

**SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT
AND FOREST USE
General provisions**

Official edition



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Foreword

The purposes, main principles, provisions on state regulation and management in the field of technical normalization and standardization are established by The Law of the Republic of Belarus “On technical normalization and standardization”.

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STATE STANDARD OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND FOREST USE

General provisions

Date of introduction: 01.06.2010

1. Field of application

The present standard establishes general provisions of sustainable forest management and forest use in the Republic of Belarus aimed at provision of high productivity and sustainability of forestry ecological systems, improvement of their biological diversity, minimization or elimination of the negative impact of forestry production on environment, inexhaustibility of forest use, economic effectiveness of the forestry production, its socialorientation.

The present standard is the fundamental document of the group of standards of sustainable forest use and forest management which regulate sustainable management of forestry and forest use.

The present standard is intended for application by legal entities managing the forestry and/or fulfilling the forest use.

2. References to standardization documents

Thy present standard includes references to the following technical normative legal acts in the field of technical valuation and standadization (hereinafter referred to as "TVSA").:

TCP 026-2006 (02080) Sustainable forest management and forest use. Sanitary rules in forests in the Republic of Belarus.

TCP 5.1.16-2008 (03220) The national system of compliance confirmation of the Republic of Belarus. Forest certification system. General provisions.

TCP 143-2008 (02080) Rules of lumbering in the Republic of Belarus. (introduced additionally, Amendment No. 1)

TCP 291-2011 (02080) Rules of game management. (introduced additionally, Amendment No. 2)

STB 1342-2002 Sustainable forest management and forest use. Tree-felling machinery. General technical requirements.

STB 1358-2002 Sustainable forest management and forest use. Forest regeneration and reforestation. Required technologies.

STB 1359-2002 Sustainable forest management and forest use. Required forest protecting measures.

STB 1360-2002 Sustainable forest management and forest use. Basic use tree-felling. Required technologies.

STB 1361-2002 Sustainable forest management and forest use. Intermediate use tree-felling. Required technologies.

STB 1408-2003 (GOST R 22.1.09-99) Safety in emergency situations. Monitoring and prediction of forest fires. General.

STB 1582-2005 Sustainable forest management and forest use. Required forest protection measures.

STB 1625-2006 Sustainable forest management and forest use. Auxiliary forest use. Required technologies.

STB 1627-2006 Sustainable forest management and forest use. Required forest automobile roads.

STB 1681-2006 Sustainable forest management and forest use. Forest organization.

STB 1688-2006 Sustainable forest management and forest use. Required forestry designing. (introduced additionally, Amendment No. 1)

STB 1715-2007 Sustainable forest management and forest use. Demands to organization and forestry maintenance in forests used for recreation purposes.

STB 1862-2009 Sustainable forest management and forest use. Procurement of secondary forest resources. Required technologies.

STB 1938-2009 Sustainable forest management and forest use. Procurement of turpentine. Required technologies.

STB 18001-2009 Labour protection management system. Requirements. (introduced additionally, Amendment No. 1)

GOST 17559-82 Forest plantations. Terms and definitions.

GOST 18486-87 Forestry. Terms and definitions.

Note – When the present standard is used, it is expedient to check TVSA by a catalogue executed by January 1 of the current year and by respective informational indicators published in the current year.

If reference TVSA have been replaced (altered), then when the present standard is used the replaced (altered) TVSA should be guided with. If reference TNPA have been cancelled without replacement, the referenced provision shall be used, as far as it does not concern this reference.

Chapter 2 (Revised edition, amendments No. 1, 2)

3. Terms and definitions

The terms indicated in [1], STB 1342, STB 1358 – STB 1361, GOST 17559, GOST 18486 are used in the present standard, as well as the terms with the following definitions:

- 3.1. sustainable forest management and forest use criteria:** A complex of fundamental principles and indicators which characterize sustainable forest management and forest use (TCP 5.1.16);
(revised edition, amendment No. 1)
- 3.2. forest certification:** A form of confirmation of forest management and forest use quality compliance, forest production origin and compliance of forest production procession with the forestry legislation and the legislation on environmental protection of the Republic of Belarus, technical normative legal acts which regulate the use, security, protection of the forestry stock, flora and fauna objects, specially protected natural territories, forest reproduction, timber harvesting and other forest resources, identification of forestry production and its products procession by origin carried out by the accredited body of forestry certification (TCP 5.1.16);
(revised edition, amendment No. 1)
- 3.3. forest management and forest use indicators:** quantitative or qualitative indicators which show or describe the degree of practical forestry compliance with sustainable forest management and forest use criteria (TCP 5.1.16);
(revised edition, amendment No. 1)
- 3.4. social requirements:** A totality of standards, indicators and terms which regulate impact of forest management and forest use on social and economic interests of forestry complex employees, population of areas (regions) depending on forest resources, as well as their rights for healthy environment, as far as this depends on the state of forestry ecological systems.
- 3.5. sustainable forest management:** The system of management of forests and forest resources on the principles of continuity, uniformity, inexhaustibility and integrated approach which provide economically effective, ecologically responsible and socially oriented forestry and forest use, reservation of biological and landscape diversity, fulfillment of multiple functions by forests on the local, national and global levels (TCP 5.1.16);
(revised edition, amendment No. 1)
- 3.6. sustainable forest use:** The use of forest resources and extraction of useful forest properties for specific purposes by retaining the biological diversity and productivity of forests which provide reproduction, vitality and sustainability of forests, fulfillment of their respective ecological, economic and social functions on local, regional and global levels (TCP 5.1.16);
(revised edition, amendment No. 1)
- 3.7. ecological requirements:** A totality of standards, indicators and terms which regulate impact of forestry measures and forest use on environment with the aim of provision of ecological functions of forests, maximum retention of their diversity and natural state of ecological systems.
- 3.8. economic requirements:** A totality of standards, criteria, indicators and terms which regulate financial and economic aspects of sustainable forest management and forest use.
(revised edition, amendment No. 1)

3.9. genetically modified trees: Trees whereof genetic material was changed otherwise than by cross-breeding and (or) natural recombination by means permitted in the effective legislation which regulates activities related to obtaining genetically modified organisms [29].

Notes

1. Main methods of obtaining the genetically modified trees include the following:
 - obtaining the recombinant nucleic acids along with formation of new combinations of genetic materials by introduction of molecules of nucleic acid made by any methods inside an organism, to any viruses, bacterial plasmids or other vector systems and their inclusions to the master's organism, wherein they do not naturally appear, but are capable of propagating;
 - direct introduction to an organism of the inherited material prepared outside the organism by means of microinjection, macroinjection, microencapsulation;
 - cell fusion (including protoplast fusion);
 - hybridization, when live cells with new combinations of the inherited genetic material are formed by means of fusion of two (and more) cells by means which cannot exist in nature;
2. The methods which do not result in appearance of genetically modified trees include:
 - in vitro fertilization;
 - natural processes: coupling, transduction, transformation;
 - polyploid induction.

(introduced additionally, amendment No. 2)

4. General provisions

- 4.1. Sustainable forest management and forest use in the Republic of Belarus is based on [1] the effective forestry legislation, state standards of the sustainable forest management and forest use, [2] and [3].
- 4.2. Sustainable forest management and forest use in the Republic of Belarus shall be carried out within the frameworks of global and general European processes with the participation of the Republic of Belarus, and it shall be based on fulfillment of respective provisions [4] – [10].
- 4.3. International cooperation in the field of the sustainable forest management and forest use shall be carried out towards agreed development, mutual harmonization and acknowledgment of national and international criteria and indicators of the sustainable forest management:
 - by means of consultations and exchange of working experience with international and national organizations of foreign countries in the field of the sustainable forest management and forest use;
 - by means of attraction of foreign specialists to initial stages of introduction of the sustainable forest management and forest use principles within the frameworks of pilot projects of legislative and normative legal documents, forest certification procedures according to its international schemes;
 - by participation of representatives of the Republic of Belarus in working out the program documents in the field of the sustainable forest management and forest use, as well as activities of international organizations working in the fields of forest policy, management, ecology and trade;
 - by means of mutual exchange, sending the specialists of the Republic of Belarus for training and probation studies in the field of the sustainable forest management and forest use;
 - by means of mutual acknowledgment of national and international standards of the sustainable forest management and forest use;
 - by means of mutual acknowledgment or accreditation of forestry certification systems, national and international certification bodies.
- 4.4. The sustainable forest management and forest use shall be performed by legal entities being engaged in forestry and/or forestry use on the voluntary basis by interacting with the specially authorized republican body of state control in the field of the use and protection of the forestry stock and reproduction of forests – by the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Belarus.
- 4.5. State control in the field of the sustainable forest management and forest use shall be carried out by the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Belarus in accordance with the effective legislation.
- 4.6. Requirements to forestry management which ensure high productivity and sustainability of forestry ecological systems, improvement of their biological diversity, minimization or elimination of the negative impact of forestry production on environment, inexhaustibility of

forest use, economic effectiveness of forestry production, its social orientation shall be determined in standards STB 1342, STB 1358 – STB 1361, STB 1582 and other TVSAs which regulate forestry management.

5. Main goals and tasks of sustainable forest management and forest use

5.1. The sustainable forest management and forest use is intended for:

- conservation of forestry and other resources in connection with forests, their biological and landscape diversity;
- improvement of ecological functions of forests;
- improvement of forestry economic effectiveness and satisfaction of customers of forestry production in the Republic of Belarus and abroad;
- observance of social fairness in relation to forestry complex employees and population related to forests.

5.2. The tasks of the sustainable forest management and forest use in the field of conservation of forest and other resources in connection with forests, their biological and landscape diversity, ecological functions of forests include:

- conservation and restoration of biological and landscape diversity on the forestry stock territory;
- assistance in distribution of useful components of flora and fauna on the territories which are adjacent to the forestry stock by introduction of respective systems of forestry management, technological processes and methods of forestry management and use;
- maintenance and strengthening of the water protection role of forests by retention of integrity and stability of the canopy cover near water pools, river mouths and other water currents, at water collectors, in valleys, floodplains, water intake places and other territories which are important for hydrological mode optimization, protection from silting, provision of pure surface waters;
- maintenance and strengthening of soil protecting functions of forests by means of conservation of the existing plants and creation of new one on the lands attacked by wind and water erosion
- maintenance and strengthening of the climate regulating role of forests by increasing their capacity of binding carbon in atmosphere;
- improvement of stabilizing impact of forests on the temperature and sedimentation mode by means of conservation and increase of areas under forest, forest use optimization and reduction of greenhouse gas release to atmosphere in technological processes of forestry and lumbering;
- maintenance and strengthening of the absorbing and barrier role of forests in relation to man-induced pollutions, including radioactive substances;
- maintenance and strengthening of resistance of forest ecological systems to unfavorable impacts of natural and anthropogenic origin;
- observance of ecological aspects of the sustainable forest management and forest use in the form of effective and flexible system of forests inventories and forestry designing, including forest management and operative planning of measures;
- availability of the effective and independent control system for fulfillment of ecological requirements for forestry management and forest use set up in international and national legislation, standards of the sustainable forest management and forest use group;
- provision of the required level of knowledge by forestry specialists in the field of ecology through the training and retraining system;
- fulfillment of obligations in the sphere of responsibility of forestry according to global nature saving conventions [4] – [10].

5.3. The tasks of the sustainable forest management and forest use in the economic sphere include:

- provision of continuous forest use and reproduction of forest resources;
- prevention of reduction and depletion of forest resources and other related useful properties of forests;
- optimization of ratios of operated forest areas, forests on special protected territories and other forests for purposes of protection;
- improvement of quality, consumer features and competitiveness of forest products and forestry services;
- broadening of the assortment of forestry products and services offered for domestic and foreign markets by forestry complex companies;
- sustainability and steady growth of economic indicators of the companies engaged in forestry;

- available effective and independent system of control over fulfillment of economic requirements for forestry management and forest use established in international and national legislations, state standards of the sustainable forest management and forest use;
 - development of international cooperation of the Republic of Belarus in the field of forestry, use of forest raw resources, conservation of forests and sustainable management of them, more active participation in international scientific and technological cooperation.
- 5.4. The tasks of the sustainable forest management and forest use in the social sphere include:
- improvement of consumer properties of forestry products and its processed products;
 - exclusion of non-admissible risk of causing any harm to lives, health, heredity of human beings, property and environment in the process of production, operation (use), storage, transportation, sale and disposal of forestry products and its processed products;
 - mandatory observance of labour rights, established social incentives, safe terms and well-deserved labour payment, opportunities of professional growth via the training and retraining system for forestry complex employees;
 - top priority satisfaction of requirements of forestry complex employees, including non-working retired persons, disabled persons, members of employees' families, if possible, on beneficial terms provided by companies engaged in forestry and using the forests;
 - satisfaction of requirements of the local population, educational institutions, health care and social establishments in forestry production within the frameworks determined in the legislation of the Republic of Belarus and decisions of local executive and administrative bodies;
 - maximum satisfaction of requirements of economic industries of the Republic of Belarus in forestry products, including the enterprises of industry, agriculture and other companies located in the sphere of activities of forestry organizations;
 - maintenance and enhancement of the employment level among the local population in the forestry complex with the aim of growth of its welfare and maintenance of social stability;
 - enhancement of efficiency of forestry complex organizations and their role in economy of administrative territories of their location;
 - strengthening of economic independence and social stability of the forestry complex;
 - availability of the effective and independent system of control over fulfillment of social requirements to forestry management established in international and national legislations, the present standard, standards of the sustainable forest management and forest use;
 - fulfillment of international obligations of the Republic of Belarus in the field of observance of rights of employees.

6. System of criteria and indicators of the sustainable forest management and forest use

- 6.1. Criteria of the sustainable forest management and forest use are fundamental features which characterize forest management and the use of forest resources, and they are based on [1] the effective legislation, as well as liabilities assumed by the Republic of Belarus in accordance with international conventions and agreements signed by it.
- 6.2. Indicators of the sustainable forest management and forest use define various sides of criteria of the sustainable forest management and forest use. The compliance degree of the practical forestry with the criteria of the sustainable forest management and forest use is determined according to the totality of assessments of individual features which characterize a respective criterion.
- 6.3. The system of criteria of the sustainable forest management and forest use shall ensure:
- confirmation of compliance of quality of forest management and/or forest use by a legal entity with the forestry legislation of the Republic of Belarus and the requirements of criteria of the sustainable forest management and forest use;
 - bringing the normative legal base of the forestry complex in the Republic of Belarus in compliance with the sustainable development principles;
 - bringing the forest management and use principles in compliance with economic and social requirements set up in the international legislation, the legislation of the Republic of Belarus, standards of the sustainable forest management and forest use.

