

A large lumber yard with stacks of logs and a yellow excavator in the background. The image shows a vast area filled with neatly stacked logs, with a yellow excavator visible in the upper right corner. The text is overlaid on the image.

# SFM in Russia and China: NGO's view

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Joensuu, March 12, 2019*





# Sustainable Forest Management



# Voluntary Forest Certification



## Standards

### WWF Certification Assessment Tool (CAT)



Numerous certification schemes with different intentions, credibility and focus areas, create confusion and make it difficult to assess which scheme to choose to achieve a specific goal. At WWF, we measure certification schemes by their ability to accomplish positive social and environmental impact measurably on the ground and with surrounding communities. For WWF, "impact" means impact at scale: create change at a level ambitious enough to make a real and lasting difference for the better, achievable by most of the industry. Niche certification schemes that recognise the very best practices are important, but cannot provide a pathway for the bulk of production to set a new "normal" - a widely adopted, less destructive and less wasteful way of growing and harvesting commodities.

WWF has developed the Certification Assessment Tool (CAT) to assess, which certification schemes are best equipped to achieve conservation goals and objectives: i.e. which certification schemes are likely to deliver the best social and environmental impact at scale.

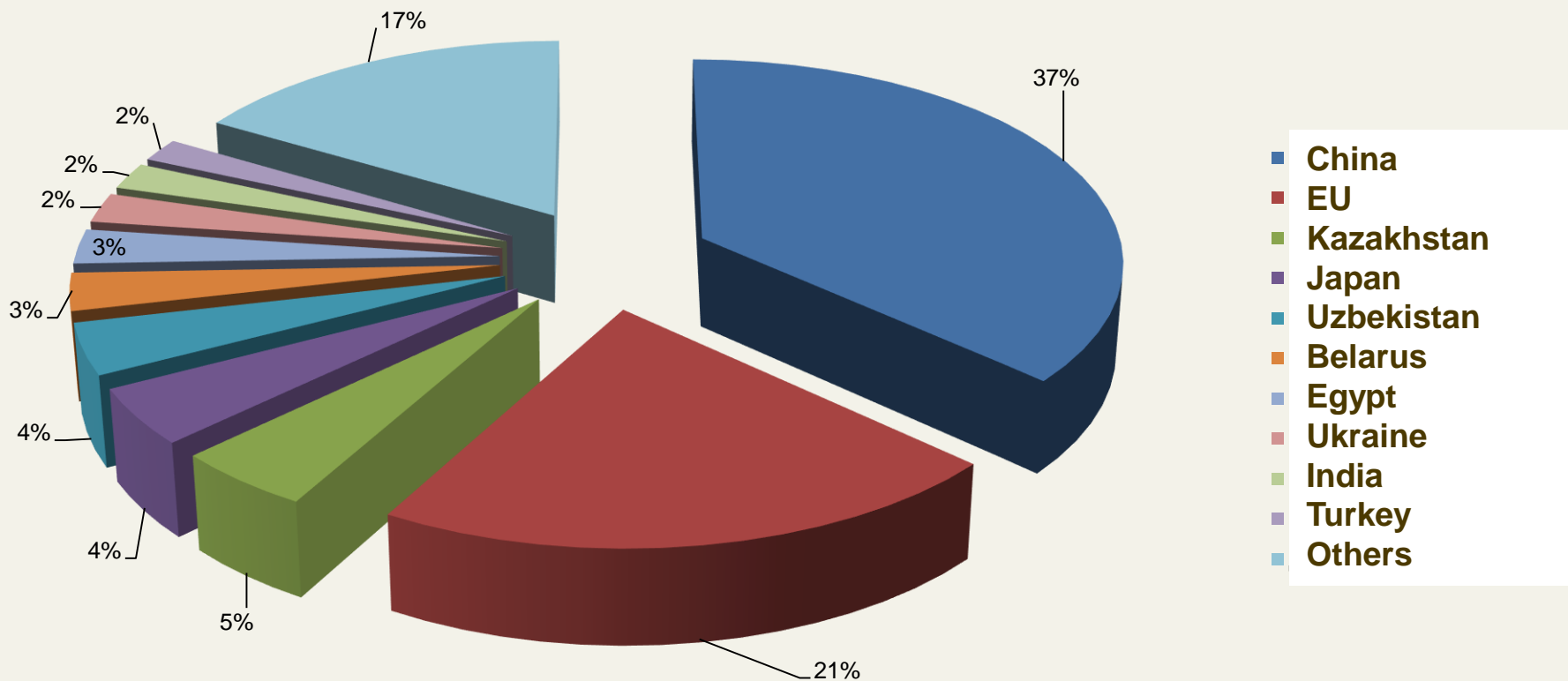
#### Summary and overview

The CAT is a formalized methodology to evaluate and compare standards and certification schemes. It assesses standard requirements and a scheme's governance, rules and procedures. The outcome is a better understanding of a certification scheme's strengths and weaknesses. WWF uses CAT assessments to help identify areas for improvement so these can be addressed as part of a scheme's efforts to further refine and strengthen their systems. CAT assessments can be applied to all sectors. So far, WWF has developed the CAT for terrestrial commodities (agriculture and forestry). Of 160 questions in total, 150 apply to all sectors, while the remaining 10 questions address sector specific issues for forestry or agriculture.



