



SGS QUALIFOR
(Associated Documents)

Doc. Number: **AD 36-A-13**

Doc. Version date: **22 August 2012**

Page: **1 of 65**

Approved by: **Gerrit Marais**

CERTIFICATION PROCESS AND DOCUMENT CONTROL

Name of Auditor:	Milan Tóth	
Date of last witnessed audit (AD12):	FM 25-26 Febr.2013; COC23 April 2013	
Date last AD12 (LAT Witness Report) submitted to Qualifor:	FM 4 April 2013; COC 6 May 2013	
Date last Auditor Records (AD10) submitted to Qualifor:	14 Jan 2014	
Item	Auditor	Notes by Qualifor
Report was reviewed by Project Manager	NA	
All the documents required for certification have been submitted	Yes	Yes
The correct and current versions of the report templates were used	Yes	Yes
The correct standard, compliant with Qualifor procedures, was used	Yes	Yes
The report, paragraph or text formats of the original templates has not been changed	Yes	Yes
I have completed all relevant sections within the report	Yes	Yes
This report was submitted within the Qualifor timelines stipulated in Work Instruction 01	Yes	Yes
The report provides all the information necessary for Qualifor to make a certification decision	Yes	Yes
Fee adjustment for reporting quality For Qualifor use only	Normal TSF	

Summary of Areas for FSC Database:

Type	Area (ha)
SLIMF	0
Natural Forest - Conservation	6.327,07 + 31031 (bare land)
Natural Forest - Community Forestry	0
Natural Forest - Tropical	0
Natural Forest - Boreal	0
Natural Forest - Temperate	62.978,10
Plantations	35.506,53
Total:	98.484,63 + 31031 = 129516

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Forest Management Certification Report

izveštaj o proceni gazdovanja šumama

Section A: Public Summary / Deo A: javni sažetak

Project Nr. / Projekat Br:	0368-RS		
Client / Klijent:	JP „Vojvodinašume“ Petrovaradin		
WebPage / Web stranica:	www.vojvodinasume.rs		
Address / Adresa:	Preradovićeva 2, 21131 Petrovaradin		
Country / Okrug:	Serbia		
Certificate Nr. / Br.sertifikata:	SGS-FM/COC-005064	Certificate Type: / Tip sertifikata:	Forest Management / Gazdovanje šumama
Date of Issue / Datum izdavanja:	08 Aug 2013	Date of expiry: / Datum isteka:	07 Aug 2018
Evaluation Standard / Standard procjene	SGS Forest Management Standard (AD33) adapted for Serbia, version 05 from 25.07.2011. SGS Forest Management Standard (AD33) prilagođena za Srbija, verzija 04 od 23.08.2010		
Forest Zone:	Temperate		
Total Certified Area	Total 129 516 ha, forest stands 98485ha		
Scope / Polje rada:	Forest Management of forests in the JP „Vojvodinašume“, forests of Vojvodina for the production of deciduous and coniferous timber. Gazdovanje šumama u JP „Vojvodinašume“ za proizvodnju drveta lišćara i četinarara.		
Location of the FMUs included in the scope	Forests are located in the autonomous region of Vojvodina, mostly along rivers Danube, Tamiš and Tisa and forests of Deliblata sand and Subotica sand.		
Company Contact Person / Kontakt osoba kompanije:	Zoran Tomović		
Address / Adresa:	Preradovićeva 2, 21131 Petrovaradin, Serbia		
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Email:	mvelojic@vojvodinasume.rs		
	Evaluation dates / Datum procene:		
Main Evaluation/ Glavna procena	27 Feb. – 1 March 2013		
Surveillance 1 / Nadzor 1	11-12 March 2014		
Surveillance 2 / Nadzor 2			
Surveillance 3 / Nadzor 3			

Surveillance 4 / Nadzor 4**Date the current version of the report was finalised**