6.4. The system of criteria of the sustainable forest management and forest use includes the following criteria:

- criterion 1. Development of forest resources, improvement of forests productivity and their contribution to global carbon cycling;
- criterion 2. Provision of proper sanitary state of forests and vitality of forest ecological systems;
- criterion 3. Conservation and strengthening of protection functions of forests;
- criterion 4. Conservation and restoration of biological diversity of forest ecological systems;
- criterion 5. Maintenance and development of social and economic functions of forests, sustainability of the social sphere of forestry functioning;
- criterion 6. Provision of ecological completeness of forest ecological systems polluted with radionuclides;
- criterion 7. Fulfillment of requirements of the legislation.

6.5. Validity of criteria of the sustainable forest management and forest use relates to the following objects:

- forest stock land management;
- forestry designing;
- forest protection;
- forest conservation;
- forest restoration and planting;
- auxiliary and other felling;
- timber harvesting during felling;
- harvesting of turpentine, auxiliary forest resources and ancillary forest use;
- use of forest stock sections for purposes of game management;
- use of forest stock sections for purposes of recreation;
- use of forest stock sections for purposes of researches and pilot studies;
- economic efficiency of the forestry complex;
- social protection of employees of the forestry complex;
- labour protection and safety precautions;
- propaganda of ecological knowledge and ecological education of the population.

6.6. Criterion 1. Development of forest resources, improvement of forests productivity and their contribution to global carbon cycling

6.6.1. Main goals ensured by the criterion:

- confirmation of rights of legal entities managing forestry and physical persons for land and forest use within the borders of the forest stock in strict compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus;
- conservation of forest resources and support of their phytomass, support of global functions of forest in regulating the composition of atmospheric and greenhouse gases by observing the balance between the total volume of cut down wood and growth of stock reserves;
- increase of growth and productivity of forests, rational use of raw forest resources;
- continuous and non-exhaustive forest use;
- increased resources of non-wood forest production;
- improvement of the forest monitoring and forest cadaster system, provision of normative precision of forestry accounting works;
- conservation and maintenance of contribution of forests in Belarus to the global carbon cycling and regulation of climatic changes;
- development of the informational system of forestry management;
- assuring availability and accessibility of information about organization and management of forestry;
- declaration by the legal entities which are engaged in forestry of obligations for provision of the sustainable forest management and forest use.

(revised edition, amendment No 2)

6.6.2. Main requirements to forestry planning and management for provision of criterion fulfillment:

- maintenance and increase of volumes of forest resources, their quality, enhancement of economic, ecological and protecting importance of forests;
- inventories and mapping of forests;

- forest management and/or use based on forestry projects worked out on the basis of criteria of the sustainable forest management and forest use with the account of economic, ecological and social consequences of designed forestry measures which are regularly actualized as per established procedure;
- monitoring of forests, analysis and assessment of efficiency of forestry measures, their economic, ecological and social consequences;
- support of forests ability of performing a wide spectrum of wood and non-wood products on the basis of the permanent and continuous forest use;
- achievement of the maximum economic efficiency under the existing natural and economic conditions;
- multipurpose use of forests;
- maintenance of productive capacities of forests, prevention of depletion of forest soils at felling;
- increase of total and average stand reserves up to the level conditioned on forest vegetation conditions;
- afforestation of the lands transferred to the forestry stock from other use purposes.

(Revised edition, amendments No. 1, 2)

6.6.3. Criterion indicators confirming its fulfillment are shown in Appendix A.

6.7. Criterion 2. Provision of proper sanitary state of forests and vitality of forest ecological systems

6.7.1. Main goals ensured by the criterion:

- better forests resistance to unfavorable man-made and natural factors;
- control over the state of forests and maintenance of vitality of forest ecological systems;
- reduction of negative impacts of industrial emissions and other pollutants on the sanitary state and vitality of forests.

6.7.2. Main requirements for forestry planning and management which ensure criterion fulfillment:

- maintenance of forest systems in healthy and vital conditions, restoration of damaged and violated forest ecological systems;
- forest pathological monitoring with the aim of prompt detection of the forming hotbeds of pests and diseases, qualitative and quantitative assessment of their state, revealing the troubled forest sections by the sanitary state under impact of natural and man-made factors, obtaining the indicators for forecasts and timely planning of effective forest protective measures;
- application of means and methods for carrying out the measures in forestry which ensure minimum negative impact on forest ecological systems;
- provision of forests resistance, vitality and stability to unfavorable external environmental factors by means of maintaining the natural controlling mechanisms, retention of genetic, typical and structural diversity of forest ecological systems;
- account of conditions of forest location and purpose, use of planting and seeding materials of the local origin, materials having the improved hereditary background during performance of forest restoration and regeneration;
- during performance of forestry measures, the use of technologies and machinery which cause the minimum harmful impact on soils, young growth, growing stock left for completion of growing, ambient forest environment;
- strictly substantiated and executed in documents use of pesticides and preparations permitted and registered for the use in the Republic of Belarus;
- prohibition of use of pesticides equal to hazard categories IA and IB in compliance with [38];
- prohibition of application of chlorinated hydrocarbons and other persistent organic pollutants in compliance with [39];
- performance of respective preventive measures for maintenance of the proper sanitary state of forests and vitality of forest ecological systems;
- reasonable and strictly controlled use of mineral fertilizers.

6.7.3 Criterion indicators confirming its fulfillment are shown in Appendix B.

6.8. Criterion 3. Conservation and strengthening of protection functions of forests

6.8.1 Main goals ensured by the criterion:

- conservation of forest soils, prevention from their erosion and worsening of fertility, prevention from disturbance of the ground cover;
- conservation and, if possible, increase of forest cover percent in watersheds during the activities in forestry;
- conservation of forests adjacent to agricultural lands, protecting forest strips along rail and automobile roads;
- restoration of inefficiently dried forest lands, eroded and disturbed lands;
- water mode maintenance of forest bogs and protection of the habitat for plants and animals in the forestry stock.

6.8.2. Main requirements for forestry planning and management which ensure criterion fulfillment:

- retention and strengthening of protecting functions of forests, forestry management by taking into account a special managing mode in water and soil protecting forests;
- inventories and mapping of forests having water, soil and other protecting meaning;
- prevention from the negative impact of water and other erosion on the water and soil mode by means of using the work performing technologies and machinery which contribute to conservation and improvement of protecting properties of forests;
- retention of small river and brook beds, other natural and artificial water currents, the natural level and functioning ability of water pools and water currents, the natural soil state;
- prevention from penetration to water of pesticides and chemicals which negatively influence water quality;
- minimization of soil damage and exclusion of its possible penetration to water ways, retention of the natural level of water sources functioning during installation of the technological circuit, construction of forest roads and other engineering services.

6.8.3. Criterion indicators confirming its fulfillment are shown in Appendix C.

6.9. Criterion 4. Conservation and restoration of biological diversity of forest ecological systems

6.9.1. Main goals ensured by the criterion:

- conservation of plants and animals which are under threat of disappearance, hunting and commercial kinds, their habitats, typical and genetic diversity of forest ecological systems;
- maintenance of the optimal composition and structure of forests which provide their vitality and biological diversity on the ecological system level;
- maintenance of forest stability and biological productivity, their ecological and protecting functions;
- introduction of ecologically safe technologies and mechanisms during lumbering for retention of biological diversity of plants and microorganisms.

6.9.2. Main requirements for forestry planning and management which ensure criterion fulfillment:

- conservation and maintenance of genetic, typical and structural diversity of forest ecological systems;
- allocation of forestry stock lands intended for conservation or maintenance of genetic diversity, special protected natural territories, key biotypes, other especially valuable forest sections, such as habitats or vegetation of protected plants and animals, grouse lekking grounds, etc.;
- forest restoration by predominantly natural means, if forest regeneration takes place by means of economically valuable species of seeds in compliance with the given type of growing conditions, with the account of wood fructification periods;
- forest restoration and regeneration with the account of vegetation places and the purpose with the use of local seeding materials;
- retention of natural marshes and restoration of violated marshes;
- refusal from the use of introducents in cases when unavailability of their impact on forest ecological systems and genetic pureness of local species is not proved, and negative impact on them is not excluded;
- the use of felling methods, technologies and machinery contributing to forest restoration, retention, restoration and improvement of diversity, nature saving forest properties and productivity;

- during performance of forestry measures the use of modern highly efficient and ecologically safe means and technologies which exclude or provide their minimum negative impact on forest ecological systems and environment;
- fulfillment of the system of measures for saving and protection of rare and disappearing kinds, commercial hunting kinds and resource forming plants, their habitats and vegetation places depending on the character and intensity of forestry management, as well as uniqueness of resources involved to the management sphere;
- availability and implementation of the system of measures for maintenance of the number of wild animals within the limits which provide biological diversity and stability of the ecological system, equilibrium between the number of wild animals and fodder resources in forests;
- by using the forestry methods provision of the conditions for vegetation and habitat for the maximum quantity of native kinds of animals and plants typical for a specific region, for conservation and restoration of formerly lost values of biological diversity;
- during felling leaving any single oldest trees, trees with hollows, dead standing trees with diameters exceeding the average diameter of the plant suitable for various forest fauna representatives, in the quantity sufficient for retention of biological diversity;
- refusal from the use of genetically modified trees.

(Revised edition, amendment No 2)

6.9.3. Criterion indicators confirming its fulfillment are shown in Appendix D.

6.10. Criterion 5. Maintenance and development of social and economic functions of forests, sustainability of the social sphere of forestry functioning.

6.10.1. Main goals ensured by the criterion:

- economically efficient forestry management based on rational forest management;
- rational use of forest resources;
- development of social functions of forests and their multifunctional use;
- ensured financial forestry sustainability;
- regulation of continuous and non-exhausting use of forests, extended reproduction of forests;
- establishment of labour protection control systems in forestry complexes according to STB 18001 and [11].

(Revised edition, amendment No 1)

6.10.2. Main requirements for forestry planning and management which ensure criterion fulfillment:

- enhancement of forestry economic efficiency in formation of the gross domestic product in the country;
- attraction of investments to forestry;
- provision of employment for the population;
- social protection for forestry employees;
- labour protection for forestry employees;
- training for safe working methods, instructions and knowledge verification for forestry employees;
- provision of individual protection means for employees;
- provision of the required level of the professional knowledge of forestry employees;
- during forestry planning and management account of interests of the local population in connection with the use of wood, traditional rest places, places of mushrooms and berries picking as per established procedure;
- provision of opportunities for citizens for picking wild-growing fruits, nuts, mushrooms, berries, etc. while using the generally used human resources and vegetable world resources as per established procedure;
- provision of conditions for rest of the population, performance of cultural, rehabilitating and sporting events;
- scientific provision and introduction of scientific and technological achievements for forestry;
- attraction of public organizations, representatives of the local population and other interested persons to planning of the sustainable forest management and forest use;
- provision of economic safety of the Republic of Belarus;
- financial provision and regulation of forest use, reproduction, saving and protection.

6.10.3. Criterion indicators confirming its fulfillment are shown in Appendix E.

6.11. Criterion 6. Provision of ecological completeness of forest ecological systems polluted with radionuclides

6.11.1. Main goals ensured by the criterion:

- limitation of propagation of radioactive substances;
- protection of the population, forestry complex employees and forestry production consumers from negative impact of ionizing emission;
- improvement of ecological sustainability of forests polluted with radionuclides;
- radiation monitoring in forests.

6.11.2. Main requirements for forestry planning and management which ensure criterion fulfillment:

- forestry stock zoning by levels of radioactive contamination;
- forestry management and forests use by taking into account the radioactive contamination level;
- mandatory radiation control in forests and at forestry objects located on the territories of radioactive contamination.

6.11.3. Criterion indicators confirming its fulfillment are shown in Appendix F.

6.12. Criterion 7. Fulfillment of requirements of the legislation

6.12.1. Main goals ensured by the criterion:

- forestry management in accordance with the effective legislation and international obligation of the Republic of Belarus;
- protection of forests from non-sanctioned actions.

6.12.2. Main requirements for forestry planning and management which ensure criterion fulfillment:

- fixing of the right for the use of lands and forests;
- fulfillment of the existing forestry, nature saving, labour, taxation legislation and the legislation for health care;
- protection of forests from illegal felling and other violations of the forestry and nature saving legislation;
- registration of forest fires and violations in forests;
- fulfillment of fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organization [30] – [37];
- fulfillment of fundamental international nature saving conventions [4] – [8].

6.12.3. Criterion indicators confirming its fulfillment are shown in Appendix K.

(Revised edition, amendment No 2)

6.13. The lists which confirm fulfillment of criteria of indicators and methods of their identification shown in Appendices A-E, K may be complemented.

Appendix A
(mandatory)

Indicators of criterion 1. Development of forest resources, improvement of forests productivity and their contribution to global carbon cycling

Table A.1

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
1. Indicators application method – forestry stock lands wherein forests are managed		
1.1 Condition of district borders, compartment lines and land marks	The forest resource of a forestry institution and its parts shall have distinct and identifiable district borders, compartment lines and land marks in nature	To be assessed on the basis of a random control of the state of borders and compartment lines, availability and state of compartment posts and land marks, as defined in a forest management project, as well as fulfillment of the plan of cleaning the compartment lines
1.2 Share of lands covered with forests as a part of forest lands*	Area of the forest resource lands covered with forests and their share in the total area of forest lands shall not decrease during 5 years. Cases of reduction shall be substantiated by non-economic reasons (catastrophic phenomena, acceptance of lands not covered with forests from other users, etc.)	In accordance with forest management materials, state account data of the forest stock and forest cadaster
1.3 A share of old growth of the total area of lands covered with forests, including coniferous, hard-leaved, soft-leaved forests*	On the lands covered with forests the total of old growth shall reach an optimal level. The total share of old growth hard-leaved tree species during 5 years shall not decrease. Cases of reduction shall be substantiated (catastrophic phenomena, acceptance of new lands with low share of old growth forests, decisions of executive and regulatory public administration bodies, other non-economic reasons)	In accordance with forest management materials, state account data of the forest stock and forest cadaster
1.4 Total and average reserves per 1 hectare of lands covered with forests in predominant species and age groups*	The total reserve on the lands covered with forests comprising the forest forming species, and the average reserve per 1 hectare of lands covered with forests during 5 years shall not decrease. Cases of their reduction shall be substantiated (by catastrophic phenomena, acceptance to the forest stock of new lands with reduced reserves of the growing stock, transfer of a part of lands to other users, etc.)	In accordance with forest management materials, state account data of the forest stock and forest cadaster

