121, 122, 123].</p>	<p>All protective forests except for mountain protective forests with limited use regime</p>	<p>The risk under this indicator is assessed as Low for HCV – all protective forests except for mountain protective forests with limited use regime (threshold 20 applies).</p>	<p>4. Survey of interested stakeholders confirms absence of deterioration of quality and quantity of water resources.</p> <p>5. Selective field visit of experts and / or organization representatives on identified HCV 4.a territory confirms absence of threats that may lead to deterioration of quality and quantity of water resources.</p> <p>R: complete rejection of sourcing wood from felling, conducted on territories where HCV 4.a were identified.</p>

HCV category and indicator	Data used for HCV identification (Linked with Annex 1)	Identified threats (provide sources linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
			There is no evidence of a direct impact on health of people of worsening protective functions of forests due to economic activity [120-123].			
3.5. HCV 5	44, 45, 87, 97, 109, 110, 111, 113, 124, 125		<p>Occurrence of HCV 5 Dependence of communities on non-timber forest resources, sources of drinking water and fuelwood in forests is not critical, according to research conducted under the FLEG project [124, 125]. There for HCVs 5 aren't presented in Ukraine. In addition, legislation of Ukraine (Forest Code) determines possibility for citizens to collect non-timber forest products free of charge (except for rare and endangered species) for purpose of their own consumption in forests of state and communal property, except for reserves and reserve areas of national and regional landscape parks, throughout the year, except for a fire hazard period. Regarding provision of fuelwood for local communities, the current legislation guarantees satisfaction of needs of local communities in fuelwood. Consequently, given that local communities are not critically dependent on the mentioned forest resources, it can be concluded that there are no HCV 5 objects in Ukraine.</p>	Not applicable	Low risk (threshold 23 applies)	
3.6. HCV 6	44, 45, 97	Destruction and/or disturbance of rights/values determining HCV 6 presence – 11, 20, 21, 24, 44, 45	<p>Occurrence of HCV 6 The forests listed below were identified as HCV 6: Forests of nature conservation, scientific, historical and cultural purposes that are located within limits of historical and cultural reserves, memorial complexes, places linked with important historical events, protected areas of historical monuments, archeology, urban planning and architecture, monumental art, as well as forest areas adjacent to lands of historical and cultural purpose. Forest areas in which monuments of cultural heritage of national and local significance are located are listed in the State Register of immovable monuments of Ukraine [126, 127]. The aforementioned categories are recorded in forest mensurational descriptions during forest inventory. Forest</p>	Forests that are zoned for protection of environmental, scientific, historical and cultural values.	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Low for category of forests that are zoned for protection of environmental, scientific, historical and cultural values (threshold 29 applies).	

HCV category and indicator	Data used for HCV identification (Linked with Annex 1)	Identified threats (provide sources linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
			<p>management measures are planned in accordance with regimes of these territories in order to preserve such values.</p> <p>Assessment of threats Legal basis for protection of HCV 6 in this category of forests, as well as lack of evidence that forest management activities destroys or disturbs rights/values identified in forests of nature conservation, scientific, historical and cultural purposes, allows to designate low risk. At the same time, there is a threat to HCV 6 in other forest categories, namely in recreational, health-improving, protective and exploitation forests, where there is a likelihood that HCV 6 may not have been delineated. Accordingly, such HCV 6 will not be included in the management plans and no protection regimes will be implemented for them. Consequently, in such forests there will be a risk of destruction and/or violation of rights/values as a result of economic activity [11, 21, 44, 45].</p>	<p>Forests that are zoned for maintenance of recreational, health-improving, protective values, and exploitation forests.</p>	<p>The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified for categories of forests that are zoned for maintenance of recreational and health-improving values, and exploitation forests (threshold 30 applies).</p>	<p>M: 1. Interested stakeholder consultations. 2. Sourcing wood from suppliers, which confirm that economic activity on territories recognized as HCV 6 does not pose a threat to those HCV. VER: 1. Involvement of an expert, who, including by means of a survey, will make conclusion about presence (or absence) of HCV 6 on the territory of an enterprise. 2. Documents confirming voluntary obligations of enterprises not to carry out economic activity on territories where the HCV 6 were identified. 3. Interested stakeholders survey confirms absence of threats to identified HCV 6 on the territory of an enterprise.</p>

HCV category and indicator	Data used for HCV identification (Linked with Annex 1)	Identified threats (provide sources linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
						<p>4. Selective field visit by organization representatives or experts on territory with identified HCV 6 confirms absence of threats to HCV 6.</p> <p>R: complete rejection of sourcing wood from felling, conducted on territories where HCV 6 were identified or are threatened.</p>

Risk assessment for the territory of Crimean Peninsula and for the Anti-Terrorist Operation zone

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
3.0.		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict.	<i>Not applicable</i>	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 4 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
3.1. HCV 1		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist	<i>Not applicable</i>	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 8)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
		operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict.		<i>applies)</i>	
3.2. HCV 2		Not applicable			
3.3. HCV 3		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict.	<i>Not applicable</i>	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 15 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
3.4. HCV 4		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict.	<i>Not applicable</i>	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 22 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.
3.5. HCV 5		Not applicable			
3.6. HCV 6		Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict.	<i>Not applicable</i>	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 30 applies)	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.

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

Although according to some sources there is no loss of natural forest in Ukraine, there is strong evidence of a lack of enforcement of legislation related to conversion, which does not allow to conclude a 'low risk' for this category.

Based on the evidence from the identified information sources [86, 128-134, 135] it is possible to conclude that there are no problems with natural forest conversion to plantations or other land uses in Ukraine. Conversely, international forest statistics indicates an annual increase in plantation area in Ukraine by 5 thousand hectares on average during the last 5 years [86]. Furthermore, in connection with significant amounts of unused agricultural lands, natural afforestation takes place on such lands and is estimated at 50 thousand hectares annually [135].

The area of natural forests in Ukraine does not decrease over time [86]. Therefore, it is possible to conclude that natural forests are not being converted to plantations or non-forest use in Ukraine.

Conversion of forests into other land uses is provided by Ukrainian legislation. As was mentioned above, removal of forest lands for non-forestry related uses is offset by reforestation and afforestation, thus maintaining and creating semi-natural forests dominated by native forest-forming tree species.

According to Paragraph 20 of the Land Code (with amendments introduced by Law No. 5245-VI of 06.09.2012), change of the intended purpose of forest lands that are in state or communal ownership is carried out in agreement with the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The requirements of legislation governing transformation of state and communal forests into other types of land use have been made more strict [137]. At the same time, private forests are less protected from non-transparent division and falsifications aimed at changing land use type. Analysis of the data available in the Unified State Register of Court Decisions [136] shows that there are court cases and disputes concerning ownership of forest areas, their unauthorized acquisition, unauthorized construction of capital structures on their territory etc. At the same time, judicial decisions are not always made unambiguously in favor of preserving forests. A significant proportion of court cases are artificially delayed. The question of restoration of the initial designated purpose of a given forest after unlawful alteration is not explicitly stated in the national legislation. In addition, there was a precedent for inclusion of state forest lands into the boundaries of a town, with subsequent granting of status of urban greenspace status and their transformation into non-forest land uses [134]. However, this issue is currently regulated by the Presidential Decree of 01.05.2014. All of the above facts indicate a lack of effective enforcement of current Ukrainian legislation and are in line with findings under Category 1.

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
<p>4.1. Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less),</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Conversion is illegal at the national or regional level on public and private land.</p> <p>Note: The following changes are not considered applicable conversion according to the indicator: (legal) road construction,</p>	<p>For this category the sources provide different evidence concerning risks:</p> <p>86, 128-133, 135, 137</p>	<p>Low Risk: Forest legislation, practices and traditions in Ukraine lead to increasing area of forests. However, there is the possibility of conversion of forests into other types of land use. Such processes are clearly regulated by law and controlled by the relevant authorities. Adoption of amendments to legislation of Ukraine in 2012 has significantly strengthened protection of forests from conversion to non-forest land use. Decision making is currently being implemented by the Government of Ukraine. There is no annual loss of area of natural forests in Ukraine according to the international statistics of FAO. Plantation establishment is possible due to land that has come out of agricultural use. International and national sources of information point out growth of areas under semi-natural forests.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 6 applies)</p> <p>Applicable law transparently regulates possible cases of conversion of forests to plantations or non-forest use in Ukraine. However, law enforcement of current legislation is not effective enough.</p>	<p>M: sourcing wood from suppliers, which can prove absence of conversion of forests to plantations or non-forest use.</p> <p>VER:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of declared obligations to prevent sourcing wood from areas that are subject to unacceptable and/or illegal conversion to plantations or non-forest use. 2. Purchasing policy regarding prevention of sourcing material originating from forest areas transformed to plantations or non-forest use is brought to notice of a supplier. 3. An analysis of the forest inventory materials, as well as of the best available information, indicates that there is no undocumented reduction in area of land of forestry purpose and/or their conversion to plantations. 4. Consultations with interested stakeholders indicate that there are no facts of transformation of forests to plantations or non-forest use. 5. Consultations with responsible forestry managers confirm absence

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
<i>logging landings and infrastructure development to support forestry operations.</i>					of conversion of forests to plantations or non-forest use without proper grounds.

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
	134, 136, 137	<p>Specified risk: Strengthening the legislative requirements for preventing conversion of forests into non-forest use does not apply to forests of private ownership. Due to extremely high land value within and around major cities, there are significant economic driving factors for converting forests to non-forest use. There was a precedent for inclusion of forests of state forest enterprises into the boundaries of an urban settlement, with subsequent granting of the status of urban greenspace and conversion to non-forest use (Bilychansky forest, area about 100 ha, case was under consideration during 2008-2014). There are attempts and cases of transformation of forest areas into other land use types, their unauthorized acquisition despite the strict requirements of applicable national legislation (currently there are over 100 cases under consideration in courts at different levels and instances).</p>			<p>R: complete rejection of sourcing wood harvested with violation of requirements of indicator 4.1.</p>

Risk assessment for the territory of Crimean Peninsula and for the Anti-Terrorist Operation zone

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
<p>4.1. Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less),</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Conversion is illegal at the national or regional level on public and private land.</p> <p>Note: The following changes are not considered applicable conversion according to the indicator: (legal) road construction, logging landings and infrastructure development to support forestry operations.</p>		<p>Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict</p>	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>	<p>The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 6 and 7 apply).</p>	<p>M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.</p>

Category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted

Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) – biological organisms, which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes (see: FSC-STD-01-001).