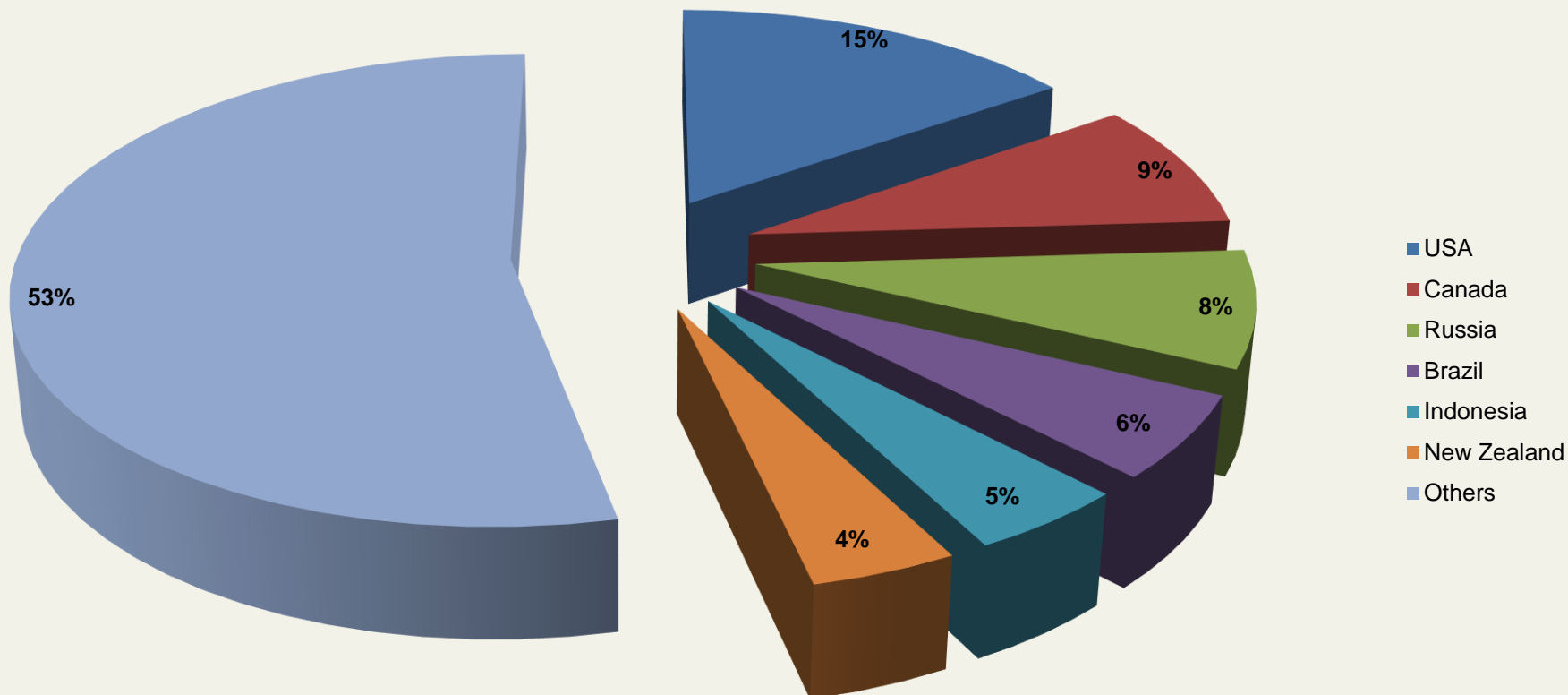


# Russian Export of Forest Products



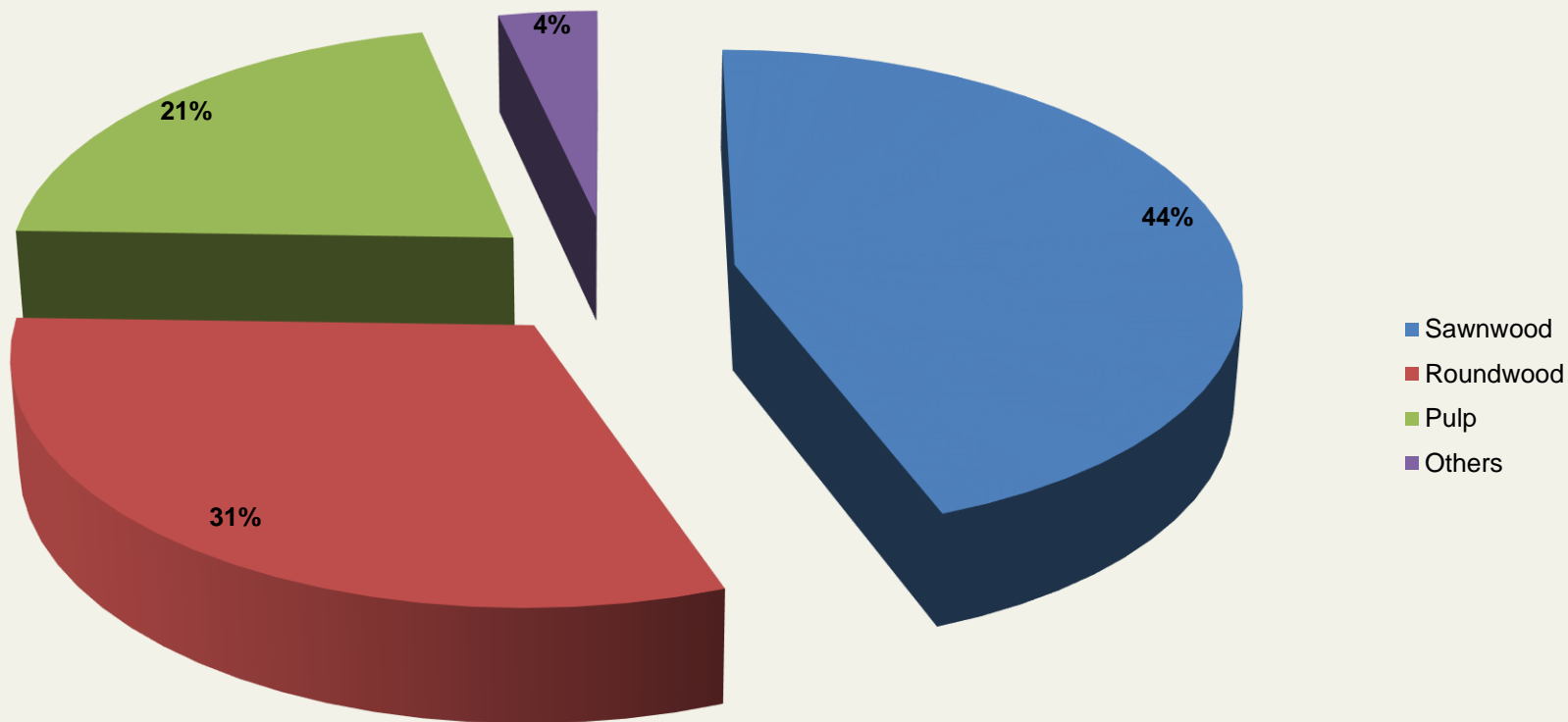


# Russian Import of Forest Products to China





# Russian Export of Forest Products to China





# Voluntary Forest Certification in Russia and China (FM)





# Voluntary Forest Certification in Russia