30 March 2014

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AD 21:	Attendance Record / Zapisnik prisustva
AD 36-B:	Evaluation - Observations and Information on Logistics / Procena – Primedbe i logističke informacije
AD 40:	Stakeholder Reports / Izveštaji interesnih grupa
	Evaluation team CV's / Biografije procenjivačkog tima
	List of stakeholders contacted / Spisak kontaktiranih interesnih grupa

COMPLAINTS AND DISPUTES

Procedures for submitting complaints, appeals and disputes, and the SGS processing of such are published on <http://www.sgs.com/en/Agriculture-Food/Forestry/>. This information is also available on request – refer contact details on the first page.

Procedure za podnošenje žalbi, molbi i rešavanje sporova, te procesuiranje istih od strane SGS-a su objavljene na internet stranici <http://www.sgs.com/en/Agriculture-Food/Forestry/>. Ove informacije su takođe dostupne na zahtev – pogledati kontakt detalje na prvoj strani.

INTRODUCTION / UVOD

The purpose of the evaluation was to evaluate the operations of JP „Vojvodinašume“, Petrovaradin against the requirements of the QUALIFOR Programme, the SGS Group's forest certification programme accredited by Forest Stewardship Council.

Cilj procene je bio da proveriti aktivnosti preduzeća JP „Vojvodinašume“, Petrovaradin prema zahtevima QUALIFOR programa, programa za sertifikaciju šuma SGS Grupe koja je akreditovana od strane Forest Stewardship Council-a.

1. SCOPE OF CERTIFICATE / POLJE RADA CERTIFIKATA

The scope of the certificate falls within the Temperate Forest Zone and includes 4 of Forest Management Units (FMUs) as described below.

Polje rada certifikata je u šumama umerene zone i uključuje 4 šumska gazdinstva (ŠG) navedena u narednoj tabeli.

Description of FMUs: / Opis šumskog područja:				
Description Opis	Ownership Vlasništvo	Area (ha) Površina (ha)	Longitude E/W Geografska dužina	Latitude N/S Geografska širina
F.E. / ŠG "Sremska Mitrovica" – Sr. Mitrovica	Public Državno	42 644	E 19.615	N 44.997
F.E. / ŠG "Novi Sad" - Novi Sad	Public Državno	14 130	E 19.833	N 45.259
F.E. / ŠG "Sombor" – Sombor	Public Državno	23 569	E 19.112	N 45.774
F.E. / ŠG "Banat" – Pančevo	Public Državno	49 409	E 20.650	N 44.867
		129 516	-	-

Size of FMUs: / Veličina šumskih uprava:		
	Nr of FMUs / Broj šumskih gazdinstava	Area (ha) / Površina (ha)
Less than 100ha / Manje od 100 ha	-	-
100 to 1000 ha in area / 10 do 1000 ha	-	-
1001 to 10000 ha in area / 1001 do 10000 ha	-	-
More than 10000 ha in area / Više od 10 000 ha	4	129 516
Total/ Ukupno	4	129 516

Total Area in the Scope of the Certificate that is: / Ukupna površina obuhvaćena sertifikatom:	
	Area (ha) / Površina (ha)
Privately managed Privatno gazdovanje	-
State Managed Državno gazdovanje	129 516
Community Managed Društveno gazdovanje	-