Table A.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
1.5 Current and average change of reserves by predominant species and groups of forests	Current and average change of reserve growing stocks of main forest forming species during 10 years shall not decrease. Cases of their reduction shall be substantiated (by catastrophic phenomena, acceptance to the forest stock of new lands with reduced productivity, etc.)	In accordance with forest management materials, state account data of the forest stock and forest cadaster
1.6 Carbon accumulation in forest stands and the total reserve of phytomass by predominant species	Carbon accumulation in forest stands and the total reserve of phytomass shall not decrease. Cases of their reduction shall be substantiated (by catastrophic phenomena, transfer of a part of lands to other users, etc.)	In accordance with forest management materials, state account data of the forest stock and forest cadaster
1.7 Average length of forest roads per area unit of the forest stock, km/hectare	The average length of forest roads per area unit of the forest stock shall be sufficient for meeting the requirements of forestry, forests saving, protection and use	In accordance with the available scheme of transport woodland assimilation and designs of forest roads construction
1.8 Planning of forestry management	Forestry shall be managed on the basis of forestry projects developed as the result of the basis forest arrangement. The forest arrangement project shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - description of the forest stock and changes in it; - analysis of results of the previous economic activity; - volumes, periods, spatial distribution of forestry measures; - designed volumes of forest use; - forest use methods and technologies 	By available ecological, economic and social substantiated forest arrangement project, planning and mapping materials as per STB 1688
1.9 Availability and accessibility of a brief survey of the forest arrangement project for provision to all interested persons	A legal entity responsible for forestry management shall prepare a brief review of the forest arrangement project, including forest stock description, volumes, periods and spatial distribution of forestry measures, designed volumes, forest use and other technologies, as well as analysis of its fulfillment. Confidential information of the business and personal character, as well as the confidential information in accordance with the effective legislation, or the information which would be detrimental to historical, cultural and/or nature saving values, if divulged, shall be withdrawn from the brief review. The brief review shall be accessible for all interested persons	In accordance with availability and accessibility of a brief survey of the forest arrangement project

Table A.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
1.10 Analysis and assessment of efficiency of forestry measures and their economic, ecological and social consequences, monitoring of forests	A legal entity responsible for forestry management shall annually analyze and assess efficient performance of forestry measures, their economic, ecological and social consequences. The materials of a legal entity responsible for forestry management shall include: a report on designer's inspection of forestry project fulfillment, results of forests monitoring annually performed on its territory within the frameworks of the National Monitoring System for Environment in the Republic of Belarus. Examination points of forests monitoring included to the state register of examination points of the National Monitoring System for Environment in the Republic of Belarus, monitoring network objects of flora and fauna shall be pointed out; officials of the state forest service shall know about their existence and provide their safety	By using the reports on production activities, acts of audits and inspections, reports on designer's inspection of forestry project fulfillment, materials of felling and its quality inspections, inventories of forest cultures, etc. By using the materials of forests monitoring, materials of geoinformation systems
1.11 Duties of a legal entity responsible for provision of the sustainable forest management and forest use	Duties of a legal entity responsible for provision of the sustainable forest management and forest use shall officially be formulated and documentarily executed in the form of the policy in the field of the sustainable forest management and forest use. The policy containing document shall be accessible for the company's personnel, suppliers, customers and other interested persons	In accordance with availability of the formulated and documentarily executed policy in the field of the sustainable forest management and forest use
1.12 Forest cover percent of the administrative area territory*	Forest cover percent of the administrative area territory shall not be diminished as the result of the forestry activity. Dynamics of the forest cover percent of the administrative area territory within a 10-year period shall be retained or increased every 5 years. Cases of forest cover percent reduction shall be substantiated (by catastrophic phenomena, decisions of the state control bodies, etc.)	In accordance with the materials of forestry, the state account of forestry stock and cadaster

Table A.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
2. Object of indicators application – forestry management system and its aspects		
Forestry designing		
1.13 Forestry management designing	It shall be carried out on the basis of forestry data by proceeding from economic value of forests, their ecological and social functions, environment protection, establishment of sizes, periods, spatial distribution of forestry measures. Forestry management and use of forests are prohibited without forestry arrangements. Basic forestry arrangement shall be carried out once per 10 years. During the period between forestry arrangements information about the forest stock shall be actualized which stipulates data actualization of the forestry stock with the account of natural growth of plants and current changes occurring in the forest stock, calculation (if necessary) of the volume of forest use and restoration and other forestry	By available ecological, economic and social substantiated forest arrangement project, planning and mapping materials as per STB 1688

	measures	
1.14 Use of the informational system of forestry management	Management of data bases of forestry activity on the basis of geoinformation systems	By availability of geoinformation systems
1.15 Account of forests and lands of the forest stock*	Availability of the data of the state account of the forest stock and cadaster	By [12], [13]
1.16 Use of materials of surveys of soils and forest typology	Design of measures of forest restoration and regeneration shall be carried out on the basis of materials of surveys of soils and forest typology	By availability of materials of surveys of soils and forest typology and their compliance with the designed measures of forest restoration and regeneration
1.17 Transfer of forest stock lands to other types of forest use	Transfer of forest stock lands to other types of forest use, including their use for wood growth in plantations, is not allowed, except for the cases, when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - this is carried out in accordance with the state policy, based on the effective legislation and when it includes consultations with all stakeholders; - this concerns small forest sections; - this does not cause negative impact on forest ecosystems under threat of disappearance (including vulnerable, rare and disappearing ones), rare and typical natural landscapes and biotopes, habitats of wild flora and fauna enlisted in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, other natural areas, which are subject to special protection, lands of recreational, resort, historical and cultural designation - this transfer contributes to long-term conservation and entails economic and social benefits 	By availability of the documents which substantiate transfer of forest stock lands to other types of forest use

Table A.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
Forest restoration and afforestation		
1.18 Restoration of indigene forest formations	Restoration of indigene forest formations shall be performed by means of natural forest regeneration or artificially (creation of forest cultures) depending on forestry and biological peculiarities of wood species, terms of habitat, purpose of forests, economic conditions, etc.	As per STB 1358
1.19 Design of forest cultures	Forest cultures shall be designed with the account of habitat conditions, with the use of seeding materials of the local origin by preferring the seeding material having the improved hereditary base	As per STB 1358
1.20 Selection of a forest restoration method	Selection of a forest restoration method shall be effected before felling simultaneously with felling stock allocation and preparation	As per STB 1358
1.21 Forest restoration method	The natural forest restoration method shall be preferential, if forest restoration takes place by using the seeds of economically valuable species in compliance with the given type of habitat conditions	As per STB 1358
1.22 Terms of forest restoration*	Creation of forest cultures shall be effected at places of felling, slashes and on other lands which are not covered with forests, where forests did not exist earlier, in accordance with the type of habitat conditions within the periods not exceeding three years since the moment of occurrence of these types of forestry stock lands	As per STB 1358
1.23 Selection of main species in case of artificial forest restoration and	Selection of main species for provision of most productive and sustainable plants for forest restoration and regeneration shall be carried out in accordance with soil and hydrological conditions and forest zoning. Mixed plantations should be preferable. In protecting	As per STB 1358

regeneration	plantations sustainable, long-term and quick-growing species should be preferable It is allowed to apply introduced species having no negative impact on forest ecosystems and their components.	
1.24 Support of natural forest regeneration	Support of natural forest regeneration shall stipulate provision of conditions at felling sites and under forest canopy which are favorable for appearance and conservation of a new generation of valuable forest forming species	As per STB 1358

Table A.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
1.25 Conditions of support of natural regeneration	Support of natural regeneration shall be conducted with the account of frutification of wood species in those forest types wherein natural regeneration could be expected	As per STB 1358
1.26 Provision of forest plantations on the lands transferred to forest stock composition from the agricultural usage	During forest plantation provision of forest plantations is preferable on the lands transferred to forest stock composition from the agricultural usage	As per STB 1358
Forest tending felling and other intermediate felling		
1.27 Formation of plantations composition by species	Felling shall provide formation of highly productive, sustainable plants of optimal composition of species with a big reserve of various forest raw resources capable of maximally fulfilling their environment forming and protecting functions	As per TCP 143, STB 1361
1.28 Volumes and intensity of forest tending felling*	Volumes of forest tending felling (by types), their sequence and intensity shall be set up in accordance with the design of organization and development of forestry and actual state of plantations	As per TCP 143, STB 1361
1.29 Selection of trees for felling	Those trees shall be chosen for felling which interfere with growth and formation of heads of best and auxiliary trees, as well as defective, suppressed, slash, windblown, snow-broken, lop-sided, misshapen, tapered (of the "wolf" type) trees, unless their felling contradicts to requirements of biodiversity maintenance	As per TCP 143, STB 1361
1.30 Formation of optimal composition by species by means of tender felling in underbrushes, including with participation of hard-leaved species	In underbrushes formation of optimal composition by species shall be completed by 20 years of age. Under respective conditions of growing the share of oaks, ash-trees and lindens shall be retained or increased. Being so, peculiarities of forests of the 2 nd group shall be taken into account in plantations oriented to production of purpose-oriented assortments	As per TCP 143, STB 1361
3. Indication application object – forest use and its aspects		
Wood procession procurement in the course of the main usage		
1.31 Total volume of felling*	The total volume of felling shall not exceed the current (or average) increase (unless the current increase is determined), by excluding the cases of felling necessity by the state. If the usage exceeds increase, in some years it shall be compensated by reduction of lumbering in subsequent years	It shall be assessed by the balance of the current (or average) increase and lumbering volumes in the 5-year dynamics by years

Table A.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
1.32 Total volume of the main forest usage*	The total volume of the main forest usage shall not exceed the estimated one. The actual volume of felling of the main usage,	It shall be assessed by the balance of the actual volume of felling of the main usage and amount of the

	including by groups of species (coniferous, hard-leaved, soft-leaved) shall not exceed the volume of the main forest use, designed forest arrangement (estimated cutting area) (in the 5-year dynamics). If the designed cutting area is exceeded, it shall be substantiated (offset of undercuts of previous years, liquidation of consequences of catastrophic phenomena, etc.)	main usage designed by forest arrangement (estimated cutting area) in the 5-year dynamics by groups of species
1.33 Mature forest areas and reserves*	Mature forest areas and reserves in the 5-year dynamics shall not be reduced. In case of their reduction it shall be substantiated (with catastrophic phenomena, acceptance of the forest stock on new lands with the reduced share of mature forests, decisions by executive and administrative bodies of state management, higher cutting age, other non-economic reasons)	In accordance with forest management materials, state account data of the forest stock and forest cadaster
1.34 Availability of the flow chart and performance of works in accordance with the flow chart*	All cutting works of the main usage shall only be carried out in accordance with the flow chart of cutting area development, executed and approved in accordance with the established procedure	As per STB 1360
1.35 Purpose of main usage cuttings along with retention of undergrowth	Main usage cuttings along with retention of undergrowth shall be started if the sufficient volume of undergrowth of coniferous and hard-leaved species is available under forest canopy	As per STB 1358
1.36 Width of cutting areas, periods of connecting and area	Width of cutting areas, periods of connecting and area shall not exceed the established values	As per TCP 143, STB 1360
1.37 Prevention of depletion of forest soils during cuttings	For prevention of depletion of forest soils during cuttings the felling residues regularized in accordance with the requirements of cleaning the cutting areas shall be left for digestion	As per STB 1360
1.38 Fullness of plantations after gradual cuttings	Fullness of plantations after gradual cuttings shall not be lower than the established one	As per STB 1360
1.39 Fullness of plantations after selective cuttings	Fullness of plantations after selective cuttings shall not be lower than the established one	As per STB 1360

Table A.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
Stocking up turpentine, auxiliary forest resources and accessory forest usage		
1.40 Purpose of bleeding plantations, procedure of their allocation, state of raw material base, observance of bleeding technologies, work planning, execution in nature and certification of plantations transferred for bleeding, bleeding of almost mature plantations*	Purpose of bleeding plantations, procedure of their allocation, state of raw material base, observance of bleeding technologies, work planning, execution in nature and certification of plantations transferred for bleeding, bleeding of almost mature plantations shall comply with the established procedure	As per STB 1938
1.41 Volumes of procurement of auxiliary forest resources and accessory use	Volumes of procurement of auxiliary foreign resources and accessory use shall be calculated during the basic forest management and they are shown in the project of forestry organization and management	By available ecological, economic and social substantiated forest arrangement project, planning and mapping materials as per STB 1688. To be assessed on the basis of the analysis of total and average reserves of auxiliary forest resources, accessory use volumes set up in the design and actual volumes of annual procurements in the 5-year dynamics

1.42 Stocking up of auxiliary forest resources and ancillary forest use	Legal entities and individual entrepreneurs shall (if solvent demand is available) stock up auxiliary forest resources (stubs, roots, birch bark, Christmas trees, spruce sulfur, etc.) and ancillary commercial use on the basis of a forest voucher within the forest stock sections provided for them	To be assessed on the basis of the analysis of total and average reserves of auxiliary forest resources and volumes of annual procurements in the 5-year dynamics in compliance with the requirements of STB 1625, STB 1862
1.43 Observance of the procedure of stocking up of auxiliary forest resources (stubs, roots, birch bark, Christmas trees, spruce sulfur), execution of sections, determination of stocking up and removal methods, technological discipline, control of the usage and protection of auxiliary foreign resources	Observance of the procedure of stocking up of auxiliary forest resources (stubs, roots, birch bark, Christmas trees, spruce sulfur), execution of sections, determination of stocking up and removal methods, technological discipline, control of the usage and protection of auxiliary foreign resources shall be carried out in accordance with the established procedure	As per STB 1862
1.44 Control of ancillary use, control and protection of wild growing fruits and berries, medicinal plants	Legal entities engaged in forestry shall systematically control fulfillment of rules of ancillary forest use by forest users	As per STB 1625

Table A.1 completed

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
Use of forest stock sections for hunting purposes		
1.45 Number of wild animals	Number of wild animals shall be controlled and it must be close to the economically optimal value. If the number of wild animals exceeds the optimal number, and their negative impact on forest economic systems grows, measures shall be taken for regulation of their number	As per [16], hunting arrangement project (if available)
1.46 Observance of hunting rules and periods	Control of observance of hunting rules and periods	As per [17]
Use of forest stock sections for recreation		
1.47 Forestry management in forests of the recreation intention (in cities, resort forests, park green areas, etc.)	Forestry management in forests of the recreation intention shall be carried out in accordance with STB 1715	As per STB 1715, [1]

*When the forest management and forest use system is certified, failure to fulfill this indicator shall be classified as essential incompliance with the requirements of the present standard.