and China (COC)

## RUSSIA

## CHINA



- 606  
- issued in 2018  
244



- 7649  
- issued in 2019  
557



- 40  
- issued in 2018  
15



- 325  
- issued in 2018  
25





# Is it much?

## RUSSIA

**FSC/PEFC – 25% / 5%**  
of the forests leased  
for wood harvesting

**FSC/PEFC – 18 / 3** of  
20 biggest Russian  
producers of forest  
products

## CHINA



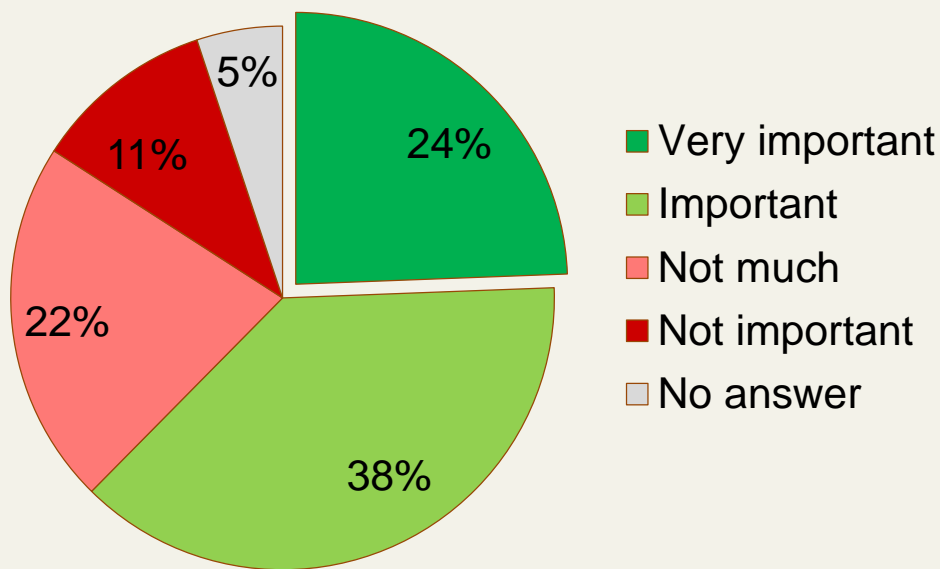
more than 8000  
buyers of Russian  
forest products **BUT**  
Top 60 – 80%,  
Top 5 – 18%



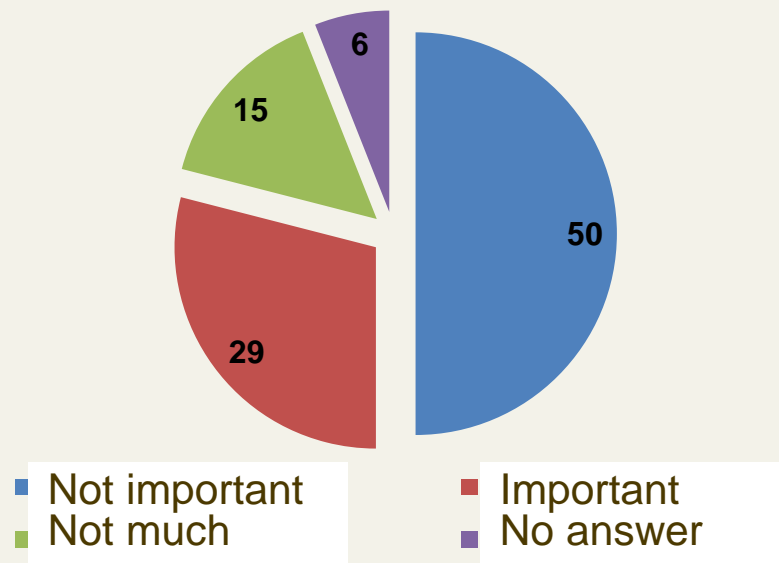
# Legality of Wood Harvesting

Is it important for you that products from wood are manufactured from legal wood?