Currently in Ukraine there is no commercial use of genetically modified tree species. Nevertheless, national legislation includes legislative acts that are relevant to this category.

There are no national and/or international documents, materials and publications that prove use of GMOs in forestry in Ukraine.

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
<p>5.1. There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees</p>	<p>138, 139, 140-143</p>	<p>Low risk: The Law of Ukraine "On the State Biosafety System for creating, testing, transportation and use of genetically modified organisms" (2007) strictly regulates activities related to GMO and was developed mainly for agrarian sector where the probability of GMO appearance is much higher than in forestry. There are no any documents, materials or evidence indicating commercial use of genetically modified trees in Ukrainian forest sector. No GMO (trees) are officially registered. No information available on any unofficial use of GMO since nobody has reported this. State Register of GMO is not established. According to information of World Rainforest Movement (WRM), there are single trials of GM trees in Russia and Poland, but there is no evidence of ingress of GM trees on Ukrainian territory.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>The risk under this indicator is assessed as Low (thresholds 2 and 3 apply) No commercial use of genetically modified trees in forestry. Other sources do not provide evidence challenging a "Low risk" designation.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

GMO Context Question	Answer
1. Is there any legislation covering GMO (trees)?	1. The Law of Ukraine "On the State Biosafety System for creating, testing, transportation and use of genetically modified organisms" from 31.05.2007 № 1103-V http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1103-16 2. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Law of Ukraine "On Accession of Ukraine to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity" from 09.12.2002 No. 152-IV http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/Show/995_935
2. Does applicable legislation for the area under assessment include a ban for commercial use of GMO (trees)?	No.
3. Is there evidence of unauthorized use of GM trees?	No.
4. Is there any commercial use of GM trees in the country or region?	No.
5. Are there any trials of GM trees in the country or region?	No evidence of field trials of GM trees in Ukraine. In the region, there are single cases of field trials of GM trees in Poland and Russia.
6. Are licenses required for commercial use of GM trees?	Yes, for GMO in general, without any specification for trees.
7. Are there any licenses issued for GM trees relevant for the area under assessment? (If so, in what regions, for what species and to which entities?)	No.
8. What GM 'species' are used?	Not applicable.
9. Can it be clearly determined in which MUs the GM trees are used?	Not applicable.

Risk assessment for the territory of Crimean Peninsula and for the Anti-Terrorist Operation zone

Indicator	Source of information (linked with Annex 1)	Indication of risk, evidence used	Functional scale	Risk designation and specification (if not 'low risk') Provide numbers of thresholds that are met and justify the outcome for each threshold	Control Measures M – mandatory R – recommended
5.1. There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees	–	Specified Risk: Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation; zone of the antiterrorist operation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions – zone of armed conflict	Not applicable	The risk under this indicator is assessed as Specified (threshold 4 applies).	M: exclusion of suppliers from these regions.

Annex 1. List of information sources

№	Information source	Corresponding indicator
1	World Bank WGI; http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports	Category 1: overview
2	Transparency International; https://www.transparency.org/	
3	Directory of Ukrainian forest fund: [developed by specialists of Production and technology department "Ukrderzhlisproekt" by the materials of state forest inventory on 01.01.2011.]. – Irpin, "Ukrderzhlisproekt" , 2012. –130 p.	1.1. Land tenure and management rights
4	Development of ownership institute of the forest land in Ukraine. The analytical report prepared by a consultant V.F. Storozhuk; http://www.fleg.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Storozhuk_forest_ownership_rights_Nov2013.pdf	
5	The report of the inter sectorial working group second meeting related to discussion of urgent issues of Ukrainian forestry sector development; dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/document/132502;jsessionid...app1;/Zvit_2.pdf	
6	Storozhuk V.F. Improving the regulatory base of forests and lands accounting: proposals on improvement of the state forest cadaster management; http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=129179&cat_id=81209	1.1. Land tenure and management rights 1.3. Management and harvesting planning
7	Oborska A. and others. Ways to improve legislation in forestry enterprises activity of communal ownership (2015); http://www.fleg.org.ua/docs/779	1.1. Land tenure and management rights 1.17. Trade and transport
8	Syniakevych I., Golovko A. How to reform the forestry sector of Ukraine? http://www.lesovod.org.ua/node/23259	1.2. Concession licenses
9	Marchuk Yu. What threats are brought up by privatization of forests? http://ru.telekritika.ua/pravo_sector/2015-01-29/104444	
10	Law of Ukraine «On concessions» from 16.07.1999 № 997-XIV; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/997-14	
11	Boreyko V.E. Massive violations of the law while organization the sanitary felling in the objects of NRF; http://ecoethics.ru/massovyie-narusheniya-zakona-pri-organizatsii-sanitarnyih-rubok-v-obektah-pzf/	1.3. Management and harvesting planning. 1.4. Harvesting permits 1.9. Protected sites and species

№	Information source	Corresponding indicator
		3.0; 3.1. HCV 1; 3.3. HCV 3; 3.6. HCV 6
12	Short Reference of supplies of forest products to ensure compliance with the new European legislation on wood / Shmatkov (drafting, comments). – M.: the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), 2014. – 154 p.; http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=121225&cat_id=32888	1.3. Management and harvesting planning 1.4. Harvesting permits
13	George Vite, Chung Hyun Kyung. Exports of forest products in changing laws (Compliance Lacey Act - USA). - WWF / TRAFFIC. 2013 – 60 p.; http://www.wwf.ru/resources/publ/book/858	1.8. Timber harvesting regulations
14	Kurinsky A. During I quarter in Zhytomyr region over 15 thousand ha of diseased forest were identified; http://www.lesovod.org.ua/node/32876	1.3. Management and harvesting planning
15	The concept of development of national forest inventory and forest monitoring in Ukraine (draft); http://www.uriffm.org.ua/files/project_concept20131009_0.pdf	
16	Forest monitoring in Ukraine; http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=62971&cat_id=32880	
17	Informational card for getting harvesting permit; http://zt-lis.gov.ua/administrativni-poslugi/92-informatsijna-karta	1.4. Harvesting permits
18	Special allowance for special use of forest resources (forest harvest ticket) for final harvest; http://zt-lis.gov.ua/administrativni-poslugi/tehnologichni-karti/285-na-otrimannya-lisorubnogo-kvitka	
19	Problems of forest resources; http://ecology.unian.ua/1194415-problemi-lisovih-resursiv-ukrajini.html	1.4. Harvesting permits
20	Legislative regulation in field of illegal timber logging; http://greenworld.in.ua/about/publication/1325152034	1.5. Payment of royalties and harvesting fees
21	Protection of forest from illegal logging; http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=118945	1.6. Value added taxes and other sales taxes 1.7. Income and profit taxes 3.0; 3.1. HCV 1; 3.3. HCV 3; 3.4. HCV 4; 3.6. HCV 6
22	Atamanchuk V. Results of economic and financial activity of enterprises of the branch after 9 months of 2014; http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=130524&cat_id=81209	1.4. Harvesting permits

№	Information source	Corresponding indicator
23	With care for forest creators; http://www.lesovod.org.ua/node/21292	1.11. Health and safety
24	Volumes of illegal logging have stayed the same as during Yanukovych era; http://ua.racurs.ua/792-nezakonna-vyrubka-lisu-jak-za-yanukovycha	1.12. Legal employment 2.2.a
25	Answers to topical questions that were raised during roundtable “Let us protect forests together”; http://lis.volyn.ua/?p=6139	3.0; 3.1. HCV 1; 3.3. HCV 3; 3.4. HCV 4; 3.6. HCV 6
26	Information of gathering to the Budget of Ukraine by payers - subjects of natural monopolies and entities that pay the rent for use the resources as of 01.11.2015; http://sfs.gov.ua/diyalnist-/informatsiya-pro-splatu-podatkov/223430.html	1.5. Payment of royalties and harvesting fees 1.6. Value added taxes and other sales taxes 1.7. Income and profit taxes
27	Forest and prosecutors: downside "uniforms"; http://www.lesovod.org.ua/node/26665	
28	What is the future for our forests? http://derevoobrobnyk.com/yake-majbutnye-nashix-lisiv/	1.6. Value added taxes and other sales taxes
29	Environmental Inspectorate: almost every day we find a car with a timber without documents; http://zt.20minut.ua/Groshi/ekologhichna-inspekciya-majzhe-shodnya-mi-viyavlyayemo-avtomobil-z-lis-10448240.html	1.7. Income and profit taxes
30	A ZIL was detained in Volyn Region, loaded with stolen wood; http://p-p.com.ua/articles/65403/	1.16. Classification of species, quantities, qualities
31	In Lviv region high quality wood sell under the guise of cheap Technical raw stock, - investigation; http://zik.ua/news/2014/09/04/na_lvivshchyni_yakisnu_derevynu_sproduyut_pid_vyglyadom_deshevoi_tehsyrovyny	1.17. Trade and transport
32	What is the future for our forests? Answer of State Forest Resources Agency; http://derevoobrobnyk.com/yake-majbutnye-nashix-lisiv-vidpovid-derzhlisagentstva/	
33	Regarding the formation of the cost of its own wood harvesting, which is transmitted to further processing within the state forest enterprise; http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article;jsessionid=7848B23A2CE9107681A6C0C7276A40AF.app1?art_id=140017&cat_id=32888	1.7. Income and profit taxes
34	Bondaruk G.V. Kahalo O.O, Protsenko L.D, Artov A. M, Prots B.G. Regulatory support of biodiversity conservation in the forest sector of Ukraine: Analysis and prospects. – Lviv, 2013. – 266 p.	1.8. Timber harvesting regulations