Appendix A (Revised edition, amendment No.1, 2)

Appendix B
(mandatory)

Indicators of criterion 2. Provision of proper sanitary state of forests and vitality of forest ecological systems

Table B.1

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
1. Object of indicators application – forest stock lands of forestry management		
2.1 The total area of drying out or dead forests under impact of unfavorable factors (fires, insects and diseases, industrial emissions and other factors) and their share in the total area of lands covered with forests*	The total area of drying out or dead forests under impact of unfavorable factors (fires, insects and diseases, industrial emissions and other factors) and their share in the total area of lands covered with forests shall be taken into account, and measures shall be taken for loss reduction from unfavorable factors	By the area of drying out or dead forests under impact of unfavorable factors (to be indicated) and their share in the total area of lands covered with forests in the 5-year dynamics (format 12 lx) and information about measures taken to reduce loss from unfavorable factors
2.2 The area of forests suffered from wind blows and other natural factors*	The area of forests suffered from wind blows and other natural factors shall be taken into account, and measures shall be taken for loss reduction from unfavorable natural factors	By the area of forests dead due to wind blows and other natural factors (to be indicated) and their share in the total area of lands covered with forests in the 5-year dynamics and information about measures taken to reduce loss from natural factors
2.3 The area of forest cultures and young growths damaged by hunted and other types of animals	The area of forest cultures and young growths damaged by hunted and other types of animals shall be taken into account, and measures shall be taken for loss reduction from impact of animals	By the area and percentage of forest cultures and stands of timber strongly damaged by hoofed animals and mouse-like rodents in the 5-year dynamics (format 12 lx) and information about measures taken to reduce loss from impact of animals
2. Object of indicators application – forest management system and its aspects		
Protection of forests		
2.4 Forest pathological monitoring*	Forest pathological monitoring shall constantly be performed with the aim of prompt detection of formed plagues of injurious organisms and diseases, assessment of their state, revealing the forest sections unfavorable by the sanitary state obtaining the indicators for forecasts and timely planning of effective forest protection measures	As per STB 1359

Table B.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
2.5 Conservation of biological stability of plants and creation of unfavorable conditions for development of harmful organisms during forestry management*	Performance of preventive, sanitary and rehabilitating measures aimed at limitation of injurious organisms and forest diseases spreading, localization of their plagues	As per STB 1359
2.6 Fighting measures with injurious organisms and forest diseases*	Fighting measures with injurious organisms and forest diseases shall be aimed at suppression or localization of their plagues, protection of plants, forest cultures and forest nurseries, other objects from damage (lesion) by harmful organisms with the aim of prevention or minimization of economic and ecological detriment	As per STB 1359

2.7 Substantiation of measures against pine-needles and leaves gnawing insects	Measures against pine-needles and leaves gnawing insects shall be determined if their number exceeds the economic threshold of injuriousness and threatens to damage coniferous plants by 30% and over, deciduous plants – by 50% and over. Note: Measures against insects shall be designed in oak trees if the damage volume exceeds 40 % and over. When projecting measures the phonological tree forms, age, composition and density of planting will be taken into account	As per STB 1582
Forest protection		
2.8 Preventive measures for forest protection	Preventive measures for forest protection shall be aimed at prevention of forest and peat fires and forest violations, limitation and minimization of economic and ecological detriment. Special burns are allowed for forest managing purposes	As per STB 1582
2.9 Measures for liquidation of forest fires	Measures for liquidation of forest fires shall ensure complete cessation of firing, as well as exclusion of its possible repeated ignition	As per STB 1582
2.10 Organization of monitoring and forecasts of forest fires on the regional and local levels	On the forest stock territory, in places and areas of forest fires the work of control, monitoring and prognosis of forest fires, account of consequences of forest fires shall be carried out by forest services, forestry agencies, other legal entities which manage forest facilities by interacting with bodies and divisions of the Ministry of Extraordinary Situations by detecting and extinguishing forest fires	As per STB 1408

Table B.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
2.11 Examination and control of prefire situation in the forest stock	Examination and control of prefire situation in the forest stock shall be conducted during the whole fire hazardous season and it shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - examination, collection and procession of data about the degree of fire hazard in forests in connection with weather conditions; - assessment of the fire hazard degree according to the general or regional scale of fire hazard; - examination of soil water level in drying circuits of hydraulic forest ameliorating systems 	As per STB 1408
2.12 Assessment of the fire hazard degree of forest sections according to conditions of occurrence of forest fires and their possible intensification*	Assessment of the fire hazard degree of forest sections according to conditions of occurrence of forest fires and their possible intensification is provided according to the 5-point scale in maps of plants distribution by classes of fire hazard and schemes of fire preventive measures	As per STB 1408
2.13 Objects of examination and control during fire protection of forests	Objects of examination and control during fire protection of forests include: the forest stock, a forest fire, a forest stock area of fire. Examination and control are carried out in the whole area captured by fire. A protocol of the predetermined format shall be executed for each forest fire	As per STB 1408
2.14 Precision of fire place determination by means of land-based technical facilities of air-borne facilities and controlled parameters of forest fires	Precision of fire place determination by means of land-based technical facilities of air-borne facilities and controlled parameters of forest fires shall comply with the established level	As per STB 1408
2.15 Provision of reliable stationary and mobile radio or telephone communication	Reliable stationary and mobile radio or telephone communication shall be provided for the whole territory. Mobile radio or telephone communication facilities shall be provided in sufficient quantity	As per STB 1582
2.16 Assessment of the	The examination system shall ensure prompt detection of fires	As per STB

examination system which detects fires*		1582
2.17 Number and technical equipment of forest fire-fighting services	Number of forest fire-fighting services, their technical equipment with special fire extinguishing means, transport and communication shall ensure prompt detection and liquidation of forest fires.	As per STB 1582

Table B.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
2.18 Forest restoration at cutting sites of coniferous plantation suffered from root rots (pine fungus plagues)	Forest restoration at cutting sites of coniferous plantation suffered from root rots (pine fungus plagues) should be performed with deciduous species corresponding to the given type of forest vegetation conditions	As per STB 1358
Cuttings of forest servicing and other cuttings of intermediate use		
2.19 Quantity of suffered trees during performance of isolations, passage cuttings and selected sanitary cuttings	Quantity of suffered trees during performance of isolations, passage cuttings and selected sanitary cuttings shall not exceed 5% of plantations which are simple by the shape, and 10% in complex – of the number left for additional growing. Leaving of hung up and damaged trees up to cessation of their growth is not allowed	As per STB 1361
2.20 Prevention from damages of trees left on borders of technological corridors	Prevention from damages of trees left on borders of technological corridors shall be provided by installation of protecting spikes or by leaving “cut out” trees subject to cutting after all the others	As per STB 1361
2.21 Prevention of stands damage	In order to diminish damaged stands in the age of the second half of isolations cutting of branches and tree length bucking should be performed in cutting areas along with subsequent skidding of assortments. Bucking skidding, especially if the second tier or reliable young growth are available among stands, as well as undergrowth species and highly productive berry-bearing plants is not allowed	As per STB 1361
2.22 Improvement of the sanitary state of plants and fire safety	Improvement of the sanitary state of plants and fire safety during cutting places cleaning shall be provided at the expense of cleaning the cutting places. During performance of cuttings, contamination of forest stock land with fuels and lubricants and other production wastes is not allowed. Inorganic wastes and garbage shall be collected in specially allocated places along with subsequent removal for disposal	As per STB 1361

Table B.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
3 Object of indicators application – forest use and its aspects		
Timber stocking technology during the main use		
2.23 Conservation of forest environment, key biotopes, places of vegetation of wild growing species of plants entered to the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, the state of stands, water saving, protecting and other forest properties, timely and rational use of mature wood during cuttings of the main use*	Main use cuttings shall be carried out by methods aimed at conservation of the forest environment, key biotopes, the state of stands, water saving, protecting and other forest properties. In case of damage of key biotopes measures for their restoration shall be taken. In forests of forestry parts of green areas, water protecting forests they shall mandatorily be performed, if there are conditions for performance of non-continuous cuttings. (Revised edition, amendment No. 1) During performance of cuttings contamination of forest stock land with fuels and lubricants and other production wastes is not allowed. Inorganic wastes	As per STB 1361

	and garbage shall be collected in specially allocated places along with subsequent removal for disposal (Revised edition, amendment No. 2)	
2.24 Conservation of trees left for additional growing	During gradual and random cuttings at swaths (without drags) all trees left for additional growing shall be conserved. Number of damaged trees shall not exceed 7%. The trees damaged before growth cessation are subject to be cut out during completion of cutting works. At slopes having steepness over 10° number of damaged trees be by 1-2% more than on planes, as far as respective types of cuttings are concerned	As per STB 1360
2.25 Removal of the stocked timber from forests	Removal of the stocked timber from forests at all types of cuttings shall be carried out simultaneously with its stocking up. From May 1 to September 1 storage of the stocked up timber of coniferous and deciduous species is allowed only under conditions of its mandatory protection from trunk pests and fungi. When timber is stocked up during autumn and winter protection methods shall be used by May 1, during spring and summer – within 10 days	As per TCP 026

Table B.1 completed

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
Stocking up turpentine, auxiliary forest resources and accessory forest usage		
2.26 Impact on forest and environment	Stocking up of turpentine, auxiliary forest resources and ancillary use of the forest shall be carried out without causing any harm to the forest and environment	As per STB 1862, STB 1938 (Revised edition, amendment No. 1)
2.27 Observance of periods and schemes of turpentine stocking up	The period of turpentine stocking up shall be set up: in forests of the 1 st group – 10 year ; in forests of the 2 nd group – 15 years; in forests of all groups – short-term from 1 to 5 years. Turpentine shall be stocked up according to typical technological schemes, which are mandatory for all forest users who stock up turpentine	As per STB 1938 (Revised edition, amendment No. 1)
2.28 Periods and rules of stocking up auxiliary forest resources (stubs, bast, spruce bark, willow bark residue, birch bark)	Periods and rules of stocking up auxiliary forest resources shall strictly be observed, and their violations shall be excluded	As per STB 1862 (Revised edition, amendment No. 1)
2.29 Limitation of collection of wild growing fruits, nuts, mushrooms, berries, etc. by citizens	Collection of wild growing fruits, nuts, mushrooms, berries, etc. by citizens may be limited or prohibited by decisions of province and regional bodies of administrative and executive power, as well as of authorized republican state managing bodies with the aim of provision of fire safety, conservation of forest resources and flora resources	As per STB 1625, [18]
Use of the forest stock by participants with the aim of recreation		
2.30 Forest protection for recreation	Forest protection for recreation shall completely be fulfilled by means and methods of the land-based forest guarding service	As per STB 1715, [19]
2.31 Pathological forest monitoring over the state of forests for recreation	Pathological forest monitoring over the state of forests for recreation shall be performed twice per annum: in coniferous plantations – during the first half of May and during the second half of August, in deciduous plantations – in June and August	As per STB 1715, [19]

*When the forest management and forest use system is certified, failure to fulfill this indicator shall be classified as essential non-compliance with the requirements of the present standard.

Appendix B (Revised edition, amendment No.1, 2)

Appendix C
(mandatory)

Indicators of criterion 3. Conservation and strengthening of protection functions of forests

Table C.1

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
1. Object of indicators application – forest stock lands of forestry management		
3.1 Allocation of forest stock land used for water saving purposes*	Allocation of forest stock land used for water saving purposes shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements set up in [20]	In accordance with the area of forest stock land used for water saving purposes and their share in the total area of lands covered with forests in the 5-year dynamics
3.2 Allocation of forest stock land used for protection purposes*	Allocation of forest stock land used for protection purposes shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements set up in [20]	In accordance with the area of forest stock land used for protection purposes and their share in the total area of lands covered with forests in the 5-year dynamics
3.3. Allocation of forest stock land used for sanitary, hygienic and rehabilitating purposes	Allocation of forest stock land used for sanitary, hygienic and rehabilitating purposes shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements set up in [20]	In accordance with the area of forest stock land used for sanitary, hygienic and rehabilitating purposes and their share in the total area of lands covered with forests in the 5-year dynamics
3.4 Allocation of forest stock land used in the form of green strips	Allocation of forest stock land used in the form of green strips shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements set up in [20]	In accordance with the area of forest stock land used in the form of green strips and their share in the total area of lands covered with forests in the 5-year dynamics
2. Object of indicators application – forest use and its aspects		
Forestry designing		
3.5 Provision of hydraulic forest ameliorative systems of hydrological sustainability of forest territories and improvement of their productivity	Designed hydraulic forest ameliorative systems shall provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustainability of the water mode of dried lands during their operation in the designed mode which, as a rule, is provided by availability of water regulating structures; - higher productivity of plantations for at least two growth classes, but not below class IV; - sufficient sustainability of dried forests to occurrence of peat fires. 	In accordance with the materials of ecologic ameliorative monitoring and design documentation for hydraulic forest ameliorative systems

Table C.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
3.6 Minimization of soil erosion and retention of the natural level and mode of water sources and river beds during design and construction of forest roads*	Designed and existing forest roads shall minimize soil erosion and retain the natural level and mode of water sources and river beds	As per STB 1627
3.7 Provision of restoration and rational use of violated wetlands which stay or are transferred to the forest stock	Designed measures shall provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - water mode sustainability providing safety of plantations in case of a decision about usage of violated wetlands for forest growing; - restoration and maintenance of the natural water mode of the territory in 	In accordance with materials of ecologic and ameliorative monitoring and designed documentation for hydraulic ameliorative systems

	<p>case of taking a decision about repeated inundation of violated wetlands, including for prevention of peat fires;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintenance in operation and, if necessary, designing and construction of hydraulic engineering structures and systems in case of a decision about formation of wetlands 	
Forest restoration and growing		
3.8 Provision of protecting plants in ravines and gulleys, on sands, river and water pool banks, sanitary and rehabilitating areas around enterprises of chemical, metallurgical, petroleum, cement and other industries – environment contamination sources	Provision of protecting plants in ravines and gulleys, on sands, river and water pool banks, sanitary and rehabilitating areas around enterprises of chemical, metallurgical, petroleum, cement and other industries – environment contamination sources shall be the top priority task of forest growing	As per STB 1358
3.9 Measures for conservation and improvement of structure of soils, their fertility and biological activity during forest restoration	Measures for conservation and improvement of structure of soils, their fertility and biological activity during forest restoration shall be stipulated in the design for forest cultures, and they shall prevent from further soil degradation and water mode deterioration in the long term	As per STB 1358
Service forest cuttings and other intermediate cuttings		
3.10 Safety of young growth, undergrowth, soil cover and upper soil horizons during cutting and timber skidding*	<p>Safety of young growth, undergrowth, soil cover and upper soil horizons during cutting and timber skidding shall be maximally provided.</p> <p>When cutting is carried out, contamination of forest stock lands with fuels and lubricants and other production wastes is not allowed.</p> <p>(Revised edition, amendment No. 1)</p>	As per STB 1361

Table C.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
3.11 Provision of the technological circuit during performance of service cuttings with the use of transport (skidding) and loading facilities	For performance of service cuttings with the use of transport (skidding) and loading facilities a technological circuit shall be established at a section consisting of technological corridors and loading platforms. Their total area shall not exceed 20% of the section area. In mixed and uneven-aged forests technical corridors shall only be arranged if merchantable timber is available	As per STB 1361
3.12 Mechanized timber skidding	Motion of skidding mechanisms is only allowed in technological corridors and loading platforms. Entry to a swath is only allowed for chockerless skidding in clean stands without young growth, undergrowth and highly productive berry-bearing plants. Wheeled tractors used during skidding shall be equipped with winches for additional skidding of assortments for dragging	As per STB 1361
3.13 Skidding of trees with heads	Skidding of trees with heads is only allowed in young growths and in age of the first half of isolations, as well as in cases of the industrial use of foliage or procession of wooden wastes for chip	As per STB 1361
3. Object of indicators application – forest use and its aspects		
Timber procurement technology in the course of the main use		
3.14 Conservation and improvement of protecting properties of forest by using appropriate cutting methods, technologies and systems of machines	<p>In all groups of forests those cutting methods, technologies and machinery systems shall be used which contribute to conservation and improvement of protecting properties of forests.</p> <p>No contaminations of forest stock lands with fuels, lubricants and other wastes are allowed during cutting</p>	As per STB 1360