## Survey 2016



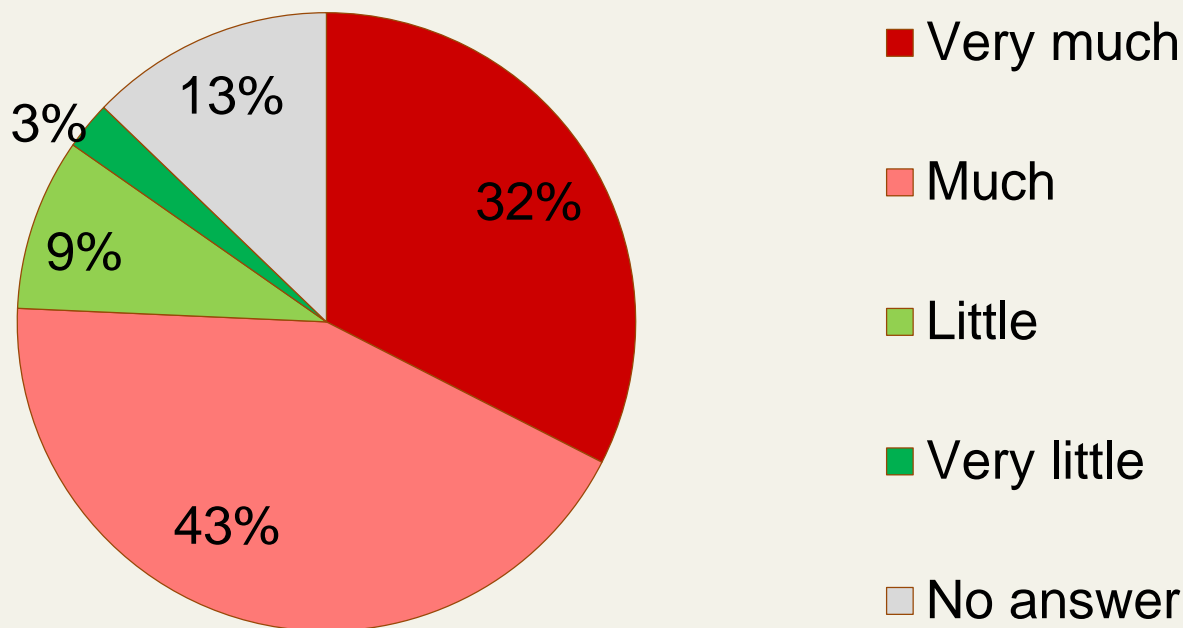
## Survey 2010





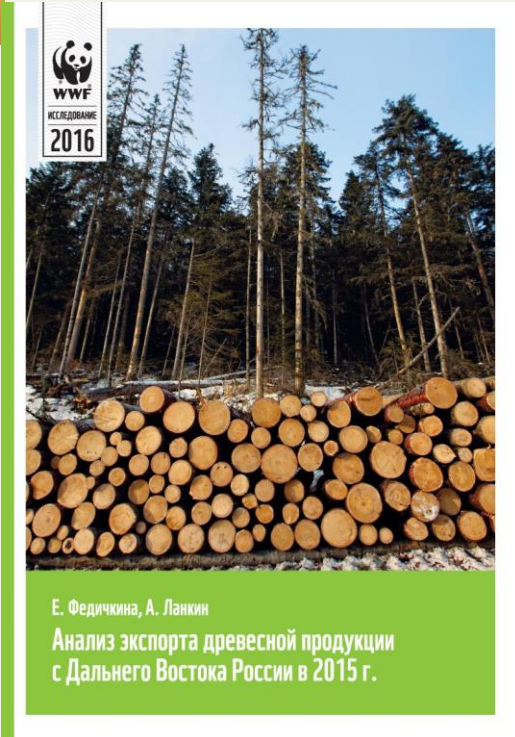
# Legality of Wood Harvesting

What do you think how much wood is illegally harvested in Russia? (survey 2016)