№	Information source	Corresponding indicator
		1.10. Environmental requirements 3.0; 3.1. HCV 1 – 3.6. HCV 6
35	Inspection counts losses and fines for tree damage; http://dei.zt.ua/novyny/181-za-poshkodzhennia-derev-inspektsiia-narakhovuiie-zbytky	1.8. Timber harvesting regulations
36	Check of «Chernivtsi forestry enterprise» revealed violations listed on 11 pages, - public activist Zhyzhyan; http://bukinfo.com.ua/show/news?lid=65394	
37	Losses from illegal logging will be charged from state forestry enterprises again; http://svoboda.fm/economic/region/248691.html	
38	State control of protection, guard and use of plant resources including forest; http://dei.in.ua/web/index.php/news/view?id=188	
39	Red Book of Ukraine: Flora / ed. Y.P. Didukh. - K.: Hlobalkonsaltnh, 2009. – 900 p.	1.9. Protected sites and species Category 3: overview; 3.0; 3.1. HCV 1
40	Red Book of Ukraine: Wildlife / ed. I.A. Akimov - K.: Hlobalkonsaltnh, 2009. – 600 p.	
41	Vasylyuk O., Kostyushyn V., Norenko K., Plyha A., Prekrasna Ye., Kolomytsev G., Fatikova M. Nature Reserve Fund of Kyiv region. – K.: NECU, 2012. – 338 p., w. appendixes.	1.9. Protected sites and species 1.10. Environmental requirements
42	Bryhynets O. Land inventory condemn the protected areas for destruction; http://bryhynets.com/index.php?nma=news&fla=stat&cat_id=1&nums=5744	
43	Protsenko L. Analytical report «Conservation of biodiversity in forests. Harmonization of legislation of Ukraine and European Union on protected areas». – Lviv: WWF, April – June, 2014; http://www.sfm.org.ua/files/Ukraine_Biodiversity_Final%20report_2014_Protsenko.doc	
44	Fourth national report of Ukraine to the Convention on Biological Diversity; https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ua/ua-nr-04-ru.pdf	1.9. Protected sites and species 1.10. Environmental requirements Category 3: overview; 3.0; 3.1. HCV 1 – 3.6. HCV 6
45	Fifth national report of Ukraine to the Convention on Biological Diversity; https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ua/ua-nr-05-en.pdf	

№	Information source	Corresponding indicator
46	How safe is the work done in the forestry sector? http://www.social.org.ua/view/4783	1.11. Health and safety 2.2.a
47	Answer on the request of the Central Committee of Trade Union of Forestry Employees of Ukraine from 30.08.2016, outg. № 02/81	1.12. Legal employment
48	Answer on the request of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine from 12.09.2016, outg. № 05-32/5172-16	Category 2: overview; 2.2.a; 2.2.d
49	Ethnography of Ukraine: Teach. guid. for stud. high. edu. inst. / editor: S. A. Makarchuk. – 2-nd ed., revis. and upd. – Lviv: Svit, 2004. – 520 p. – Ukr.	
50	Grymych M. Customary Law of Ukrainians in studies by Ivan Franko / M. Grymych // Ethnic history of peoples of Europe. – 2002. – Vol. 12. – P. 4–8; http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/eine_2002_12_3	
51	Hutsulshchyna – customary law; http://hutsulshchyna.com/hutsulshchyna/204-zvychaieve-pravo.html	1.13. Customary rights.
52	Usenko I.B. Customary right [Electronic resource] // Encyclopedia of History of Ukraine: Т. 3: Е-Ї / Ed. coll.: V. A. Smoliy (head) et al. NAS of Ukraine. Institute of History of Ukraine. – Kyiv: «Scientific thought», 2005. – 672 p.; http://www.history.org.ua/?termin=Zvychaieve_pravo	1.14. Free, Prior and Informed Consent. 1.15. Indigenous peoples' rights.
53	Protsiv O.R. Hunting and fishing in Gutsulshchina: socio-economic dimension / Oleg Protsiv // Materials from round table «Rural Development of the Carpathian region: Status and Prospects» [12 december 2012]: abstracts / compil. O.Ya. Hrymak, L.P. Kushnir. – Lviv: SPOLOM, 2013. – С. 179 – 183.	Category 2: overview; 2.3. Rights of indigenous peoples and traditional peoples are obeyed
54	Zavalnyuk V.V. Official and unofficial right: anthropological study / V. V. Zavalnyuk // Recent policy issues. – 2014. – Vol. 51. – P. 12-21; http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/appol_2014_51_4	
55	What is meant by the term «indigenous peoples»? Political science in questions and answers; http://subject.com.ua/political/zapit/20.html	
56	Standard for company evaluation of FSC controlled wood FSC-STD-40-005 (Version 2-1); http://sfmu.org.ua/en/news/832-opryliudnenov-u-versiiu-standartu-fsc-std-40-005-v3-1-vymohy-do-postachannia-fsc-kontrolovanoi-derevyny	
57	Roundwood with Volyn tags was revealed near the Romanian border; http://kordon.in.ua/news/kruhlyak-z-volynskymy-chipamy-vyyavyly-poblyzu-rumunskoho-kordonu-foto-34747/	
58	The police «covers» timber thefts in Boryslav; http://boryslav-online.com.ua/archives/8408	
59	The moratorium does not work: how timber is exported from Ukraine bypassing the prohibition; https://daily.rbc.ua/ukr/show/moratoriy-idet-lesom-ukrainy-vyvozyat-drevesinu-1480944265.html	1.16. Classification of species, quantities, qualities

№	Information source	Corresponding indicator
60	Transfer pricing «in a new way». Again. Review of changes; http://kmp.ua/ua/analytics/infoletters/transfer-pricing-rules-amended/	1.18. Offshore trading and transfer pricing
61	Zhytomyr customs officers stop 10 million Hryvnia illegal export of industrial wood; http://www.zhitomir.info/news_158886.html	1.19. Custom regulations
62	In Lviv region officials who established a 30 million illegal timber exports were arrested; http://www.lesovod.org.ua/node/30030	
63	In Ivano-Frankivsk region SSU has unmasked an illegal export of timber; http://pravda.if.ua/news-99167.html	
64	Moskal has stopped the train loaded with several millions of contraband forest; http://transkarpatia.net/transcarpathia/crime/67470-moskal-zupiniv-potyag-z-klkamlyonnoyu-kontrabandoyu-lsu.html	
65	Introduction of guidelines for the classification of certain goods in accordance with the requirements of UKTZED; http://www.gov.lica.com.ua/b_text.php?type=3&id=695669&base=1	1.19. Custom regulations
66	Measures to preserve biodiversity; http://www.lisproekt.gov.ua/post/1395	1.20. CITES
67	Methodological guidance on forest inventory fieldwork in Polissya region of Ukraine; http://www.lesovod.org.ua/dmdocuments/Inventory-Methodology.pdf	
68	Analytical report «Assessment of influence of the EU legislation on trade and forest certification upon forestry in Ukraine»; http://www.ekosphaera.org/images/dmdocuments/Raport_ForestCertification_FLEG-II_2014.pdf	1.21. Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures
69	Annual report of Amnesty International; http://amnesty.org.ua/materiali/annual-reports/richna-dopovid-amnesty-international-2014-15/	Category 2: overview; 2.1. Forest sector is not linked with an open military conflict
70	Global Witness Annual Report 2015; https://www.globalwitness.org/annual-report-2015/	
71	Consolidated sanctions list of Security Council of the United Nations; http://www.un.org/sc/committees/list_compens.shtml	
72	Carleton University: «Indicators of the country for International Policy: Project of Carleton University to study public administration «immature and weak state devices» by analyzing the structure-items and current events»; http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/ffs.htm	
73	Institute for Economics and Peace: Global Peace Index; http://economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/2015-Global-Terrorism-Index-Report.pdf	
74	World Bank: International quality governance of the World Bank; http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports	
75	Human Rights Watch; https://www.hrw.org/ru/europe/central-asia/ukraine	

№	Information source	Corresponding indicator
		2.1 Forest sector is not linked with an open military conflict; 2.2.d.
76	World Resources Institute: framework indicators of forest management initiative; http://www.profor.info/search/google/ukraine	Category 2: overview; 2.2.a
77	Information of Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine; http://www.fpsu.org.ua/pro-fpu/chlenski-organizatsiji/vseukrajinski-galuzevi-profspilki/176-profesijna-spilka-pratsivnikiv-lisovogo-gospodarstva-ukrajini	
78	Forced labor in legislation of Ukraine and practice of the European Court of Human Rights; http://attorneys.ua/uk/publications/forced-labor-in-the-ukrainian-legislation-and-practice-of-the-european-court-of-human-rights/	Category 2: overview; 2.2.b
79	The use of child labor: ILO International Programme on the Elimination of use of child labor (IPEC); http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/europe-and-central-asia/Ukraine/lang--en/index.htm	Category 2: overview; 2.2.c
80	Global March Against Child Labour; http://www.globalmarch.org/	
81	Regulations on pupil's forestry. Decree of Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine from 30.01.2015 № 66; http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0339-15	
82	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR); http://www.cifor.org/	Category 2: overview; 2.2.d
83	Landin V., Krasnov V., Orlov O. Urgent problems of forest radiology; http://www.ekoinform.com.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=21%3A2009-07-06-15-09-28&catid=7%3A2009-07-06-09-51-16&Itemid=41&lang	Category 2: overview; 2.2.e
84	Krasnov V. P. Organization of radioecological monitoring and rehabilitation of forest ecosystems contaminated with radionuclides / V. P. Krasnov, I. V. Davydova // Scientific works of the Forestry Academy of Sciences of Ukraine: Collection of scientific works. – 2014. – Vol. 12. – P. 181 – 187.	
85	Forestry of Ukraine. – Kyiv: State Forest Resources Agency, 2015. – 52 p.	3.0
86	State of Europe's Forests 2015 Report: http://foresteurope.org/state-europes-forests-2015-report/	Category 3: overview; 3.0; 4.1 Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less