	(Revised edition, amendment No. 1)	
3.15 Selection of wood cutting machinery types	Wood cutting machinery types shall be selected depending on the load carrying capacity of soils and types of engines	As per STB 1360
3.16 Used machinery	Those machines shall be used which have engines with optimal power providing proper fulfillment or intended for performance of technological operations without excessive harmful impacts on environment, without repeated working motions due to lack of power or excessive forces in case of too high power	As per STB 1360

Table C.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
3.17 Traction class, engine type, structural and technological specifications of machines	Traction class, engine type, structural and technological specifications of machines shall comply with the type of cuttings and natural and production conditions by taking into account carrying capacity of soils, steepness of slopes, constraint conditions, stand sizes, season and changeable character of works	As per STB 1360
3.18 Skidding	Skidding can be carried out in the form of trees, their lengths and assortments. In any other equal conditions skidding of assortments is preferable in the submersed or suspended conditions (with the use of ropes)	As per STB 1360. Assessment in accordance with length and assortment skidding of the total skidding volume in the 5-year dynamics
3.19 Wood skidding during development of cutting areas with wet and hydromorphic soils	During development of cutting areas with wet and hydromorphic soils of any mechanical composition, as well as fresh loamy soils during skidding runways should be reinforced with slashes	As per STB 1360
3.20 Conservation of water protection functions and prevention of soil erosion at slopes*	At slopes having steepness above 10° with the aim of retention of water protection functions and prevention of soil erosion all runways at tractor skidding shall be reinforced with slashes	As per STB 1360
3.21 Conservation of river, brook beds and other artificial water currents during timber procurement*	Arrangement of slashes in beds of continuous and temporary water currents is prohibited. Forest carriages, main and swath runways shall be provided and maintained in the state so that not to violate natural level and capability of functioning of water pools and water currents	As per STB 1360
3.22 Retention of the natural state of soil	During preparation of runways, arrangement of loading points, production and household sites, stack places maximum conservation of the natural soil state should be achieved	As per STB 1360
3.23 Cleaning of places of loading and other production and household sites	After the end of cutting places of loading and other production and household sites shall be brought to the state suitable for performance of forest restoration works. If necessary, measures for prevention of soil erosion shall be taken. Inorganic wastes and garbage shall be removed and disposed (Revised edition, amendment No. 2)	As per STB 1360
3.24 Development of cutting areas along with conservation of young growth on excessively wet soils	Development of cutting areas along with conservation of young growth on excessively wet soils shall, as a rule, be carried out during winter	As per STB 1360

Table C.1 completed

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification
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		method
3.25 Provision of conservation of environment protecting functions of forests during cuttings of main use along with conservation of young growths	Minimal quantity of viable young growth left after cuttings of the main use along with conservation of young growths shall provide conservation of environment protecting functions of forests	As per STB 1358
3.26 Conservation of environment protecting functions of forests during non-continuous cuttings of the main use	Conservation of environment protecting functions of forests shall be provided by provision of conditions for improvement of stands fruiting, appearance of self-seeding, successful growth and development of young growth by performance of non-continuous cuttings, sufficient quantity of young growths after final acceptance of gradual cuttings	As per STB 1358
Use of forest stock sections for recreation		
3.27 Timber procurement for performance of main use cuttings, harvesting of turpentine, auxiliary forest resources, tree saps, procurement of wild growing fruits, berries, mushrooms, herbs, technical raw materials, cattle feeding, as well as construction of buildings and structures*	Timber procurement for performance of main use cuttings, harvesting of turpentine, auxiliary forest resources, tree saps, procurement of wild growing fruits, berries, mushrooms, herbs, technical raw materials, cattle feeding, as well as construction of buildings and structures are prohibited in case of incompatibility with performance of cultural and rehabilitating measures and organization of rest for population	As per STB 1715, [1]
3.28 Performance of service cuttings	Performance of service cuttings shall enhance biological potential in recreation forests, provide optimal conditions for growth and development of trees in the predominant part of stands and timely isolation of stands for retention of completeness of 0.6	As per STB 1715, TCP 143, [19] (Revised edition, amendment No. 1)
3.29 Performance of landscape cuttings	Performance of landscape cuttings shall provide establishment of structural form of plants which most of all meet the interests of mass visitors, provide better passages, views, colour contrasts and beauty of forest landscapes	As per STB 1715, [19]
3.30 Performance of forest cultural measures	Performance of forest cultural measures shall be carried out with the aim of forest growing on lands not covered with forests, improvement of forest landscape quality, thickening of margins, decorative execution of groups and open spaces, formation of protecting strips, harnesses, etc.	As per STB 1715, [19]

*When the forest management and forest use system is certified, failure to fulfill this indicator shall be classified as essential incompliance with the requirements of the present standard.

Appendix C (Revised edition, amendment No.1, 2)

Appendix D
(mandatory)

Indicators of criterion 4. Conservation and restoration of biological diversity of forest ecological systems

Table D.1

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
1. Object of indicators application – forest stock lands of forestry management		
4.1 Share of natural lands covered with forests by main forest forming species*	Forests of natural origin shall be predominant. Percentage of participation of forest cultures in the forest stock on the whole shall exceed 50%. In case of such an excess in composition of forest plants the measures of natural restoration shall dominate among forest restoration measures. Reduction of the share of forest cultures with their participation of more than 50% shall be provided in the 5-year dynamics	In accordance with forest arrangement materials, data of state account of forest stock and forest cadaster
4.2 Share of lands covered with forest by main forest forming species in the total area of lands covered with forests	Forest composition by species shall approach to the optimal value set up in the design for forestry organization and management. Deviations from the design for forestry organization and management shall not exceed 10%, and in case of exceeding the threshold value these deviations shall be substantiated by ecological expediency. To be assessed once per 5 years.	In accordance with forest arrangement materials, data of state account of forest stock and forest cadaster
4.3 Share of areas occupied by coniferous, hard leaved and soft-leaved species	The share of areas occupied by native coniferous and hard leaved species in the 10-year dynamics shall not reduce, and the share of areas occupied by derivative soft-leaved plants and bushes shall not increase. In case of its reduction this shall be substantiated with ecological expediency, reasons of organizational (transfer of lands entailing changes of species forest structure) or natural (mass wind slashes, etc.) character (to be assessed once per 5 years)	In accordance with forest arrangement materials, data of state account of forest stock and forest cadaster
4.4 Distributions of lands covered with forests by classes of the age (age structure)	The age structure of forests shall be equaled in the perspective. In the 5-year dynamics distribution of tree stands by age classes shall approach (in percentage) to the purpose oriented age structure (without account of forests on special protected natural territories)	In accordance with forest arrangement materials, data of state account of forest stock and forest cadaster

Table D.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
4.5 Specially protected natural territories, specially protected forest sections, key biotopes and other sections of the forest stock, for which prohibitions for some other types of forest use were established	Specially protected natural territories, specially protected forest sections, key biotopes and other sections of the forest stock, for which prohibitions for some other types of forest use were established in accordance with Appendix G shall provide safety of most precious components of biological and landscape variety of the territory. Area and share shall be equal to at least 10% of forest stock lands, and they shall not decrease in the 5-year dynamics. If the required level cannot be achieved this shall be substantiated (by peculiarities of the forest stock structure, non-completed works for increase of the share of lands of the indicated categories, location of	According to the documents for provision of specially protected natural territories, specially protected forest sections (decisions of executive and administrative governing bodies, guidelines, mapping materials), forest arrangement materials, data of the state account of the forest stock, forest cadaster, materials of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection and its local bodies

	big especially protected natural territories on adjacent territories, etc.) (Revised edition, amendment No. 1)	
4.6 Fulfillment of modes of especially protected natural territories, special protected sections intended for retention of biological diversity*	Forestry facilities shall provide observance of modes set up in guidelines on specially protected natural territories and their safety, as well as fulfillment of modes of special protected forest sections in accordance with decisions of district and regional executive and administrative bodies	According to the materials of forest arrangement, data of the state account of the forest stock, forest cadaster, materials of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection and its local bodies by means of selective natural certification
4.7 The area of forest stock lands intended for conservation or maintenance of genetic diversity (genetic reserves, positive plants, permanent forest seeding sections, stool beds) and their state	The area of forest stock lands intended for conservation or maintenance of genetic diversity shall not decrease in the 5-year dynamics. The state of forest stock lands intended for conservation or maintenance of genetic diversity shall provide fulfillment of purpose oriented functions, modes of their use shall not be violated	The area of forest stock lands intended for conservation or maintenance of genetic diversity shall not decrease in the 5-year dynamics – according to the data of the state account of the forest stock, forest cadaster, materials of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection – by means of selective natural assessment
4.8 The total area of excessively wet forest lands, wetlands (forest vegetable type A4, A5, B4, B5, C4, C5, D4, D5) and underwater lands	The total area of excessively wet forest lands, wetlands and underwater lands shall not decrease as the result of activities in forests in the 5-year dynamics. In case of reduction this shall be substantiated: by decisions of the authorized power bodies, transfer of a part of excessively wet forest lands to other users, other reasons of the non-economic character	According to the data of the state account of the forest stock, forest cadaster

Table D.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
2. Object of indicators application – forest use and its aspects		
Forestry designing		
4.9 Provision of information on main values of biological diversity in the territory of designing	Forestry designing shall be carried out by taking into account information on biological diversity components subject to conservation on the territory of designing. Designing and application of forestry measures shall be preceded with works for detection of biological diversity values subject to conservation: populations of plants and animals entered to the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, grouse lekking grounds, allotments of special protecting forest sections, individual trees, which are important for biological diversity (hollows, with nests of big birds, rare species and shapes, big sizes, etc.)	According to forest arrangement materials, data of the state account of the forest stock, forest cadaster, materials of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection and its local bodies
4.10 Information on main values of biological diversity subject to conservation	Information on main values of biological diversity subject to conservation shall be known to specialists of forest facilities, forestry companies and (if necessary) design organizations working in the interests and by the orders of legal entities engaged in forestry, accessible for use and shall be applied to planning and mapping materials and/or geoinformational system “Forest resources”	According to availability of information about available components of biological diversity subject to conservation: special protected natural territories, special protected forest sections, places of vegetation and constant habitation of plants and animals entered to the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, grouse lekking grounds, etc.
4.11 Consequences of designed forestry measures for the	During design of forestry measures possible consequences shall be assessed for the state of flora, fauna, biological resources. Designed	According to data of the state account of the forest stock, forest cadaster, cadasters of vegetable and animal world,

state of flora, fauna, biological resources	forestry measures shall provide safety of components of biological diversity subject to conservation: populations of plants and animals entered to the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, special protecting forest sections; as well as components of forest ecological systems which are important for diversity (trees with hollows, nests of big birds, rare species and shapes, prominent sizes, wild hives, etc.; anthills, parts of dead wood of dead standing trees and wind-thrown trees, berry-bearing plants, clearings, etc.)	analysis of design and technical documentation by means of selective natural assessment
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Table D.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
Forest protection		
4.12 Application of scientifically substantiated integrated forest protection systems by taking into account peculiarities existing in forest biocenosis	Well-balanced application of various means and technologies in combinations with natural regulators of the number of harmful organisms by taking into account peculiarities existing in forest biocenosis	As per STB 1359
4.13 Limitation of negative influence on useful components of the forest biocenosis and environment during performance of measures for combat with harmful organisms	Measures for struggle with harmful organisms shall be performed with the use of less ecologically dangerous means and technologies which exclude or essentially limit negative influence on useful components of the forest biocenosis – parasites, warm-blooded animals, human beings, environment on the whole	As per STB 1359
4.14 Distributions of lands covered with forests by classes of the age (age structure) *	<p>The age structure of forests shall be equaled in the perspective.</p> <p>In the 5-year dynamics distribution of tree stands by age classes shall approach (in percentage) to the purpose oriented age structure (without account of forests on special protected natural territories)</p> <p>To carry out the activities of forest protection only plant protection substances (pesticides) with the appropriate state registration and permitted to be applied in the Republic of Belarus shall be used.</p> <p>The norms of using pesticides (plant protection substances) shall be subject to the Application Regulations. The activities with pesticides shall be performed by specially trained staff with application of the respective equipment and the hygiene and safety equipment.</p> <p>The use of pesticides referred by the World Health Organisation under categories IA and IB shall not be permitted.</p> <p>Use of chlorinated hydrocarbons and other persistent organic pollutants with their components maintaining biological activity and accumulating in food chains not stipulated by the purpose of their use, shall not be permitted.</p>	As per STB 1359, [38], [39]
4.15 The use of means and technologies of forest protection which ensure minimal negative influence on forest ecological systems and environment*	Forest protecting measures shall be performed with the use of modern and safe protection means and technologies which exclude or essentially minimize negative influence on environment, human beings, warm-blooded animals and useful arthropods, avifauna and on hydrobionts	As per STB 1359
Forest protection		

4.16 Limitation of negative influence of measures for liquidation of forest fires on forest biocenosis, human beings and environment on the whole	Measures for liquidation of forest fires shall be taken with the use of less ecologically safe means or essentially limiting their negative influence on their foreign biocenosis, human beings and environment on the whole	As per STB 1582
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Table D.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
4.17 Conservation of forests from negative influences, provision of sustainability of forest ecological systems, conservation and maintenance of their functions during performance of measures of forest protection	Measures of forest protection shall be aimed at conservation of forests from liquidation, damage, reduction, contamination and other negative influences, provision of sustainability and maintenance of economic, ecological and social functions	As per STB 1582
4.18 The use of means and technologies which provide minimal negative influence on forest ecological systems and environment during performance of measures of forest protection	Measures of forest protection shall be performed with the use of modern highly effective, ecologically safe means and technologies, which exclude or provide minimal negative influence on forest ecological systems and environment	As per STB 1582
Forest restoration and growing		
4.19 Conservation and maintenance of genetic and structural diversity of forest ecological systems*	For provision of sustainability, vitality and resistance of forests to unfavorable factors of external environment and for strengthening of natural regulating mechanisms during design of forest cultures measures of conservation and maintenance of genetic and structural diversity of forest ecological systems shall be stipulated	As per STB 1358
4.20 Design of forests cultures on special protected natural territories*	Design of forests cultures on special protected natural territories shall take into account their protection and use mode	As per STB 1358
4.21 Design of measures for conservation and improvement of biological diversity, improvement and restoration of ecological ties	The design of forest cultures shall stipulate diversity of forest cultures in the structure which includes the scheme of mixture of wood species, sizes and spatial location of economic cultures in the landscape, number and composition of types distribution by ages, as well as the measures which promote improvement and restoration of ecological ties (Revised edition, amendment No.2)	As per STB 1358
4.22 Formation of optimal composition of plants by species during forest restoration	In the process of forest restoration formation of highly productive sustainable plants shall be provided by formation of optimal composition of plants by species in compliance with conditions of places of vegetation	As per STB 1358
4.23 Conservation of soil cover and upper soil horizons	In the process of forest restoration the maximum possible conservation of soil cover and upper soil horizons shall be provided	As per STB 1358