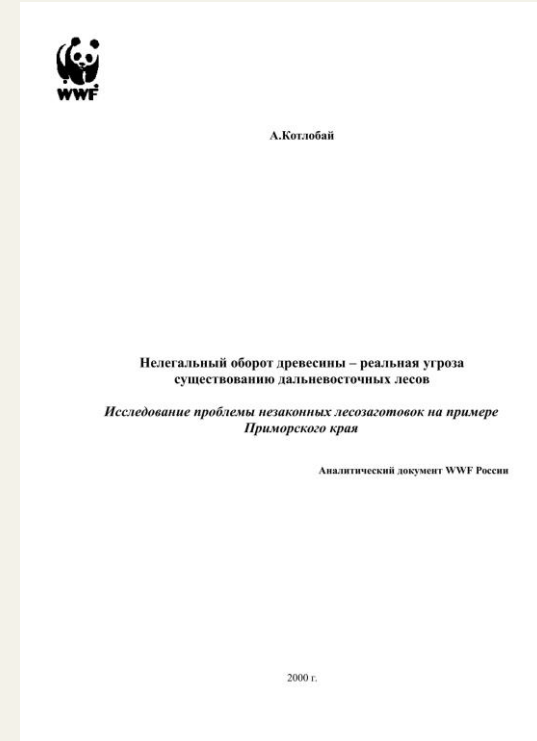
# WWF Estimates of Illegal Logging in Russia for Exporting to China



**2015 – oak and ash  
1/3 to 2/3**



**2006 – oak and ash  
>70%**

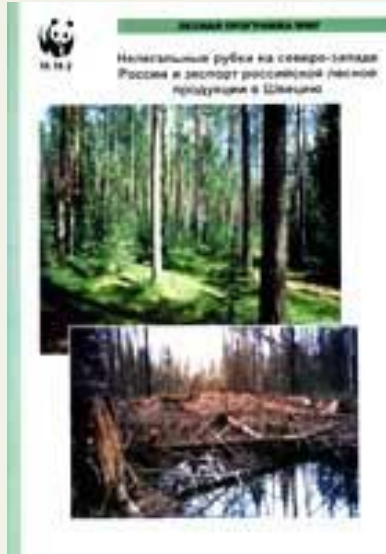


**2000 – totally  
45%, oak and ash  
50%**





# WWF Estimates of Illegal Logging in Russia for Exporting to Other Countries



**Sweden  
2003 – 20%**

**Denmark  
2004 – 20%**



**Northwest Russia  
20-25%**

**East Siberia  
15-18%**

**Southern Russian  
Far East  
40%**

**2002**

**НЕЛЕГАЛЬНЫЙ ОБОРОТ ДРЕВСИНЫ – РЕАЛЬНАЯ УГРОЗА ЛЕСАМ РОССИИ!**

**! ЧТО ЯВЛЯЕТСЯ НЕЛЕГАЛЬНОЙ ДРЕВСИНОЙ**  
 «Незаконная древесина» это:

- древесина, заготовленная без разрешительных документов
- древесина, заготовленная по официальным разрешительным документам, но с нарушениями действующего законодательства
- древесина, за которую в полном объеме не уплачены все налоги и пошлины.

**! ОБЪЕМЫ НЕЛЕГАЛЬНЫХ РУБОК НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ РОССИИ**  
 По официальной статистике Министерства природных ресурсов безбилетная рубка древесины в России составляет менее 1% от общего объема заготовок.  
 По оценке экспертов WWF, в 2002 году реальные объемы незаконно заготовленной древесины составили около 12% от общего объема лесозаготовок, то есть **каждое восьмое (!) бревно** в нашей стране было срублено, переработано или экспортировано с нарушениями закона.

**ДАВА НЕУЧЕТНОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВОМ ДРЕВСИНЫ ЗА 2002 Г. ПО РЕГИОНАМ**  
 Северо-Запад России – 20-25% (12 млн. куб. м)  
 Восточная Сибирь – 15-18% (4,5-5 млн. куб. м)  
 Юг Дальнего Востока – 40% (6 млн. куб. м)