№	Information source	Corresponding indicator
		than 0.02% or 5000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less), OR Conversion is illegal at the national or regional level on public and private land
87	Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015. Country Report: Ukraine; http://www.fao.org/3/a-az363e.pdf	3.0; 3.1. HCV 1; 3.3. HCV 3; 3.4. HCV 4; 3.5. HCV 5
88	Bondaruk G.V., Buksha I.F. Forest Enterprise Certification: A Practical Guide. Monograph. – Kharkiv: UkrNDILHA, KP Drukarnya №13, 2008. – 172 с.	Category 3: overview; 3.0, 3.1. HCV 1
89	Vinichenko T.S. Plants of Bern Convention in Ukraine (distribution, ecology, cenology and protection). Dissert. for obtaining a scientific degree kand. biol. sci. – Kyiv, 2007.	
90	Mammals of Ukraine under protection of Berne Convention / Edited by I. V. Zagorodniuk. – Kyiv, 1999. (Proceedings of Theriological School, Rev. 2). – 222 p.	
91	Amphibians and reptiles of Ukraine under protection of Berne Convention / Edited by I. V. Zagorodniuk. – Kyiv, 1999. (Proceedings of Theriological School, Rev. 3). – 108 p.	
92	Invertebrate animals of Ukraine under protection of Berne Convention / Edited by IV Zagorodniuk – Kyiv, 1999. (Proceedings of Theriological School, Rev. 4). - 60 p.	
93	Birds of Ukraine under protection of Berne Convention / Ed. G.G. Gavrish – K., 2003. – 395 p.	
94	Forestry of Ukraine. SAFRU brochure, 2015; http://www.ekoinform.com.ua/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_details&gid=115&Itemid=59&lang=ru	
95	State inventory of territories and objects of the nature reserve fund of Ukraine; http://pzf.menr.gov.ua/пзф-україни/території-та-об'єкти-пзф-україни.html	

№	Information source	Corresponding indicator
96	Land Fund of Ukraine as of January 1, 2016 and the dynamics of its changes as compared to January 1, 2015; http://land.gov.ua/info/zemelnyi-fond-ukrainy-stanom-na-1-sichnia-2016-roku-ta-dynamika-ioho-zmin-u-porivnianni-z-danymy-na-1-sichnia-2015-roku/	
97	High conservation value forests: definition and management (Practical guide for Ukraine). – 2008. – 146 p.; http://sfmu.org.ua/files/OCZL.pdf	Category 3: overview, 3.0, 3.1. HCV 1
98	Ramsar Convention. Ukraine: country profile; http://www.ramsar.org/wetland/ukraine	
99	List of IBA sites in Ukraine; http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/results?cty=219&fam=0&gen=0	
100	Red Book of Ukraine; http://redbook-ua.org/	3.0, 3.1. HCV 1 – 3.6. HCV 6
101	IBA program. List of «Important Bird Areas» in Ukraine on the website of the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds; http://birdlife.org.ua/IBA-Programma	
102	Map and profile of Ramsar wetlands of international importance; http://www.ramsar.org/sites-countries/the-ramsar-sites	
103	List of WWF Global 200 ecosystems; http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/ecoregion_list/	
104	Centres of plant diversity : a guide and strategy for their conservation, v.1. Europe, Africa, South West Asia and the Middle East. Heywood, V. H. (Vernon Hilton), Davis, Stephen D. IUCN / WWF, 1994. – 354 p.; https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/8268	
105	Mass violations of the law in the organization of sanitary felling in the objects of NRF. Kyiv Ecological and Cultural Center; http://www.lesovod.org.ua/node/26151	
106	Melnik, V. 2005 Plain forests of Ukraine: unique habitats for rare plant species. In: Commarmot, B., Hamor, F.D. (eds.): Natural Forests in the Temperate Zone of Europe – Values and Utilization. Conference 13-17 October 2003, Mukachevo, Ukraine. Proceedings. Bimmensdorf, Swiss Federal Research Institute WSL; Rakhiv, Carpathian Biosphere Reserve. – P. 435-439.	
107	Intact forest landscapes; http://intactforests.org	
108	«Green Book of Ukraine». List of rare plant communities; http://nature.land.kiev.ua/green-book.html (in Ukrainian)	
109	Lavniy V.V., Zayats M.V. Virgin forests of Zakarpattye – a global value that requires government protection. Scientific Papers of the Forestry Academy of Sciences of Ukraine 5 (2007): P. 74-77; http://base.dnsgb.com.ua/files/journal/Nauk-Praci-LANU/2007_2/LAN_5_74_77.pdf	
110	Map of Virgin Forests of the Ukrainian Carpathians. WWF Danube-Carpathians Program; http://gis-wwf.com.ua	
111	Shparyk Yu., Chernyavskyy M., Kahalo O., Bondaruk G., Ponopolyak M., Forhil Ya., Zelenchuk Ya., Volosyanchuk R., and Prots B. <u>Criteria and methodology of identification of old-growth forests and virgin forests.</u> – Lviv, 2015. – 28 p.	
112	Practical guide for determining and managing valuable habitats; http://sfmu.org.ua/ua/hcvf/manual	

№	Information source	Corresponding indicator
113	Emerald Network in Ukraine / ed. Protsenko L.D. - Kyiv: «Himdzhest», 2011. – 192 p.; http://eng.menr.gov.ua/docs/activity-protection/PZF/Smarahdova%20merezha%20v%20Ukrai_ni.pdf	
114	A profile of Ukraine on the Important Bird Area web page; http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country/ukraine/ibas	3.0, 3.1. HCV 1
115	Online map of the Emerald network of Ukraine and information about it; http://wab.discomap.eea.europa.eu/webappbuilder/apps/28	3.1. HCV 1; 3.3. HCV 3
116	Beech virgin forests of the Carpathians and relic beech forests of Germany; http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1133/	
117	Updated List of Officially Adopted Emerald Sites (October 2016); https://wcd.coe.int/com.instranet.InstraServlet?command=com.instranet.CmdBlobGet&InstranetImage=2951584&SecMode=1&DocId=2389718&Usage=2	3.0, 3.3. HCV 3
118	Gorshenin M., Peshko V. Erosion of mountain forest soils and combating it. – Lviv: Lviv. Univ., 1972. – 148 p.	
119	Instruction on forest inventory. P. II. Chamber work. – Irpin: Ukrderzhlisproekt, 2017. – 37 p.	
120	Kalutsky I.F. Natural phenomena in mountain-forest conditions of Ukrainian Carpathians (windthrows, floods, soil erosion) / I.F. Kalutsky, V.S. Oliynyk. – Lviv: Kamula, 2007. – 240 p.	3.4. HCV 4
121	Oliynyk V.S. Hydrological role of forests of Ukrainian Carpathians / V.S. Oliynyk. – Ivano-Frankivsk: «NAIR», 2013 – 232 p.	
122	Chubaty O.V. Mountain forests - water regime regulators. – Uzhgorod: Carpathians, 1984. – 104 p.	
123	Shparyk Yu.S. Sustainable forest management (on example of Ukrainian Carpathians) / Yu. S. Shparyk. – Ivano-Frankivsk, 2015. – 286 p.	
124	Problems of access of local population to forest resources and illegal logging in forests of Carpathians and Western Polissya / ed. Cherniavsky M.V., Soloviy I.P., Genyk Ya.V.: Monograph. – Lviv: Green Cross, League-Press. – 2011. – 256 p.	3.5. HCV 5
125	Zhyla T., Zhyla A. Investigation of dependence of local population on services of forest ecosystems. Report of FLEG Program; http://www.fleg.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Report_FD_study_2016_ukr.pdf	
126	Register of monuments of cultural heritage of Ukraine of national significance; (http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=244948281&cat_id=244910406)	3.6. HCV 6
127	Register of monuments of cultural heritage of Ukraine of local significance; (http://mincult.kmu.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=244948227&cat_id=244910406 Reyestr_mistsevogo_znachennya)	
128	SAFRU statistics on established forest plantations in 2013-2014: [interview with employee of sector of international connections and public relations of SAFRU Polyakova L.V. / Recorded by M. Lazebnyk]. – 2015.	4.1. Conversion of natural forests to plantations or

№	Information source	Corresponding indicator
129	Ukraine - Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015 – Country Report; http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/7d1e01d6-9d2e-4909-bb34-4657c6304a9a/	non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less), OR Conversion is illegal at the national or regional level on public and private land
130	Gulchak V. Positive changes. State forest account of Ukraine – results and forecasts // Forest and hunting magazine. – 2012. – №. 2. – P. 6-8.	
131	General characteristics of forests of Ukraine; http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=62921&cat_id=32867	
132	Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015. Desk reference; http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4808e.pdf	
133	FAOSTAT; http://faostat3.fao.org/download/G2/GF/E	
134	Shadow distribution schemes of the Bilychansky forest; http://www.kotsubynske.com.ua/tag/bilychanskyj-lis/	
135	Borodavka V.A. Forest plantations as an integral and irreplaceable component of southeastern steppes of Ukraine; http://www.lesovod.org.ua/node/14015	
136	Unified State Register of Court Decisions; http://www.reyestr.court.gov.ua/	
137	Storozhuk V.F. Development of the institution of forest ownership rights in Ukraine; http://www.fleg.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Storozhuk_forest_ownership_rights_Nov2013.pdf	
138	Preliminary review of biotechnology in forestry, including genetic modification. Forest Genetic Resources Working Paper 59; http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574e/AE574E00.HTM	
139	Draft law of Ukraine on amendments to certain legislative acts of Ukraine on the prohibition of the use of genetically modified organisms from 10.11.2015 № 3446; http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=57015	
140	GM Tree Watch; http://www.gmtreewatch.org/	
141	World Rainforest Movement; http://wrm.org.uy/	
142	Poland – WRM information sheet on GE tree research; http://wrm.org.uy/other-relevant-information/poland-wrm-information-sheet-on-ge-tree-research/	
143	Russia – WRM information sheet on GE tree research; http://wrm.org.uy/other-relevant-information/russia-wrm-information-sheet-on-ge-tree-research/	