Table D.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
4.24 Performance of forest restoration works by means which do not result in mass death of animals*	Performance of forest restoration works by means which result in mass death of animals is not allowed	As per STB 1358
4.25 Limitation of application of chemicals for protection of plants and mineral fertilizers (Revised edition, amendment No.1)	In the process of forest restoration application of chemicals for protection of plants (pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, etc.) and mineral fertilizers shall be minimized (Revised edition, amendment No.1)	As per STB 1358

4.26 Seasonal limitations in performance of some forest restoration measures during reproduction and breeding of young forest animals and birds	Introduction of seasonal limitations in performance of some forest restoration measures during reproduction and breeding of young forest animals and birds	As per STB 1358
4.27 Application of genetically modified trees	Application of genetically modified trees during forest restoration is not allowed (Revised edition, amendment No.2)	In accordance with the documents which confirm the origin of seeding materials
Service and other cuttings of intermediate use		
4.28 Formation of composition of plants in forests of the 1 st group by means of service cuttings	In forests of the 1 st group preference should be given to formation of mixed and complex plants of various ages	As per STB 1361
4.29 Influence of service cutting technologies on the forest environment*	Applied technologies shall not cause essential negative influence on the forest environment during service cuttings	As per STB 1361
4.30 Retention of biological diversity during cleaning of cutting sites	Cleaning of cutting sites shall contribute to retention of biological diversity	As per STB 1361
4.31 Provision of conditions which are favorable for habitation of various fauna representatives during intermediate usage cuttings	During intermediate usage cuttings single oldest trees, hollowed trees with multiple old nests of birds and animals, dry trees with their diameter exceeding the average diameter of plants in the quantity at least 10 pieces per 1 hectare and related to various tree species (in mixed plantations) shall be left for habitation of various representatives of the forest fauna, flora and non-pathogenic mushrooms (if such leaving does not threaten to safety of workers)	As per STB 1361
3. Object of indicators application – forest use and its aspects		
Timber procurement technology in the course of the main use		
4.32 Cutting methods, technologies and systems of machines*	In all groups of forests those cutting methods, technologies and machinery systems shall be used which contribute to conservation and improvement of protecting properties of forests.	As per STB 1360

Table D.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
4.33 Skidding of trees during continuous cuttings along with conservation of young growths, gradual and collective cuttings	Skidding of trees during continuous cuttings along with conservation of young growths, gradual and collective cuttings is only permitted in the process of preparation of drags	As per STB 1360
4.34 Processes of cross-cuts of whips, sorting out, piling and loading	Processes of cross-cuts of whips, sorting out, piling and loading shall cause minimal harmful impact on soil, young growth left for additional growing of tree stands and ambient environment	As per STB 1360
4.35 Cleaning of main usage cutting places	Cutting rests left after digestion shall be collected and stored in piles having height by 0.5-0.7 m in places which are free from young growths, or they shall be uniformly distributed at the cutting area in accordance with the requirements indicated in the technological chart	As per STB 1360
4.36 Cleaning of main usage cutting places by means of burning	Cleaning of main usage cutting places by means of burning shall be carried out in individual cases by direction of forestry bodies. For burning the cutting rests shall be piled having diameter by 2 m and height by 1.5 m not closer than 4-5 m from growing trees and young growth groups	As per STB 1360
4.37 Mechanized cleaning of cutting places	Mechanized cleaning of cutting places is only allowed on areas without young growth, where artificial forest restoration is	As per STB 1360

	planned	
4.38 Provision of the terms for formation of complex plants by composition and structure during continuous cuttings (Revised edition, amendment No.1)	For formation of complex plants by composition and structure during continuous cuttings in areas exceeding 1 hectare regardless of the forest restoration method mature healthy growing trees of pine, oak, ash, maple, linden, black alder shall be left in the quantity from 5 to 10 pieces per 1 hectare. In case of continuous cuttings for conservation of biological diversity, environment of habitation of the vegetable and animal world typical for the given forest section, the trees with nests for wild birds nectar-bearing and hollowed trees, weakened and strongly weakened (potential dry wood) in the total quantity from 5 to 10 pieces per 1 hectare quantity from 5 to 10 pieces per 1 hectare (provided that the latter is unavailable in adjacent plantations and there is no threat to safety and health of the population) (Revised edition, amendment No.1)	As per STB 1360

Table D.1 completed

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
Stocking up turpentine, auxiliary forest resources and accessory forest usage		
4.39 Use of turpentine output stimulators *	During boxing it is allowed to use only permitted turpentine output stimulators	As per STB 1938 (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
Use of forest stock sections for hunting facilities		
4.40 Use of plants entered to the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus for commercial purposes*	Use of plants entered to the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus for commercial purposes is not allowed. If necessary, measures shall be taken for their protection and/or increase of the population (Revised edition, amendment No.2)	According to the list of procured types of plants; the list of rare and almost disappearing wild growing plants entered to the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus approved by the order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Protection; by passports and guarding obligations for protected species of plants
4.41 Forest use during breeding of wild animals	Forest use during breeding of wild animals shall be limited (Revised edition, amendment No.2)	As per [21] and TCP 291
Use of forest stock sections for recreation		
4.42 Level of biotechnical measures	Economically sufficient level of biotechnical measure	As per TCP 291
4.43 Use of plants entered to the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus for commercial purposes*	Use of plants entered to the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus for commercial purposes is not allowed. If necessary, measures shall be taken for their protection and/or increase of the population (Revised edition, amendment No.2)	According to the list of procured types of animals
4.44 Measures of struggle with forest pests and diseases	Biological methods of struggle with pests and diseases in recreation forests are the main ones. Chemical methods may be used in extreme cases by special permits of sanitary control bodies	As per TCP 026, STB 1359
4.45 Biotechnical measures	Biotechnical measures shall actively influence the habitat of animals with the aim of improvement of conditions of existence of some types and reduction of the number of others whose neighborhood is undesirable or dangerous for human beings	As per [17]

*When the forest management and forest use system is certified, failure to fulfill this indicator shall be classified as essential non-compliance with the requirements of the present standard.

Appendix D (Revised edition, amendment No.1, 2)

Appendix E
(mandatory)

Indicators of criterion 5. Maintenance and development of social and economic functions of forests, sustainability of the social sphere of forestry functioning.

Table E.1

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
1. Object of indicators application – forest stock lands of forestry management		
5.1 The use of forests with the aim of recreation, including green areas around settlements	Area of forests used for recreation, including the forests of green areas in the 5-year dynamics shall not reduce. In case of reduction this shall be substantiated (by decisions of local administrative and executive bodies, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, the President of the Republic of Belarus)	According to materials of forestry arrangements, data of forest stock state accounting and forestry cadaster, analysis of the decisions taken by local administrative and executive bodies, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, the President of the Republic of Belarus
5.2 Observance of modes of special protected forest sections having scientific, historical and cultural importance	The forestry shall observe modes of special protected forest sections having scientific, historical and cultural importance in accordance with decisions of local administrative and executive bodies and the Minsk City Executive Committee	According to materials of forestry arrangements, data of forest stock state accounting and forestry cadaster, materials of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Belarus, local administrative and executive bodies by means of selective natural certification
2. Object of indicators application – forest use and its aspects		
Forestry designing		
5.3 Economic, social consequences of designed forestry measures for companies, their employees, local population and regional economy	Economic, social consequences of designed forestry measures for companies, their employees, local population and regional economy shall be assessed and taken into account in the design of organization and management of forestry, as well as during the current and future planning and designing of forestry measures	According to forestry materials, design of forestry organization and development
Forest protection		
5.4 Decisions taken for struggle with forest pests and diseases	Decisions for struggle with forest pests and diseases shall be taken for each specific case with the account of expected losses and expenses for prevention. This struggle shall be conducted if stipulated losses due to pests and diseases exceed supposed economic expenditures for the struggle	As per STB 1359

Table E.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
5.5 Control of the use of chemical and biological control means of the number of forest pests and diseases (pesticides)*	Forest protecting measures with the use of pesticides on big areas shall be carried out provided the population, owners of bees are informed, and if safety measures are strictly followed. The persons may work with pesticides who have passed medical certification and who have been instructed about safety of work with pesticides	As per STB 1359
5.6 Provision of safety for employees during performance of forest protection works*	The persons engaged in works for forest protection with the use of pesticides shall be provided with special cloths and individual protection means, they shall observe measures of personal hygiene, the established timetable, the mode of nutrition and rest. The periods of work with pesticides shall not exceed 6 hours	As per STB 1359
5.7 Observance of sanitary	During performance of forest protecting measures with the use of	As per STB

protecting areas during performance of forest protecting measures with the use of pesticides	pesticides sanitary protecting areas shall be arranged and observed between processed plants and settlements, water pools, places of the population mass rest, etc., as well as the mode of special protected natural territories, where their application is prohibited or limited	1359
5.8 Provision of the required level of knowledge of forest protection	The required level of knowledge of forest protection by forestry employees shall be provided by the educational and knowledge improvement system, and during performance of large-scale measures with the use of newest means of forest (plants) protection – by training the specialists participating in this process, along with participation of experts and consultants of companies and organizations – manufacturers of pesticides and biological preparations	As per STB 1359

Table E.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
5.9 Economic efficiency of firefighting measures	Economic efficiency of firefighting measures shall be established by taking into account probability of fire occurrence, cost (value) of an object (forest section), sizes of possible losses due to fires, as well as capital investments and current (operation) expenditures for the fire preventing system	As per STB 1582
5.10 Provision of labour safety during performance of works for liquidation of forest fires*	The persons working at liquidation of fires with the use of fire protecting and fire extinguishing chemical compounds and substances shall be provided with the use of individual protective means and observe the personal hygiene measures, the established timetable, the mode of nutrition and rest	As per STB 1582
5.11 Account of interest of the local population, enterprises, establishments and other legal entities during performance of fire protecting measures	During planning and performance of fire protecting measures rights and interests of the local population, enterprises, establishments and other legal entities shall be taken into account in connection with the use of timber, grasslands, pastures, traditional rest areas, picking and procurement of ancillary products in accordance with the established procedure	As per STB 1582
5.12 Provision of the required level of knowledge for forestry employees	The required level of knowledge for forestry employees, specialists in the field of prevention and liquidation of extraordinary situations, the use of natural resources and environment protection, who are working in this process, shall be provided by the existing republican system of education and skills improvement	As per STB 1582
Forest restoration and growing		
5.13 Performance of agrotechnical chemical measures at sections located near settlements, traditional places of rest, etc.	Performance of agrotechnical chemical measures at sections located near settlements, traditional places of rest, etc. is not allowed	As per STB 1358

Table E.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
5.14 Account of rights of the local population for the use of grasslands, pastures, traditional rest areas, etc.	During planning and performance of forest restoration measures and forest growing the rights of the local population for the use of grasslands, pastures, traditional rest areas, etc. shall be taken into account	As per STB 1358
5.15 Account of interest of the local population during provision of forest cultures on areas adjacent to settlements	During provision of forest cultures on areas adjacent to settlements the interests of local population shall be taken into account in relation to compositions of plants by species and types and succession of the newly established landscape	As per STB 1358
5.16 Account of interest of	During planning of service forest cuttings the interests of local	As per STB

the local population during planning of service forest cuttings	population shall be taken into account in relation to the use of timber, traditional rest places, places of picking up mushrooms, berries, etc.	1361
3. Object of indicators application – forest use and its aspects		
Timber stocking technology in the course of the main use		
5.17 Processes of whip cross-cutting, sorting out, piling and loading	Processes of whip cross-cutting, sorting out, piling and loading shall contribute to the most rational use of timber	As per STB 1360
5.18 Account of interest of the local population, enterprises, establishments and other collective bodies	During planning and performance of main use cuttings the interests of the local population, enterprises, establishments and other collective bodies shall be taken into account. Subjects of forest relations which organize and perform cuttings shall within their capacity assist to social and economic development of the forestry area, employment of the adult unemployed population, improvement of objects of the common use (roads, communication lines, memorial monuments, etc.), as well as to assist to the local population and individual citizens in resolving any social and household problems (provision of wooden fuel and timber, performance of public events, protection of public order, passing transportation of school children, etc.)	As per STB 1360

Table E.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
Stocking up of turpentine, auxiliary forest resources and ancillary use of forest		
5.19 Provision of rights of citizens during ancillary use of forest	By observing the established rules all citizens are entitled to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pick up wild growing fruits, nuts, mushrooms, berries, other forest food resources for own purposes and used as medicinal and technical raw materials, picking up of moss, forest cover, fallen leaves – without obtaining any forest vouchers; - haying, cattle pasturage, placement of beehives and beehives, picking up of moss, forest cover, fallen leaves on the basis of forest vouchers within the provided forest stock sections; - stocking up birch syrup in forest stock sections provided by legal entities engaged in forestry management 	As per STB 1625, STB 1862
Use of forest stock sections for hunting facilities		
5.20 Provision of rights of citizens for hunting	Citizens of the Republic of Belarus permanently living in the territory of the Republic of Belarus having the state hunting certificates and having paid the state fee shall be entitled to hunt with the use of hunting weapons	As per [1], [17]
5.21 Account of interest of the local population for the use of forest stock sections for hunting purposes*	During organization and use of the hunting facilities rights and interests of the local population shall be taken into account for hunting purposes	As per [16]
Use of forest stock sections for recreation purposes		
5.22 Mass use of forests for recreation	Municipal, resort forests and park green zones shall predominantly be used for rest of the population, performance of cultural and rehabilitating and sports event	As per [1]

Table E.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
5.23 Rest ordering and regulation in forests and its servicing systems	Rights of using any forest stock sections for forest use purposes in cultural, rehabilitating, tourist, sports and other recreation purposes shall be set up by executive and administrative bodies as per agreement with legal entities engaged in forestry management. Staying of citizens in forests may be limited as per	As per [1]

	established procedure in the interests of fire safety, and in forests located on special protected natural territories (see Appendix G) – in accordance with the established protection mode, as well as in other cases stipulated in the legislation	
5.24 Improvement of recreation forests*	Improvement of recreation forests shall be performed for provision of optimal rest conditions	As per STB 1715, [19]
4. Object of indicators application – social and economic functions of forests		
Economic efficiency of the forest complex		
5.25 Procurement and sale of merchantable wood*	Volumes of procurement and sale of merchantable wood during cuttings of the main use in the 5-year dynamics shall steadily grow without exceeding the volumes of the estimated cutting area, and if this is impossible – these volumes shall remain steady	In accordance with the data on procurement and sale of merchantable wood
5.26 Sustainability and steady growth of economic indicators of organizations engaged in forestry management	Organizations engaged in forestry management shall provide sustainability and steady growth of economic indicators	In accordance with increase of percentage of loss coverage for forestry management from the own funds in the 5-year dynamics. By retention of the importance of the legal entity engaged in forestry management and/or using forests in regional economy. By retention of production volumes and supplies of forestry products for consumers in gross indicators