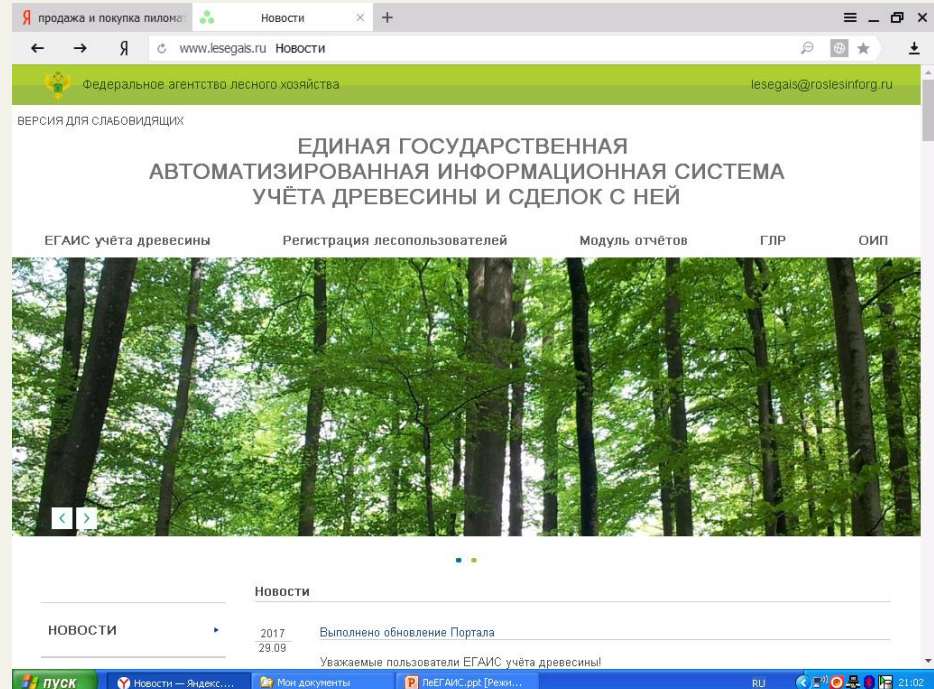
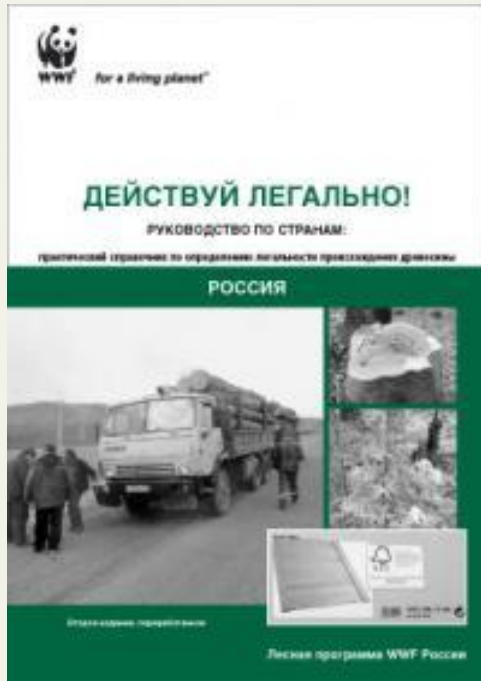
Фотографы: Lisa and Mike Niles, Hendrik Zaitze, Александр Кривошеин, Леонид Круглик, Геннадий Мироненко