Annex 2. Identified applicable legislation

№	Applicable legislation	Corresponding indicator
1	Forest Code of Ukraine in the wording of the Law No. 3404-IV from 08.02.2006; http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3852-12	1.1. Land tenure and management rights 1.3. Management and harvesting planning 1.4. Harvesting permits 1.5. Payment of royalties and harvesting fees 1.8. Timber harvesting regulations 1.10. Environmental requirements 1.11. Health and safety 4.1 Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less), OR Conversion is illegal at the national or regional level on public and private land
2	Land Code of Ukraine Law from 25.10.2001 № 2768-III; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2768-14	
3	Law of Ukraine «On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine regarding the delimitation of state and communal land» from 06.09.2012 № 5245-VI; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5245-17	1.1. Land tenure and management rights

№	Applicable legislation	Corresponding indicator
4	Law of Ukraine «On state registration of real rights to immovable property and their encumbrances» from 01.07.2004 № 1952-IV; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1952-15	4.1. Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less), OR Conversion is illegal at the national or regional level on public and private land
5	Law of Ukraine «On Environmental Protection» from 25.06.1991 № 1264-XII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1264-12	1.3. Management and harvesting planning 1.9. Protected sites and species 3.0; 3.1. OЛ3 1; 3.3. OЛ3 3
6	Law of Ukraine «On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine» from 12.06.1992 № 2456-XII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2456-12	
7	The Law of Ukraine «On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Concerning Protection of Biodiversity» from 09.04.2015 № 323-VIII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/323-19	
8	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On procedure for issuing permits for special use of natural resources and setting limits on use of resources of national importance» from 10.08.1992 № 459; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/459-92-%D0%BF	1.3. Management and harvesting planning
9	Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of Ukraine «On Approval of the Instruction on the Procedure for Approval and Passing of Rated Harvest Area» from 05.02.2007 № 38; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0160-07	
10	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Procedure for Special Use of Forest Resources» from 23.05.2007 №761; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/761-2007-%D0%BF	1.3. Management and harvesting planning 1.4. Harvesting permits
11	Order of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine «On Approval of Methodological Instructions for Alotment and Mensuration of Harvest Areas, Issuance of Harvest Tickets and Inspection of Timber Harvest Locations in Forests of the State Forest Resources Agency of Ukraine» from 21.01.2013 №9; http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=105079&cat_id=104385	1.4. Harvesting permits 1.5. Payment of royalties and harvesting fees

№	Applicable legislation	Corresponding indicator
		1.8. Timber harvesting regulations 1.10. Environmental requirements
12	Tax Code of Ukraine from 02.12.2010 № 2755-VI; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2755-17	1.5. Payment of royalties and harvesting fees 1.6. Value added taxes and other sales taxes 1.7. Income and profit taxes 1.16. Classification of species, quantities, qualities 1.18. Offshore trading and transfer pricing
13	Methodical recommendations on costing of production (works, services) for enterprises belonging to the sphere of management of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine (approved by order of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine from 14.05.2013 № 124); http://lespravo.com.ua/art/407Metodrekomentacii_z_formuvannya_sobivartosti_produkcii_na_pidpri%D1%94mstvah_DALRU/	1.7. Income and profit taxes
14	Order of State Forestry Committee of Ukraine «On approval of Rules of main harvest» from 23.12.2009 № 384; http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0085-10	
15	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Approval of Rules for Main Harvest Cutting in the Carpathian Mountain Forests» from 22.10.2008 № 929; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/929-2008-%D0%BF	1.8. Timber harvesting regulations
16	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Approval of Improving Quality Composition of Forests» from 12.05.2007 № 724; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/724-2007-%D0%BF	1.10. Environmental requirements
17	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Approval of Sanitary Rules in Forests of Ukraine» from 27.07.1995 № 555; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/748-2013-%D0%BF	

№	Applicable legislation	Corresponding indicator
18	Order of the State Forestry Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR «Manual on allotment and mensuration of cutting areas in forests of the USSR» [Text]: [Appr. 27/XII 1968] / St. Com. Forestry Council of Ministers of the USSR. CBNTI forestry. – Moscow: [w/o publ.], 1972. – 63 p. (for other permanent forest users)	1.4. Harvesting permits 1.8. Timber harvesting regulations 1.10. Environmental requirements
19	Law of Ukraine «On Animal World» from 13.12.2001 № 2894-III; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2894-14	1.9. Protected sites and species 3.0; 3.1. HCV 1; 3.3. HCV 3
20	Law of Ukraine «On Plant World» from 9.04.1999 № 591-XIV; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/591-14	
21	Law of Ukraine «On Red Book of Ukraine» from 07.02.2002 № 3055-III http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3055-14	
22	Law of Ukraine «On ecological network of Ukraine» from 24.06.2004 № 1864; http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1864-15	
23	Law of Ukraine «On Ratification of Convention on Protection of Biological Diversity» from 29.11.1994 № 257/94; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_030	
24	Law of Ukraine «On Ukraine's Accession to Convention on Protection of Wild Flora and Fauna and Environment of Europe in 1979» from 29.10.1996 № 436/96; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/436/96-%D0%B2%D1%80	
25	Law of Ukraine «On Ukraine's Participation in Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Mainly as Waterfowl Habitat» from 29.10.1996 № 437/96; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_031	
26	The Law of Ukraine «On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Concerning Protection of Biodiversity» from 09.04.2015 № 323-VIII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/323-19	
27	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Approval of Regulation on Green Book of Ukraine» from 29.08.2002 № 1286; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/748-2013-%D0%BF	
28	Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of Ukraine «On approval of List of rare and endangered species and typical natural plant communities that are subject to protection and included in the Green Book of Ukraine» from 16.10.2009 № 545; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1024-09	
29	Order of Ministry of Natural Resources of Ukraine «On Approval of Instructions for Design of Security Obligations on Territory of Nature Reserve Fund» from 25.02.2013 № 65; http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0404-13	

№	Applicable legislation	Corresponding indicator
30	Law of Ukraine «On Environmental Expertise» from 9.02.1995 № 4585-BP; http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/45/95-%D0%B2%D1%80	1.10. Environmental requirements
31	The Law of Ukraine «On Labor Protection» from 14.10.1992 № 2694-XII; http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2694-12	1.11. Health and safety
32	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Approval of Procedure for Granting Permits for Hazardous Works and for Operation (Use) of Hazardous Machinery, Mechanisms and Equipment» from 26.10.2011 №1107; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1107-2011-%D0%BF	
33	Recommendations on use of the Typical Provision on Procedure of Training and Verifying Knowledge on Occupational Safety (NPAOP 0.00-4-12-05) at enterprises of State Forestry Committee of Ukraine; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0231-05	
34	Order of State Forestry Committee of Ukraine «Typical Regulations on Basic Obligations, Rights and Responsibilities of Heads and Specialists of Ukrainian Forestry Enterprises and Organizations in the Field of Occupational Safety, Fire and Radiation Safety, Road Safety» from 02.09.2003 № 156; http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/category?cat_id=65319	
35	Order of State Forestry Committee of Ukraine «Instruction on labor protection during development harvest areas using gasoline chain saws» from 27.11.2001 № 120; http://document.ua/instrukcija-z-ohoroni-praci-pid-chas-rozrobki-lisosik-z-vikonor4976.html	
36	Order of the State Committee for Observation and Protection of Labor of Ukraine «On Approval of Labor Protection Rules for Forestry and Forestry Workers» from 13.07.2005 № 119; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1084-05	
37	Order of the State Committee for Observation and Protection of Labor of Ukraine «On Approval of Norms for Gratuitous Issuance of Overalls, Special Shoes and Other Personal Protective Equipment for Forestry Workers» from 25.04.2005 № 65; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0539-05	
38	Law of Ukraine «On ensuring sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population» from 24.02.1994 № 4004-XII; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4004-12	
39	Order of Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine «On approval of state sanitary rules «Basic sanitary rules of radiation safety for Ukraine» from 02.02.2005 № 54; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0552-05	
40	The Civil Code of Ukraine, in the wording of the Law from 16.01.2003 № 435-IV; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15	1.11. Health and safety 1.17. Trade and transport

№	Applicable legislation	Corresponding indicator
41	Constitution of Ukraine, in the wording of the Law from 28.06.1996 p. № 254к/96-BP; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80	1.12. Legal employment
42	Labor Code of Ukraine from 10.12.1971 № 322-VIII; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/322-08	
43	Law of Ukraine «On Public Associations» from 16.06.1992 № 2461-XII; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4572-17	
44	Law of Ukraine «On trade unions, their rights and guarantees of activity» from 15.09.1999 № 1045-XIV; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1045-14	
ILO Conventions ratified by Ukraine:		
45	Convention on forced or compulsory labor from 28.06.1930 №29 (ratification on 10.08.1956); http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_136	
46	Convention on the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize from 09.07.1948 №87 (ratification on 14.09.1956); http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_125	
47	Convention on Application of Principles of Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining from 01.07.1949 №98 (ratification on 14.09.1956); http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/ru/993_004	
48	Convention on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women for Work of Equal Value from 29.06.1951 №100 (ratification on 10.08.1956); http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_002	
49	Convention on Abolition of Forced Labor from 25.06.1957 №105 (ratification on 05.10.2000); http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_013	
50	Convention on Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation from 25.06.1958 №111 (ratification on 04.08.1961); http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_161	
51	Convention on establishment of minimum wages, with particular regard to developing countries from 22.06.1970 № 131 (ratification on 19.10.2005); http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_149	
52	Convention on Minimum Age for Recruitment from 26.06.1973 №138 (ratification on 03.05.1979); http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_054	
53	Convention of 1981 on Occupational Safety and Health, and Working Environment from 22.06.1981 № 155 (ratification on 02.11.2011); http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_050	