Table E.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
5.27 Improvement of quality, consumer properties and competitiveness of forestry products and services	Organizations engaged in forestry shall ensure improvement of quality, consumer properties and competitiveness of forestry products and services	In accordance with quantity of claims and reclamations by consumers of forestry products and services
5.28 Widening of the assortment of forestry products and services offered to external and internal markets by forestry organizations	Forestry organizations shall take measures for widening of the assortment of forestry products and services offered to external and internal markets	In accordance with the assortment of forestry products and services offered to external and internal markets
5.29 Export of forestry products	Export of round timber shall be reduced at the expense of increase of sawmilling products. A share (in percentage) of timber in the total export volume in the 5-year dynamics shall not decrease, and a share of round timber shall not increase	In accordance with the data on the structure of forestry export for 5 years
5.30 Employment of the population in forestry	Employment of the population in forestry shall be retained and increase	In accordance with the number of persons in forestry to the total employment in the region (5-year dynamics)
Social protection of forestry employees		
5.31 Payment for labour of employees	Average salary of employees in the 5-year dynamics shall steadily increase without reduction in percentage to the average level in the forestry	In accordance with average salary of employees
5.32 Provision of comfortable housing and other components of social infrastructure	Forestry employees shall, if possible, be provided with comfortable housing and other components of social infrastructure. In the 5-year dynamics provision of employees with comfortable housing as per one employee shall be improved	In accordance with provision of comfortable housing and other components of social infrastructure

Table E.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
5.33 Educational level of employees	Higher ranking heads and specialists shall have higher education: foresters, forester assistants and foremen – higher or secondary special education; forest rangers and workers – special education (technical schools or special courses). The share of employees having higher, secondary and special education to the total number of employees in the 5-year dynamics shall not decrease. All engineering and technical employees shall have higher or secondary special education	In accordance with the data on education of employees
5.34 Improvement of qualification and retraining of the personnel at all stages*	Improvement of qualification and retraining of the personnel at all stages shall continuously take place in accordance with the existing programs of the established periodicity. A special place in retraining shall be occupied by the issues of ecology, economics and legislation	By company's materials
5.35 Expenditures for training, retraining and improvement of qualification	Expenditures for training, retraining and improvement of qualification shall not decrease in the 5-year dynamics	In accordance with company's expenditures for training, retraining and improvement of qualification
5.36 Contracts and collective agreements*	Contracts and collective agreements shall be concluded with the aim of provision of social protection for forestry employees, safe labour conditions, regulation of labour and connected relations on the basis of social partnership. Contracts (agreements) between the administration and Trade Unions shall be available, their validity shall not be obsolete, measures shall be determined for provision of social protection for forestry employees, safe labour conditions, regulation of labour and connected relations	On the basis of the analysis of a contract (a collective agreement)

Table E.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
5.37 Implementation of collective contracts and agreements	Control of implementation of the terms of the collective contract, fulfillment of the labour legislation, settlement of labour disputes. Fulfillment of the terms of the collective contract, the labour legislation shall be confirmed by materials of checks (including branch Trade Union bodies, a higher ranking organization, etc.)	In accordance with the materials of implementation of collective contracts and agreements
5.38 Provision of forest guard personnel	Provision of forest guard personnel shall constitute at least 90% of the number determined in the design of forestry organization and management and ensure effective state control	In accordance with the number of employees and analysis of the dynamics of the detected cases of violations in forests
Labour protection		
5.39 Expenditures for labour protection in the 5-year dynamics	Expenditures for labour protection in the 5-year dynamics shall not be reduced	In accordance with the expenditures for labour protection in the 5-year dynamics
5.40 Expenditures for safe fulfillment of work in areas contaminated with radiation in the 5-year dynamics*	Expenditures for safe fulfillment of work in areas contaminated with radiation in the 5-year dynamics shall not be reduced	In accordance with expenditures for labour protection and control of the state of health of the people in areas contaminated with radiation in the 5-year dynamics
5.41 Training of safe methods of work, instructions and exams for labour protection issues*	Organizations provide training of safe methods of work, instructions and exams for labour protection issues	As per [23]
5.42 Information about	Information about legislative and other	As per STB 18001

legislative and other requirements used in the field of labour protection	requirements used in the field of labour protection shall be provided to employees of the organization, as well as to other interested parties	
5.43 Management of labour protection	A labour protection management program shall be worked out, introduced, regularly verified and actualized	As per STB 18001

Table E.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
5.44 Plans and programs during training of employees by professions	Plans and programs during training of employees by professions shall stipulate theoretical training for issues of labour protection and industrial training of safe labour methods. Theoretical training shall be carried out within the frameworks of a special subject "Labour protection" and (or) respective sections of special disciplines in the volume of at least 10 hours, and for especially high danger – at least 20 hours	As per [23]
5.45 Participation of employees in labour protection management and consulting	Participation of employees shall be provided in labour protection management by means of their involvement in identification of dangers, assessment of risks and determination of management measures, investigation of accidents in industry and emergency situations, development and analysis of the policy in the field of labour protection, as well as consultations about any amendments, representation during consideration of labour protection issues. Employees shall be informed about measures with their participation and about their representatives for the issues of labour protection	As per STB 18001
5.46 Public control of legislation observance in the field of labour protection in the organization	To be provided by the Trade Union (their associations) via legal and technical labour inspectorates, public inspectors for labour protection	As per [24]
5.47 Preparedness for emergency situations and responsiveness	Measures shall be taken to respond emergency situations and their prevention, as well as reduction of related unfavorable consequences for labour safety	As per STB 18001

Table E.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
5.48 Investigation of accidents in industry, professional diseases and analysis of emergency situations, incompliances, correcting and warning actions	Investigation of accidents in industry, professional diseases and analysis of emergency situations shall be promptly carried out, their results shall be executed and regulated in documents. Real and potential incompliances shall be considered and correcting and warning actions shall be carried out	As per STB 18001
5.49 Registration of primary, repeated, unplanned, purpose-oriented instructions and probation studied*	Registration of primary, repeated, unplanned, purpose-oriented instructions and probation studies shall be confirmed by signatures of the persons who conducted and passed instructions (probation studies), in a register of instruction registration for labour protection or in a personal card of training (if used)	As per [23]
5.50 Provision of individual protection means for employees*	At works with harmful, dangerous labour conditions, as well as at works connected with contamination or under unfavorable temperature conditions, employees shall get individual protection means in accordance with the established standards on the free of charge basis	As per [25]
5.51 Expenditures for provision of individual protection means for employees	Expenditures for provision of individual protection means for employees shall not decrease in the 5-year dynamics	In accordance with provision of individual protection means for employees
5.52 Provision of individual	The employer is entitled to stipulate provision of	As per [25]

protection means for employees in excess of typical standards	individual protection means for employees in excess of typical standards (the 5-year dynamics) in accordance with the collective contract, agreement from the own funds	
5.53 Awareness of employees about necessary individual protection means	During conclusion of a labour contract an employer shall inform employees about necessary individual protection means	As per [25]
5.54 Compliance of individual protection means with the character and terms of work*	Individual protection means provided to employees shall comply with the character and terms of work and ensure labour safety	As per [25]

Table E.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
5.55 Fulfillment by employees of duties for using the individual protection means*	Employees shall properly use provided individual protection means, and if they are unavailable, the direct head shall be notified about it	As per [25]
5.56 Fulfillment of duties by the employer for using the individual protection means*	The employer shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not allow fulfillment of works without application by employees of required individual protection means; - organize proper handling of individual protection means; - replace or repair individual protection means which have become unfit before expiration of their service life due to the reasons which do not depend on the employee; - ensure regular testing and checking of individual protection means in accordance with the established periods; - when individual protection means are given instructions shall be provided concerning the rules of the use and methods of checking them 	As per [25]
5. Propaganda of ecological knowledge of the population, ecological education of the population		
5.57 Propaganda of ecological knowledge, ecological education of the population	Propaganda of ecological knowledge, ecological education of the population shall be carried out by means of organization of nature museums, school forestry bodies, visual propaganda, ecological lane, etc. Expenditures for propaganda of ecological education of the population (in the 5-year dynamics) shall not decrease	In accordance with expenditures for propaganda of ecological knowledge, ecological education of the population in the 5-year dynamics
5.58 Awareness of the population about forest certification	Work among the local population shall be conducted for informing about principles and practice of forest use and management and the role of forest certification in these processes	By availability of accessible materials on forest certification, its goals and tasks in forestry bodies and divisions. By publication of information about activities of forestry bodies in this direction in local mass media

Table E.1 completed

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
5.59 Attraction of public organizations, representatives of the local population and other interested bodies to planning of sustainable forest management and forest use	Representatives of the local population and other interested bodies to planning of sustainable forest management and forest use shall be attracted to consideration of draft forestry organization and management, determination and establishment of protection	In accordance with availability in forestry departments of actual lists of organizations interested in sustainable forest management and forest use

	mode sections having historical and cultural importance, places of habitat of animals and plants being under threat of disappearance, etc., taking any decisions which concern forest use by the population	(invitation for participation), of all organizations interested in planning of sustainable forest management and forest use (minutes of public hearings, statements of public organizations and/or citizens, decisions of executive and administrative bodies, etc.)
5.60 Forestry management on the scientific basis	Legal entities managing the forestry shall manage the forestry on the scientific basis, provide collection of the data which are required for sustainable forest management and forest use, promote researching activity carried out by researching organizations on their territory (Revised edition, amendment No.2)	In accordance with availability in forestry departments of materials of researching developments in the forestry field, conservation of biological diversity and other recommendations, pilot objects, acts of introduction, fulfillment of other programs within the frameworks of the branch and elsewhere, adopted and approved as per established procedure

*When the forest management and forest use system is certified, failure to fulfill this indicator shall be classified as essential incompliance with the requirements of the present standard.

Appendix E (Revised edition, amendment No.1, 2)

Appendix F
(mandatory)

Indicators of criterion 6. Provision of ecological completeness of forest ecological systems polluted with radionuclides

Table F.1

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
1. Object of application of indicators – forestry stock lands where forestry management takes place		
6.1 Radiation control*	All works performed on the territories of radioactive contamination shall be carried out with mandatory radiation control in accordance with the scheme of radiation control in forests and forestry objects	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.2 Radiation monitoring of the forest*	Radiation monitoring takes place with the aim of studying the radiation control in forests and development on the basis of forecasts of contamination of forests and forest products, recommendations for forest management and forest use and forest products	As per [27] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.3 Zoning of forest stock contaminated territories*	Area of forest stock lands contaminated with radionuclides and their share in the total area of forest stock lands (annually). Distribution of contaminated territories by zones of radioactive contamination (annually)	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.4 Forestry management and forest use in conditions of radioactive contamination*	Forestry management and forest use in conditions of radioactive contamination shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure established for the given area of radioactive contamination	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
2. Object of application of indicators – forest management system and its aspects		
Forestry designing		
6.5 Design of firefighting arrangement of forests, construction of water pools, protection of forests from fires, pests and forest violations*	Designing of firefighting arrangement of forests, construction of water pools, protection of forests from fires, pests and forest violations shall be carried out in all areas of radioactive contamination	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.6 Designing in areas of radioactive contamination of roads, forest cultures, sanitary and other cuttings	Designing in areas of radioactive contamination of roads, forest cultures, sanitary and other cuttings in zone IV (40 Ku/km ² and more) of radioactive contamination shall be carried out according to special regulations	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.7 Designing of other types of surveying, forestry and forest procuring works in areas of radioactive contamination	Designing of other types of surveying, forestry and forest procuring works in areas of radioactive contamination shall be limited with the areas having density of soil contamination by 40 Ku/km ²	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
Forest protection		
6.8 Protection of forests from pests and diseases in areas of radioactive contamination	Protection of forests from pests and diseases in shall be carried out in all areas of radioactive contamination	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)

Table F.1 continued

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
Forest protection		
6.9 Firefighting arrangement of forests and construction of water pools in areas of radioactive contamination	Firefighting arrangement of forests and construction of water pools shall be carried out in all areas of radioactive contamination	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.10 Protection of forests from fires in areas of radioactive contamination*	Protection of forests from fires shall be carried out in all areas of radioactive contamination	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
Forest restoration and growing		
6.11 Procurement of seeds in areas of radioactive contamination	Procurement of seeds shall not be carried out in areas with density of soil contamination with Caesium-137 is 15 Ku/km ² and more	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.12 Growing of seedlings in nurseries in areas of radioactive contamination	Growing of seedlings in nurseries in areas is not allowed in areas III and IV (15 KU/km ² and more)	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.13 Assistance to natural restoration in areas of radioactive contamination	Assistance to natural restoration in areas of radioactive contamination shall not be carried out in areas with density of soil contamination with Caesium-137 of 40 KU/km ² and more	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.14 Creation of forest cultures, maintenance, technical inventory in areas of radioactive contamination	Creation of forest cultures, maintenance, technical inventory in areas of radioactive contamination with Caesium-137 up to 15 Ku/km ² is carried out according to effective rules and instructions, and I areas with higher density of contamination – according to special regulations or projects	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
Service forest cuttings and other intermediate cuttings		
6.15 Intermediate cuttings in areas of radioactive contamination	Intermediate cuttings in areas of radioactive contamination with density of soil contamination with Caesium-137 of 15 KU/km ² and more shall not be carried out due to excessive radiation risk for employees and inexpedience from the economic point of view	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.16 Sanitary cuttings in areas of radioactive contamination	Sanitary cuttings in areas of radioactive contamination with density of soil contamination with Caesium-137 of 15 KU/km ² and more shall be carried out according to the existing rules and instructions, and in areas with higher density of contamination - according to special regulations	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.17 Other cuttings in areas of radioactive contamination	Other cuttings in areas of radioactive contamination with density of soil contamination with Caesium-137 of 15 KU/km ² and more shall be carried out according to the traditional technologies with the account of special requirements, and in areas III and IV (15 KU/km ² and more) - according to special regulations	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)