# Requirements for Companies to Confirm Wood Legality



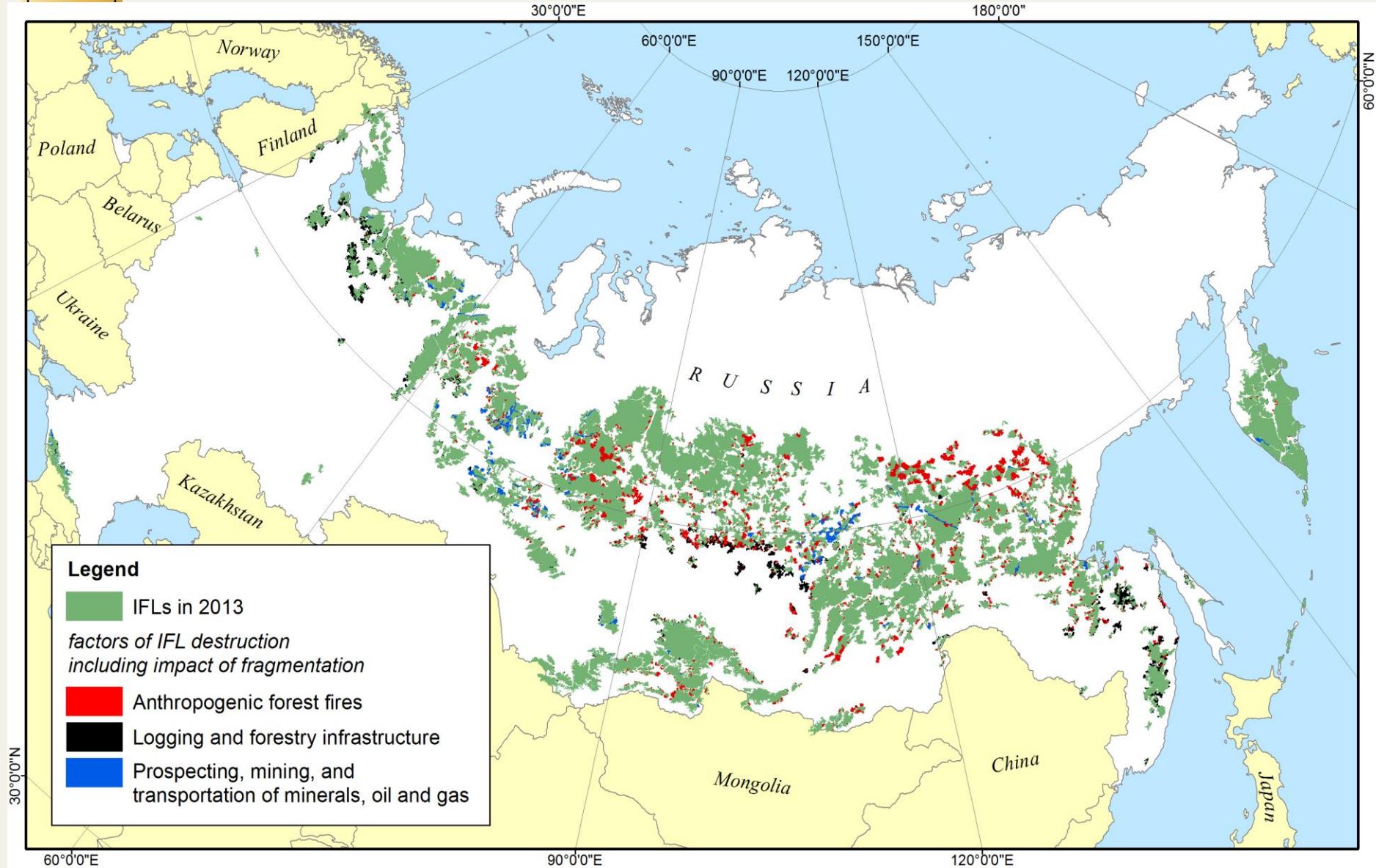
## Forest legality verification certificates







# Intact Forest Landscapes in Russia





# Intact Forest Landscapes (IFL) and Forest Certification

Area of intact forest landscapes in Russia  
**250 mln ha**

Total FSC certified forest area  
**42.7 mln ha**



**1055 thou ha of IFL are protected with logging moratoria**

**5.4%**  
of them are legally protected within official protected areas

IFL within the FSC certified forest area  
**3.4 mln ha**  
(8% of FSC certified area or **1.4%** of the IFL area)





# Requirements for Companies to Protect Intact Forest Landscapes



**LOGGING MORATORIA  
in IFL signed by companies  
and NGOs  
(<http://hcvf.wwf.ru>)**

## **CHANGES IN FOREST LAWS**

**National Forest Heritage  
included in the law in 2018**



# Social Issues and Public Engagement

Social issues of sustainable forest management are as much important as environmental and economic ones

Consultations with local communities on their need in forests, updating forest management plans



Respecting the rights, including customary rights, of indigenous peoples, consultations, agreements

Guaranteeing the rights of workers



Both certification schemes demand public engagement BUT...





# Forest Data Transparency

Official data on forests are inaccurate and outdated

Information on forests must be published according to certification requirements but companies can declare it confidential



Data on forests are legally to be published but access is limited

Remote sensing monitoring of logging

## **BIG WINS:**

**Information on forest fires must be publicly available**

**Information on salvage logging must be published before logging is started**





# Chinese Logging in Siberia and the Russian Far East: Public Perception