№	Applicable legislation	Corresponding indicator
54	Convention on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor from 17.06.1999 №182 (ratification on 05.10.2000); http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_166	
55	Convention of 2001 on Occupational Safety and Health in Agriculture from 21.06.2001 № 184 (ratification on 01.04.2009); http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_504	
56	Roundwood and sawn timber. Methods of measurement and determination of volumes. Part 2. Roundwood: DSTU 4020-2-2001 (prEN1309-2:1998). - [Effective from 05.04.2001]. K.: State Standard of Ukraine, 2001. – 70 p.	
57	GOST 2292-88 Round Timber. Marking, sorting, transportation, measurement methods and acceptance; http://vsegost.com/Catalog/19/19561.shtml	
58	GOST 9463-88. Round timber of coniferous species. Specifications; http://vsegost.com/Catalog/28/28786.shtml	
59	GOST 9462-88. Round timber of broadleaved species. Specifications; http://www.derevo.info/content/detail/20	
60	GOST 2140-81. Defects of wood. Classification, terms and definitions, methods of measurement; http://www.derevo.info/content/detail/20	1.16. Classification of species, quantities, qualities
61	GOST 3243-88. Fuelwood. Specifications; http://vsegost.com/Catalog/19/19610.shtml	
62	Order of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine «On Approval of Temporary Instruction on Electronic Registration of Products of Logging, Lumbering and Wood Working at Enterprises of State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine» from 27.06.2012 № 202; http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/category?cat_id=65319	
63	Fuelwood for technological needs. Specifications: TUU 56.196-95 - [Effective from 26.01.1995 without limitation of validity]. - K.: State Committee of Ukraine for Standardization, Metrology and Certification, 1995. – 6 p.	
64	Law of Ukraine «On Enterprise» from 07.02.1991 № 698-XII; http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15	
65	Law of Ukraine «On Prices and Pricing» from 21.06.2012 № 5007-VI; http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5007-17	
66	Order of State Forestry Committee of Ukraine «On improving mechanisms of sales of untreated wood» from 19.02.2007 № 42; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0164-07	1.17. Trade and transport
67	Order of Ministry of Transport of Ukraine and Ministry of Statistics of Ukraine «On Approval of Typical Forms of Primary Accounting of Truck Operation» from 29.12.1995 № 488/346; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0149-98	

№	Applicable legislation	Corresponding indicator
68	Order of Ministry of Infrastructure and Ministry of Agrarian Policy «On approval of a specialized form of a waybill for timber transport by road (TTN-lis)» from 29.11.2013 № 961/707; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z2070-13	
69	Law of Ukraine «On Foreign Economic Activity» from 16.04.1991 № 959-XII; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/959-12	
70	Law of Ukraine «On Peculiarities of State Regulation of Activity of Business Entities Related to Trade and Export of Timber» from 08.09.2005 № 2860-IV; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2860-15	1.18. Offshore trading and transfer pricing
71	Law of Ukraine «On Amendments to Law of Ukraine «On Peculiarities of State Regulation of Activity of Business Entities Related to Trade and Export of Timber» concerning the Temporary Ban on Export of Timber Products in Crude form» from 09.04.2015 № 325-VIII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/325-19	1.19. Custom regulations
72	Law of Ukraine «On Amendments to Tax Code of Ukraine on Transfer Pricing» from 15.07.2015 № 609-VIII; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/609-19	1.18. Offshore trading and transfer pricing
73	Customs Code of Ukraine from 13.03.2012 № 4495-VI; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4495-17	
74	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Approval of Temporary Procedure for Issuance of a Certificate of Origin of Timber and Lumber Made Thereof for Export Operations» from 21.12.2005 № 1260; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1260-2005-%D0%BF	
75	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «Some Issues of State Control of Goods Transferred Through the Customs Border of Ukraine» from 5.10.2011 № 103; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1031-2011-%D0%BF	
76	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Approval of List of Goods for which Restrictions are Set for Transfer Through the Customs Border of Ukraine» from 21.05.2012 №436; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/436-2012-%D0%BF	1.19. Custom regulations
77	Order of State Forestry Committee of Ukraine «On Approval of Form of Certificate of Origin of Timber and Lumber Made Thereof for Export Operations and Instructions for Filling In the Form of Certificate of Origin of Timber and Lumber Made Thereof for Export Materials» from 07.09.2007 №528; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1111-07	
78	Order of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine «On Amendments to Instructions for Filling In the Certificate Form on Origin of Timber and Lumber Made Thereof for Export Operations» from 20.08.2012 № 513; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1559-12	

№	Applicable legislation	Corresponding indicator
79	State Hygienic Standard «Hygienic norm of specific activity of radionuclides 137 Cs and 90 Sr in wood and wood products» approved by Order of Ministry of Health Care of Ukraine from 31.10.2005 № 573; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1384-05	
80	The Incoterms® rules; http://www.iccwbo.org/products-and-services/trade-facilitation/incoterms-2010/the-incoterms-rules/	
81	Law of Ukraine «On Status and Social Protection of Citizens Affected by the Chornobyl Catastrophe» from 28.02.1991 №796-XII http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/796-12	1.11. Health and safety
82	Law of Ukraine «On Legal Regime of Territory Contaminated by radionuclides due to the Chornobyl Catastrophe» from 27.02.1991 №792a-XII; http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/796-12	
83	Law of Ukraine «On Use of Nuclear Energy and Radiation Safety» from 08.02.1995 №39/35-BP; http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/39/95-bp	
84	Law of Ukraine «On Protection of Humans from Influence of Ionizing Radiation» from 14.01.1998 №15/98-BP; http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/go/15/98-bp	
85	Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses from 07.12.1984 № 8073-X; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/80731-10	2.2.a. Ban on self-organization and collective bargaining
86	Law of Ukraine «On Collective Contracts and Agreements» from 01.07.1993 № 3356-XII; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3356-12	
87	Economic Code of Ukraine from 16.01.2003 № 436-IV; http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/436-15	
88	Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms from 04.11.1950 (ratified on 09.02.2006); http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_004	2.2.b. Forced labor
89	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights from 16.12.1966 (ratified on 19.10.1973); http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_043	
90	Law of Ukraine «On Civil Service» from 10.12.2015 № 889-VIII; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/889-19	2.2.d. Discrimination based on sexual / racial / religious grounds
91	Law of Ukraine «On Principles of Prevention and Counteraction of Discrimination in Ukraine» from 06.09.2012 № 5207-VI; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5207-17	

№	Applicable legislation	Corresponding indicator	
92	Convention on the Protection of Workers against Ionizing Radiation from 22.06.1960 №115 (ratified on 19.06.1968); http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/993_116	2.2.e. Health safety under conditions of radioactive contamination	
93	Law of Ukraine «On ratification of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change» from 29.10.1996 №435/96-BP; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435/96-%D0%B2%D1%80	3.0 3.1. HCV 1 3.3. HCV 3 3.4. HCV 4 3.6. HCV 6	
94	Law of Ukraine «On Ukraine's Accession to Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora» from 14.05.1999 № 662-XIV; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/662-14		
95	Decree of Presidium of Supreme Soviet of UkrSSR «On ratification of Convention on Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage» from 04.10.1988 № 6673-XI; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/6673-11		
96	Law of Ukraine «On Ukraine's Accession to Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals» from 19.03.1999 № 535-XIV; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/535-14		
97	Law of Ukraine «On Ratification of Agreement on Conservation of Afro-Eurasian Migratory Swimming Birds» from 04.07.2002 № 62-IV; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/62-15		
98	Law of Ukraine «On Ratification of European Landscape Convention» from 07.09.2005 № 2831-IV; http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2831-15		
99	Law of Ukraine «On Accession of Ukraine to Agreement on Conservation of Bats in Europe» from 14.05.1999 № 663-XIV; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/663-14		
100	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On approval of procedure for division of forests into categories and allocation of special protected forest areas» from 16.05.2007 №733 http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/733-2007-п		
101	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Approval of Rules for Restoration of Forests» from 01.03.2007 № 303; http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/303-2007-%D0%BF		4.1 Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less), OR
102	Concept of State Target Program for Forestry Development in Ukraine for years 2016-2020 (draft); http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=113516&cat_id=82872		
103	Law of Ukraine «On Amendments to Land and Forestry Codes of Ukraine for Conservation of Forests» from 15.03.2012 № 4539-VI; http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4539-17		

№	Applicable legislation	Corresponding indicator
		Conversion is illegal at the national or regional level on public and private land
104	Law of Ukraine «On State Biosafety System for Establishment, Testing, Transport and Use of Genetically Modified Organisms» from 31.05.2007 № 1103-V; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1103-16	5.1. There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees
105	Order of Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine «On Approval of Criteria for Assessing Risk of Potential Impact of Genetically Modified Organisms on the Environment» from 07.02.2011 №36 http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0247-11	
106	The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Law of Ukraine «On Accession of Ukraine to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity» from 09.12.2002 No. 152-IV http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws / Show / 995_935	
107	Law of Ukraine «On Environmental Impact Assessment» from 23.05.2017 № 2059-VIII; http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2059-19	1.3. Management and harvesting planning 1.10. Environmental requirements

Annex 3. List of regions and enterprises which could potentially be the source of wood contaminated with radionuclides