Table F.1 completed

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
3. Object of application of indicators – forest use and its aspects		
Technologies of wood stocking in the course of the main use		
6.18 Cuttings of the main use in areas of radioactive contamination	Cuttings of the main use in areas with density of radioactive contamination with Caesium-137 of 15 KU/km ² shall be carried out according to the traditional technologies only in accordance with special requirements; in areas III and IV (15 KU/km ² and more). If contamination of soils with Caesium-137 is equal to 40 KU/km ² and more, cuttings of the main use shall not be carried out	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
Stocking up of turpentine, auxiliary forest resources and incidental use of forests		
6.19 Stocking of turpentine, boxing in areas of radioactive contamination	Stocking of turpentine, boxing in areas of radioactive contamination shall be carried out with density of soil contamination with Caesium-137 by 15 KU/km ²	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.20 Stocking up of stump wood and stump clearing for fuel	Stocking up of stump wood, birch bark and stump clearing for fuel is prohibited in all areas of radioactive contamination	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.21 Stocking up of wood greenery in areas of radioactive contamination	Stocking up of wood greenery is not allowed in all areas of radioactive contamination	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.22 Stocking up of lime bark and bast, willow, oak, spruce tanbark, etc.	Stocking up of lime bark and bast, willow, oak, spruce tanbark, etc. is only allowed in zone I (1-5 KU/km ²) and provided that the volume of Caesium-137 in the products does not exceed the allowed level	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.23 Picking up of mushrooms, berries, stocking up of medicinal raw materials, pasturing of milky cattle and stocking up of hay for it in areas of radioactive contamination*	Picking up of berries which weakly accumulate radionuclides, berries, stocking up of medicinal raw materials, pasturing of milky cattle and stocking up of hay for it shall be carried out in forests with density of soil contamination with Caesium-137 by 2 KU/km ² (subarea IA). Picking up of mushrooms which strongly accumulate radio nuclides is not recommended in contaminated areas	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.24 Beekeeping in areas of radioactive contamination*	Beekeeping shall be limited with areas with density of soil contamination with Caesium-137 by 15 KU/km ²	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
6.25 Stocking up of birch syrup in areas of radioactive contamination*	Stocking up of birch syrup shall be limited with areas with density of soil contamination with Caesium-137 by 15 KU/km ²	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
Use of forest stock sections for hunting		
6.26 Hunting and fishing in areas of radioactive contamination	Hunting and fishing are allowed in areas with density of soil contamination with Caesium-137 by 15 KU/km ²	As per [26] (Revised edition, amendment No.1)
Use of forest stock sections for recreation		
6.27 Use of forest stock sections for recreation in areas of	Use of forests for recreation is limited with subarea IA (by 2 KU/km ²). Places of safe rest, picking up of mushrooms	As per [26] (Revised

radioactive contamination*	and berries shall be equipped with special signs, indicators schemes	edition, amendment No.1)
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*When the forest management and forest use system is certified, failure to fulfill this indicator shall be classified as essential non-compliance with the requirements of the present standard.

Appendix F (Revised edition, amendment No.1)

Appendix G
(mandatory)

Special protected natural territories, special protecting forest sections and other sections of the forestry stock for which limitations are stipulated for the forest use mode

G.1 In accordance with [28] the following categories of special natural territories are established:

- a reserve;
- a national park;
- a sanctuary;
- a monument of nature.

Reserves and national parks are special protected natural territories of the republican level.

Sanctuaries and monuments of nature may be special protected natural territories of the republican or local level.

G.2 Depending on peculiarities of natural complexes and objects subject to special protection sanctuaries shall be subdivided to the following types:

- landscape or complex, intended for conservation and restoration of valuable natural landscapes and complexes;
- biological, intended for conservation and restoration of rare, disappearing, as well as valuable plants, animals of individual especially valuable forest sections in ecological, scientific, economic and cultural relations;
- watery and swampy, intended for conservation of water and wetland areas having special importance mainly as the places of habitation of swimming birds, including the migration period;
- hydrological (swamps, lakes, rivers), intended for conservation and restoration of valuable water objects and related natural ecological systems;
- geological, intended for conservation of valuable objects or complexes of not live nature.

G.3 Depending on peculiarities of the protected object the monuments of nature are subdivided to the following types:

- botanic (botanic gardens, dendrological parks, garden and park art, forest sections with valuable species of trees, individual old or rare species of trees and their groups, territory sections with relict or especially valuable vegetation, places of origin of types of plants under threat of disappearance, etc.) intended for conservation, restoration, study and enrichment of diversity of vegetable world objects, which are valuable in ecological, scientific, economic and cultural relations;
- hydrological (lakes, swamps, sections of rivers with floodplains, water pools and ponds, sections of ancient channels, springs, etc.), intended for conservation and restoration of small-size objects or complexes of not live nature;
- geological (exposure of glacial sediments and root species, typical relief components, big rocks and their accumulations, other geological objects) intended for conservation of small-size objects or complexes of not live nature.

Table G.1 – Distributions of forests of the first group by protection categories

Forests of the first group	Protection categories
Forests located on special protected natural territories	Forests of reserves
	Forests of national parks
	Forests of reserves of the republican level
	Forests of monuments of nature of the republican level

Table G.1 completed – Distributions of forests of the first group by protection categories

Forests of the first group	Protection categories
Forests of especially valuable forest stock sections having genetic, scientific, historical and cultural meaning	Forests of genetic reserves, of scientific and cultural meaning
Water protection forests	Prohibiting strips on banks of rivers, lakes, water pools and other water objects
Protecting forests	Erosion resistant forests
	Protecting forest strips along railway lines having width by 500 m to each side from the axis of the end railway line
	Protecting forest strips along republican automobile roads having width by 250 m to both sides of the road axis
Sanitary and hygienic and rehabilitating forests	City forests
	Forests in parks of greenery areas around cities and settlements
	Forests in economical sections of greenery areas around cities and settlements
	Forests of the first and the second strips of sanitary protection zones of water supply sources
	Forests of the first and the second zones of sanitary protection of resorts
	Forests of the third zone of sanitary protection of resorts

Table G.2 – Special protection forest sections and terms of their allocation

Description	Terms of allocation of special protecting sections
Forest sections with available rare and disappearing wild animals and plants	To be established on the basis of special scientific studies
Forest sections with available relict and introduced species	same
Forest sections around grouse lekking grounds	In radius 300 m from the external border of the grouse lekking grounds
Forest strips around resorts, rest homes, boarding houses, rest camps, tourist bases and other medical, resorting and rehabilitating organizations	Width 500 m from borders of the said organizations
Forest strips around settlements and territories of gardening partnerships	Width 300 m from borders of settlements and territories of gardening partnerships
Monuments of nature of the local level	Based on decisions of province executive committees
Coastal forest strips	Width 300 m on banks of water pools, middle and big rivers and 100 m on banks of rest water pools and small rivers and respectively in radius 300 and 100 m near mouths of rivers
Special protected sections of sanctuaries	In accordance with the provision on sanctuaries
Forest sections in ravines and adjacent territories	Forest sections in ravines and adjacent forest strips to ravines having width 100 m
Forest sections in reclaimed quarries and adjacent territories	Forest sections in reclaimed quarries and adjacent territories by perimeter having width 100 m
Forest sections on steep slopes	Forest section on slopes having steepness at least 25°

Table G.2 continued

Description	Terms of allocation of special protecting sections
Forest sections on easily washed out and blown out lands (sands, peats)	Forest sections on easily washed out and blown out lands (sands, dried peats) and a forest strip having width 100 m by perimeter of these land sections
Forest strips adjacent to railway lines and republican automobile roads	Forest strips having width 100 m on ends of forest sections adjacent to railway lines and automobile roads to both sides of the road. Allocated within protecting forest strips along railway lines and automobile roads
Forest sections in river floodplains	Allocated in river floodplains by forestry materials
Forest sections of special intention: - reference plantations; - positive plantations; - permanent seedling sections;	Allocated by forestry materials

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - forest monitoring sections; - permanent trial areas; - sections for plantations of bee plants (linden) 	
Forest sections of genetic reserves, of scientific, historical and cultural level	The area of forests of genetic reserves, of scientific, historical and cultural level on the forest stock territory transferred to a legal entity for forestry management is less than one thousand hectares
Forest sections in erosion resistant forests	The area of forests of in erosion resistant forests on the forest stock territory transferred to a legal entity for forestry management is less than one thousand hectares
Forest sections in swampy forests	Forest sections in swamps of the upper type (sphagnous and sedge-sphagnous forest type)

G.5 A group of forests is a part of the forestry stock allocated in accordance with its economic, ecological and social level, located and functions fulfilled by these forests.

G.6 A category of forests protection is a part of the forestry stock allocated in forests of the first group in accordance with its economic, ecological, scientific, historical, cultural and social level of the forestry stock, its location and fulfilled functions, as well as the mode of forest use.

G.7 A special protecting forest section is a forest stock section allocated according to respective terms of the first or second group and having stricter forest use mode than the use mode of other forest stock sections located respectively in forests of the first or second group.

Appendix G (Revised edition, amendment No.1)

Appendix K
(mandatory)

Indicators of criterion 7. Fulfillment of requirements of the legislation

Table K.1

Indicator description	Requirement	Identification method
7.1 Right for use of land and forest*	Rights for use of land and forest shall be properly executed in the legal way, forestry stock lands shall be fixed for a specific legal entity engaged in forestry management	To be established by: (a) the state act on permanent use of a land plot, and if it is unavailable - by decisions of local executive and administrative bodies on transfer of land for use; (b) the articles of association of a legal entity; (c) contracts of rent of the forest stock section; (d) permitting documents (a wood cutting voucher; a forest voucher; an order) for forest use activities.
7.2 Fulfillment of the effective legislation of the Republic of Belarus	The legal entity engaged in forestry management shall fulfill the existing forestry, nature saving, taxation legislation, health care legislation of the Republic of Belarus	By availability in forestry bodies and their subdivisions of materials of inspections by state controlling bodies of fulfillment of the effective legislation of the Republic of Belarus
7.3 Protection of forests from illegal cuttings and other violations of forestry and nature saving legislation*	Forests shall be protected from illegal cuttings and other violations of forestry and nature saving legislation	As per STB 1582, [1]
7.4 Account of forest fires and violations*	Accounting of forest fires and violations	As per STB 1582
7.5 Fulfillment of basic conventions of the International Labour Organization	The legal entity engaged in forestry management shall fulfill basic conventions of the International Labour Organization	By availability of texts of conventions of the International Labour Organization [29] – [36] and awareness of employees about the contents of conventions
7.6 Fulfillment of basic international nature saving conventions	The legal entity engaged in forestry management shall fulfill basic international nature saving conventions	By availability of texts [4] – [8] and awareness of employees about the contents of conventions
7.7 Consideration of claims and dispute settlement as a result of forestry running and forest use	Legal entities running forestries shall settle their claims and disputes as a result of their forestry management and forest use	As per [40]

*When the forest management and forest use system is certified, failure to fulfill this indicator shall be classified as essential incompliance with the requirements of the present standard.

Appendix K (Revised edition, amendment No.2)

References

- [1] Forestry Code of the Republic of Belarus, Minsk, 2000
Edition of the Law, dated 27.02.2004, NRPA, 2004, No. 39, 2/1020
- [2] National strategy of sustainable social and economic development of the Republic of Belarus by the year 2020. 2003
- [3] General European criteria and features of sustainable forest management approved and adopted in Lisbon, 1988
- [4] UN Convention on biological variety, Rio-de-Janeiro, 1992
- [5] UN Convention on fighting with desert advancing/land degradation, Rio-de-Janeiro, 1992
- [6] Convention on preservation of wild nature in Europe, Bern, 1979
- [7] Convention on water and swamp areas having international importance, mainly as habitats for water fowls, Ramsar, 1971
- [8] Framework UN Convention on climate changing. Rio de Janeiro, 1992
- [9] National strategy and plan of actions for preservation and sustainable use of biological variety of the Republic of Belarus, 1997
- [10] Guidelines on forest certification in the Republic of Belarus. Minsk, 2001
- [11] Manual for systems of labour protection management (ILO-OSH 2001) – Geneva: ILO, 2003
- [12] Order by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, No 1031, dated 12.07.2001 “On approval of forest cadaster management”
- [13] Procedure of the state account of the state forest stock
Order by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, dated 12.07.2001, No. 1032
- [16] Instructions for development and management of hunting facilities of the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Belarus. Minsk, 2000
- [17] Rules of hunting facilities and hunting management
Approved by the Decree of the President of RB No. 580, dated 08.12.2005
- [18] Guidelines on the procedure of setting up limitations or prohibitions in handling the vegetable world objects
Order by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, dated December 1, 2004, No.1526
- [19] Recommendations for forestry organization and management in recreating forests. Gosleskhoz of the USSR. M., 1988
- [20] Guidelines on the procedure of forests distribution to protection groups and categories, transition of forests from one group or category to another, as well as allocation of special protecting forest sections
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- [21] Law of the Republic of Belarus “On fauna”, dated July 10, 2007, No. 257-3
- [22] Law of the Republic of Belarus “On flora”, dated June 14, 2003, No. 205-3
- [23] Instructions on the procedure of training, retraining, probation studies, briefing, skills improvement and check of knowledge of employees for the issues of labour protection
Approved by the order of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of the Republic of Belarus, dated 28.11.2008, No. 175
- [24] Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Trade Unions”, dated 22.04.1992, No. 1605-XII

- [25] Instructions on the procedure of provision of individual protection means for employees
Approved by the order of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of the Republic of Belarus, dated 30.12.2008, No. 209
- [26] Rules of forestry management in areas of radioactive contamination
Approved by the order of the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Belarus, dated 15.01.2001, No. 1
- [27] Instructions for organization and management of radiation forest monitoring – Minsk, 1997
- [28] Law of the Republic of Belarus “On special protected natural territories”, dated 20.10.1994, No. 3335-XII
- [29] PEFC ST 1003:2010 Sustainable forest management. Requirements
- [30] Convention of the International Labour Organization No. 29 “On forced or mandatory labour” (Convention 29)” (Concluded in Geneva on 28.06.1930)
- [31] Convention of the International Labour Organization No. 87 “On freedom of associations and protection of rights for organization” (Concluded in San Francisco on 09.07.1948)
- [32] Convention of the International Labour Organization No. 98 “On application of the principles of the law for organization and conclusion of collective agreements” (Concluded in Geneva on 01.07.1949)
- [33] Convention of the International Labour Organization No.100 “On equal remuneration for men and women for labour of equal value” (Concluded in Geneva on 29.06.1951)
- [34] Convention of the International Labour Organization No.105 “On abolishment of forced labour” (Concluded in Geneva on 25.06.1957)
- [35] Convention of the International Labour Organization No. 111 “On discrimination in the field of labour and engagements” (Concluded in Geneva on 25.06.1958)
- [36] Convention of the International Labour Organization No. 138 “On the minimum age of employment” (Concluded in Geneva on 26.06.1973)
- [37] Convention of the International Labour Organization No. 182 “On prohibition and immediate measures for elimination of the worst form of children’s labour” (Concluded in Geneva on 17.06.1999)
- [38] Directives of the World Health Organization on Level of Pesticide Danger, 1996
- [39] Stockholm Convention on Persistent Pollutants (signed in Stockholm on 22.05.2001)
- [40] Law of the Republic of Belarus “On Appeals of Citizens and Legal Entities dated 18.07.2011 No. 300-Z

References (Revised edition, amendment No.1)