Regions	Enterprises
Vinnytsya	Subordinated to Vinnytsya Regional Forestry and Hunting Management Administration (RFHMA): Bershada, Vinnytsya, Gaysyn, Zhmerynka, Illintsi, Kryzhopil, Mogyliv-Podilskiy, Tulchyn, Khmelnyk, Chechelnyk state forestry enterprises. All forestry enterprises and forestry subdivisions subordinated to Ministries and Departments distinct from SFRA of Ukraine
Volyn	Subordinated to Volyn RFHMA: Manevychy, Kamin-Kashyrskiy, Kolky, Lyubeshiv, Gorodok state forestry enterprises. All forestry enterprises and forestry subdivisions subordinated to Ministries and Departments distinct from SFRA of Ukraine
Zhytomyr	Subordinated to Zhytomyr RFHMA: Bilokorovychy, Emilchyno, Lugyny, Malyn, Narodychy, Novograd-Volynskiy, Ovruch, Olevsk, Slovechno state forestry enterprises, Poliskiy National Reserve. All forestry enterprises and forestry subdivisions subordinated to Ministries and Departments distinct from SFRA of Ukraine
Kyiv	Subordinated to Kyiv RFHMA: Bila Tserkva, Boguslav, Vushcha Dubechnya, Dymir, Ivankiv, Kyiv, Klavdievo, Poliske, Teteriv, Fastiv, Makariv, Rzhyschiv state forestry enterprises. All forestry enterprises and forestry subdivisions subordinated to Ministries and Departments distinct from SFRA of Ukraine
Rivne	Subordinated to Rivne RFHMA: Berezne, Volodymyrets, Vysotsk, Dubrovytsya, Zarichne, Klevan, Klesiv, Ostky, Rokytne, Sarny, Sosnove state forestry enterprises, Rivne National Reserve. All forestry enterprises and forestry subdivisions subordinated to Ministries and Departments distinct from SFRA of Ukraine
Cherkasy	Subordinated to Cherkasy RFHMA: Zvenygorodka, Zolotonosha, Kamyanka, Korsun-Shevchenkiv, Chygyryn, Kaniv, Lysyanka state forestry enterprises. All forestry enterprises and forestry subdivisions subordinated to Ministries and Departments distinct from SFRA of Ukraine
Chernigiv	Subordinated to Chernigiv RFHMA: Gorodnya, Dobryanka, Koryukivka, Nizhyn, Novgorod-Siverskiy, Oster, Kholmy, Chernigiv, Semenivka state forestry enterprises. All forestry enterprises and forestry subdivisions subordinated to Ministries and Departments distinct from SFRA of Ukraine.

Annex 4. List of administrative areas or enterprises where Important Bird Areas (IBAs) are located, fully or partially covered by forest vegetation in Ukraine

Region	No and name of IBA	Area, ha	District or enterprise (institution) where IBA is located
AR Crimea	72. Bilogir'ya	32000	Bilogorsk district
AR Crimea	41. Martiyan Cape	240	Nature Reserve :Martiyan Cape"
AR Crimea	39. Crimean Nature Reserver	34563	Crimean Nature Reserve
AR Crimea	46. Karadaz'kyj Nature Reserve	2855	Karadaz'kyj Nature Reserve
AR Crimea	286. Katran- Yakkan- Tepe mountain, Karabi Yaila	8500	Bilogorsk district; town
Vynnytsya	24. Mykulynets'ki fish-ponds	1550	Lityn district
Volyn	28. Shats'ki lakes	32850	Shatsk National Nature Park
Volyn	190. Zakhidnyj Bug river valley	1450	Lyuboml district
Volyn	189. Orikhivs'ki lakes	3000	Ratne district
Volyn	93. Turiya river valley	7900	Kovel, Kamin-Kashyrskiy and Ratne districts
Volyn	22. Pryp'yat' river valley	12000	Regional Landscape Park "Pryp'yat' – Stokhid"
Volyn	92. Cherems'ke mire	3000	Cherems'kiy Nature Reserve (Manevychy district)
Volyn	94. Stokhid river valley	17800	Regional Landscape Park "Pryp'yat' – Stokhid"
Dnipropetrovsk	296. Velyka Osokorovka	2000	Synelnykove and Solone districts
Dnipropetrovsk	100. Velykomykhajlivskiy forest	1079	Pokrovske
Dnipropetrovsk	295. Tsybul'kivs'ki lakes	1000	Tsarychanka district
Dnipropetrovsk	81. Dniprovs'ko-Oril's'kyj Nature Reserve	3766	Dniprovs'ko-Oril's'kyj Nature Reserve
Dnipropetrovsk	297. Karachunivs'ke reservoir	1300	Kryviy Rig district
Dnipropetrovsk	294. Mishurny Rig	2400	Verkhnyodniprovsk district
Dnipropetrovsk	83. Oril' river valley	12000	Magdalynivka district
Dnipropetrovsk	141. Samars'kyj forest	19920	Novomoskovsk and Pavlograd districts
Donetsk	32. Ukrainian Steppe Nature Reserve	1134	Branch of Ukrainian Steppe Nature Reserve "Kreydyana Flora"
Zhytomyr	188. Korostyshivs'ke Game Reserve	44130	State Enterprise "Korostyshiv Forestry"
Zhytomyr	242. Novograd-Volyns'ke Game Reserve	70730	State Enterprise "Novograd-Volyns'k Forestry"
Zhytomyr	29. Polis'kyi Nature Reserve	20104	Polis'kyi Nature Reserve

Region	No and name of IBA	Area, ha	District or enterprise (institution) where IBA is located
Zhytomyr	241. Ushomyrs'ke Game Reserve	70300	State Enterprise "Korosten' Forestry"
Zhytomyr	55. Radomysl's'ke Game Reserve	28400	State Enterprise "Radomysl' Forestry"
Zhytomyr	302. Uzh river valley	16300	Narodychy district
Zacarpattya	27. Carpathian Biosphere Reserve	12507	Carpathian Biosphere Reserve
Zacarpattya	187. Carpathian Vulkanichnyj Mountains	134400	Velykiy Bereznii, Volovets, Irshava (eastern part), Mizhgirrya, Perechyn, Rakhiv, Svalyava, Tyachiv (north-eastern part), Khust (north-eastern part)
Zacarpattya	115. Gorgany	75200	Tyachiv, Rakhiv and Mizhgirrya districts
Zacarpattya	186. Latorytsya river yalley near Chop	7000	Uzhgorod district
Zaporizhzhya	338. Agriculture lands near Bilorets'ke, Chotnozeme villages	17000	Vesele district
Zaporizhzhya	341. Gajchur river valley	24000	Gulyaypole district
Zaporizhzhya	336. Kakhovs'ke reservoir, Vasylivka village	25000	Vasylivka district
Zaporizhzhya	340. Kakhovs'ke reservoir, Energodar	28000	Kamyanka-Dniprovska district
Zaporizhzhya	303. Konka river mouth	7800	Zaporizhzhya district
Zaporizhzhya	37. Molochnyi lyman	22450	Yakymivka district
Zaporizhzhya	36. Obytichna peninsula	2000	Prymorsk district
Ivano-Frankivsk	11. Burshtyns'ke reservoir	1600	Galych Regional Landscape Park
Kyiv	19. Dnirovs'ko-Teterivs'ke Game Reserve	30627	Dnirovs'ko-Teterivs'ke Game Reserve
Kyiv	3. Kyivs'ke reservoir	102400	Ivankiv district
Kyiv	20. Rzhyschivske Game Reserve	52800	Rzhyschiv district
Kyiv	302 Uzh river valley	16300	Polis'ke district
Kyiv	2. Woodland in Dniro and Desna valleys	120000	Vyshgorod district
Lugansk	45. Kremenets'kyj forest	20000	State Enterprise "Kreminna Forestry"
Lviv	91. Chonovyny marsh	8300	Drogobych district
Lviv	352. Male Polissya	2400	Yavoriv, Zhovkva, Sokal, Radekhiv, Brody, Bus'k, Zolochiv, Kamyanka-Buz'ka districts

Region	No and name of IBA	Area, ha	District or enterprise (institution) where IBA is located
Mykolayiv	305. Berezans'kyj lyman and Solonets' Tuzly pond	11600	Berezanka and Ochakiv districts
Mykolayiv	18. Kinburns'kyj peninsula	4000	Regional Landscape Park :Kinburns'ka kosa”
Odesa	145. Khadzhybejs'kyj lyman	5000	Kominternivs'ke district
Odesa	12. Kuyal'nyts'kyj lyman	11000	Kominternivs'ke district
Odesa	203. Mokri Yasli forestry plantation	500	Velyka Mykhaylivka district
Odesa	8. Danube River	2500	Regional Landscape Park “Izmayils'ki ostrov” (1300 ha)
Poltava	268. Mazepyn Yar	2000	Kobelyaky district
Poltava	185. Psel river valley, t. Komsomol's'k	4700	Kremenchug and Kobelyaky districts
Poltava	47. Udaj river valley	30000	Lubny, Chornukhy and Pyryatyn districts
Poltava	49. Velyke marsh	1000	Novi Sanzhary district
Rivne	159. Syra Pogonya mire	12718	Branch “Syra Pogonya” of Rivne Nature Reserve
Sumy	63. Pischans'ke and Mogryts'ke forests	11600	State Enterprise “Sumy Forestry”
Sumy	350. Sejm river valley, village Vyrky	400	Bilopillya district
Kharkiv	184. Bakhtyn river valley	1000	Izyum district
Kharkiv	304. Gomol'shans'ka forest	13700	NPP “Gomsl'shans'ki forests”
Kharkiv	69. Izyums'ka Luka forest	32850	Izyum and Balakliya districts
Kharkiv	71. Lyman lake	4730	Zmiyiv district
Kharkiv	75. Mzha river valley	5000	State Enterprise “Zmiyiv Forestry”; Merefa subunit of State Enterprise “Zhovtneve Forestry”
Kharkiv	83 Oril' river valley	12000	Zachepylivka district
Kherson	168. Kakhovs'ke reservoir, Kozats'ki islands	1000	Beryslav district
Kherson	339. Kakhovs'ke reservoir, village Kajiry	16000	Gornostayivka district
Kherson	337. Kakhovs'ke reservoir, village Knyazhe-Grygorivka	32000	Gornostayivka and Velyka Lepetykha districts
Khmelnyskiy	233. Pivdennyj Bug river valley, village Goloskiv	3000	Letychiv and Khmelnytskiy districts
Cherkasy	30. Kanivs'kyi Nature Reserve	2027	Kanivs'kyi Nature Reserve
Chernivtsi	151. Klivodyns'kyj protected locality	50	Kitsman' district

Region	No and name of IBA	Area, ha	District or enterprise (institution) where IBA is located
Chernigiv	2. Woodland in Dnipro and Desna valleys	120000	Kozelets district

Annex 5. Ramsar Wetland sites, fully or partly covered by forest vegetation

Region	No of Ramsar site and its name	Area, ha	District or enterprise (institution) where Ramsar site is located
Volyn	776. Prypiat River Floodplains	12000	Regional Landscape Park "Pryp'yat' – Stokhid"
Volyn	775. Shatsk Lakes	32850	National Nature Park "Shatsk Lakes"
Volyn	777. Stokhid River Floodplains	10000	Regional Landscape Park "Pryp'yat' – Stokhid"
Dnipropetrovsk	1399. Dnipro-Oril Floodplains	2560	Dniprovs'ko-Oril's'kyj Nature Reserve
Zhytomyr	1403 Polissia Mires	2145	Polis'kyi Nature Reserve
Zacarpattya	1400 Lake Synevyr	29	National Nature Park "Synevyr"
Odesa	113. Kyliiske Mouth (formerly Dunai Plavni)	32800	Danube Biosphere Reserve
Odesa	764. Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area	76000	Nyzhnyodnistrovskiy National Nature Park
Rivne	1402. Perebrody Peatlands	12718	Rivne Nature Reserve
Sumy	1398. Desna River Floodplains	4270	Desnyans'ko-Staroguts'kiy National Park
Kherson	767. Dnipro River Delta	26000	Nyzhnyodniprovskiy National Nature Park

Annex 6. Glossary

Annual allowable cut – annual scientifically justified norm of timber harvest in course of final felling, approved for each owner, permanent forest user separately, by groups of forest forming tree species, based on principles of continuous use and non-exhaustibility of use of forest resources.

(Article 43 of Forest Code of Ukraine <http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3852-12/>)

Merchantable wood – all round and split logs, except for wood for heating, fuel wood for technological purposes and brushwood.

(Order of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine "On Approval of Temporary Instruction on electronic accounting of products of logging, lumbering and wood processing on enterprises of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine" from 27.06.2012, № 202)

Electronic accounting of wood – a system for recording and registration of movement of wood resources with use of automation at all stages of logging operations with entering and transferring information of log-wise (stockpile-wise) accounting using modern information technologies for further use in accounting and management.

(Order of State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine "On Approval of Temporary Instruction on electronic accounting of products of logging, lumbering and wood processing on enterprises of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine" from 27.06.2012, № 202)

Forest felling ticket – the main document on basis of which special use of forest resources is carried out. Also, on its basis accounting of allowed-for-sale stocks of timber and other forest products is done, timing of forest exploitation and hauling of harvested products is set, terms and methods of cleaning of cutting areas from forest residues are determined. This document is also used for accounting of natural regeneration of forests, which should be protected, and for accounting of assessed fees for use of forest resources.

(Article 2 of Procedure for issuing special permits for use of forest resources <http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/761-2007-%D0%BF>)

Forest inventory – measures aimed at ensuring effective organization and scientifically-based implementation of forest management, protection, rational use, improvement of environmental and resource potentials of forests, forest management culture, obtaining accurate and comprehensive information about forest fund of Ukraine.

(Article 45 of Forest Code of Ukraine <http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3852-12/>)

Forest monitoring – a system of regular monitoring, evaluation and prediction of dynamics of quantitative and qualitative state of forests.

(Article 55 of Forest Code of Ukraine <http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3852-12/>)

Fuelwood – a round or chopped wood grade, which by its size and quality can only be used as fuel.

(Order of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine "On Approval of Temporary Instruction on electronic accounting of products of logging, lumbering and wood

processing on enterprises of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine" from 27.06.2012, № 202)

Fuelwood for technological purposes (technological wood) – fuelwood intended for use as a technological raw material in manufacture of wood boards, packaging chips, items of everyday use and household items, products for industrial and technological purposes, as well as in hydrolytic production.

(Order of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine "On Approval of Temporary Instruction on electronic accounting of products of logging, lumbering and wood processing on enterprises of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine" from 27.06.2012, № 202)

High Conservation Value (HCV) – any of the following values:

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

(Source: FSC, 2011).

Illegal logging (under the applicable legislation Ukraine) – logging of trees and shrubs without special permission or with logging with permission but not of the trees (shrubs) and areas specified in the authorizing document.

(Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine №287 on 19.04.1993 "On taxes for calculating the amount of damage caused by violation of legislation on Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine" <http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/287-93-%D0%BF>).

Illegal unauthorized logging – logging of trees and bushes without special permission that is committed by citizens and officials of entities that are not forests owners; logging committed by employees of permanent forest users without special permission, which is not related to forest management operations.

(Storshous O. Improving legal responsibility for violation of forest legislation and combating circulation of illegally harvested forest resources: recommendations for changes in legislation <http://www.lesovod.org.ua/node/28748>)

Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA) – an area identified using an internationally agreed set of criteria as being globally important for the conservation of bird populations. Total number of IBAs in Ukraine – 141 on the area of 2 486 864 ha. (<http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country/ukraine/ibas>)

Interested stakeholder: Any person, group of persons or organization that is interested in, or is known to have an interest in activities of a management unit. Interested stakeholders may be, for example:

- environmental organizations, for example, environmental non-governmental organizations;
- organizations of workers, for example, trade unions;
- human rights organizations, for example, social non-governmental organizations;
- local development projects;
- local authorities;
- governmental authority departments operating in the region;
- national FSC offices;
- experts on specific issues, for example, on high conservation values.

(Source: FSC, 2011).

Material assessment of harvest sites – determination of the total volume of timber with determination of the stock of merchantable wood, including by categories of industrial wood and fuelwood.

(Order of State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine "On Approval of guidelines for allotment and inventory of harvest areas, issuance of forest felling tickets and inspection of harvest plots in the forests of State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine" from 21.01.2013, № 9 http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=105079&cat)

Map of logging area – a document that regulates processing of a harvest area and includes description and diagram, as well as main industrial indices.

(DSTU 2090-92 Technology of forest industry. Terms and Definitions; http://www.ukrndnc.org.ua/index.php?option=com_terminus&Itemid=191&task=view&id=33672)

Nature Reserve Fund (NRF) of Ukraine – areas of land and water, natural complexes and objects that have special environmental, scientific, aesthetic, recreational and other value and are set aside in order to preserve natural diversity of landscapes, genetic pool of flora and fauna, for maintaining the overall ecological balance and providing background environmental monitoring.

(The Law of Ukraine "On Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine" <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2456-12>)

Old-Growth Forests – forests of native types of forest stands that have not undergone substantial human alteration during their existence or only insignificant alteration. Species

composition and structure of such forests was formed by natural processes and they can be considered climax or close-to-climax forest communities.

(Source: High Conservation Value Forests Toolkit. A practical Guide for Ukraine (2008) <http://sfmu.org.ua/files/OCZL.pdf>)

Primary or virgin forest – forest ecosystems (communities), which were established and develop only under the influence of natural factors and passed the complete development cycle without substantial human intrusion; species, age and structure of such forests are only defined by natural environment factors.

(Source: Criteria and Methodology of Old Growth and Virgin Forest Identification / Ed. R. Volosyonchuk, B. Prots, O. Kagal (Lviv, 2015))

Project of organization and development of forestry (forest inventory project) – documentation developed as a result of baseline forest inventory, consists of explanatory note to the project, data list of designed (envisaged) forest management activities, materials of forest inventory and forest maps.

(Draft of the Manual on inventory of forest fund of Ukraine (part 2) http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=119323).

Ramsar site – Wetlands designated by the contracting parties of the Ramsar Convention (the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance) for inclusion in the list of wetlands of international importance because they meet one or more of the Ramsar criteria. Ukraine currently has 33 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites), with a surface area of 744,651 hectares. Some of them are covered with forests.

(<http://www.ramsar.org/wetland/ukraine>)

Rent for special use of forest resources – national tax paid by forest users, who used forest resources on basis of a special permit (forest felling ticket) or according to conditions of a contract of long-term temporary use of forests.

(Article 256 of Tax Code of Ukraine <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2755-17>).

State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine (SAFRU) – the central executive body that implements state policy in the field of forestry and hunting.

(Regulation on the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine http://dklg.kmu.gov.ua/forest/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=110632&cat_id=79022)

Timber – wood materials derived from severing of fallen trees and wood logs (lengthwise or crosswise) for further use or processing.

(Order of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine "On Approval of Temporary Instruction on electronic accounting of products of logging, lumbering and wood processing on enterprises of the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine" from 27.06.2012, № 202)

UKT ZED – Ukrainian Classification of Goods for Foreign Economic Activities, compiled on basis of the harmonized system of description and coding of goods.

(The Law of Ukraine "On Customs Tariff of Ukraine" <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/584-18>)

WWF and IUCN Centres of Plant Diversity – the areas in the world with the highest conservation value in terms of protecting the highest number of plant species, identified according to the initiative between the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

(<https://www.unep-wcmc.org/resources-and-data/centres-of-plant-diversity>)

WWF Global 200 ecosystem is the list of ecoregions identified by WWF, the global conservation organization, as priorities for conservation.

(<http://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/wwf-s-global-200>)