Composition of the Certified Forest(s) / <i>Sastav sertifikovanih šuma</i>	
	Area (ha) / <i>Površina (ha)</i>
Area of forest protected from commercial harvesting of timber and managed primarily for conservation objectives / <i>Površina šuma zaštićenih od komercijalne seče drveta i primarno gazdovana u svrhu očuvanja.</i>	6327
Area of forest protected from commercial harvesting of timber and managed primarily for production of NTFPs or services / <i>Površina šume zaštićena od komercijalne seče drveta i primarno gazdovana u svrhu proizvodnje sporednih šumskih proizvoda i usluga.</i>	0
Area of forest classified as "high conservation value forest" / <i>Površina šuma svrstanih u "šume visoke vrednosti očuvanja"</i>	8522
Total area of production forest (i.e. forest from which timber may be harvested) / <i>Ukupna površina produktivnih šuma (npr. Šume u kojima je dozvoljena seča)</i>	92157
Area of production forest classified as "plantation" / <i>Površina produktivnih šuma svrstanih u "plantaže"</i>	35507
Area of production forest regenerated primarily by replanting or coppicing / <i>Površina produktivnih šuma obnovljenih prvenstveno sadnjom</i>	64000
Area of production forest regenerate primarily by natural regeneration / <i>Površina produktivnih šuma obnovljenih prvenstveno prirodnom obnovom</i>	28000

List of High Conservation Values / <i>Spisak šume visoke vrednosti očuvanja</i>	
Description / <i>Opis</i>	Notes / <i>Beleške</i>
Seed stands / <i>Semenske sastojine:</i>	
Protection forests – I level Project / <i>zaštitne šume – I stepen</i> SG S.Mitrovica – 508.83 ha (1.19%) SG Pancevo – 2543.80 ha (5.15%) SG Sombor – 709.13 ha (3.01%) SG N.Sad – 546.88ha (3.87%) Total / <i>Ukupno</i> – 4 308.64ha (3.32%)	
Fisheries: / <i>Ribolovna područja</i> Sava I – deo 207 km-121 km i 95 km-62 km Sava II – deo 62 km - 48 km Dunav II – deo 1.295 km-1.355 km Dunav III – deo 1.112 km-1075 km i 1.231 km-1.187 km.	
nature protection: / <i>Zaštita prirode</i>	
Special Nature reserve 4 <i>specijalna rezervata prirode</i> Natural memorial (old act) 2 <i>spomenika prirode (po novom zakonu)</i> Strict Nature reserve 7 <i>strogih rezervata prirode</i> Natural memorial (new act) 3 <i>prirodna spomenika (po starom zakonu)</i>	JP is only user – wood utilisation; management is made by other local public and private bodies JP je samo korisnik – korišćenje drveta, upravljanje od strane drugih javnih i privatnih preduzeća
Special Nature reserve 1 <i>specijalnog rezervata prirode</i> Landscape exceptionally distinction 2 <i>predela izuzetnih odlika</i> Natural park 2 <i>parka prirode</i> Natural memorial 1 <i>spomenika prirode</i>	JP is manager and user JP je upravljač i korisnik

List of Timber Product Categories / <i>Spisak klasa</i>				
Product Class	Product Type	Trade Name	Category	Species
Wood in the rough <i>drvo</i>	Logs of coniferous wood <i>trupci</i>	Veneer round wood / <i>Trupci F,L;</i>	Conifer <i>Četinari</i>	<i>Abies alba; Larix spp; Picea abies; Pinus sylvestris;</i>

List of Timber Product Categories / Spisak klasa				
Product Class	Product Type	Trade Name	Category	Species
sirovina	četinarskog drveta	Round wood / Trupci I-III;		
Wood in the rough drvo sirovina	Logs of non-coniferous wood trupci četinarskog drveta	Communication poles / TT stubovi;	Deciduous (Hardwood) Liščari (tvrdo drvo)	<i>Acer spp; Alnus spp; Betula spp; Carpinus betulus; Fagus sylvatica; Fraxinus spp; Juglans; Populus spp; Prunus avium; Quercus spp; Robinia pseudoaccacia; Salix spp; ilia spp; Ulmus spp;</i>
Wood in the rough drvo sirovina	Fuel wood Ogrevno drvo	Fuel wood Ogrevno drvo	Deciduous (Hardwood) Liščari (tvrdo drvo)	<i>Acer spp; Alnus spp; Betula spp; Carpinus betulus; Fagus sylvatica; Fraxinus spp; Juglans; 275 – Populus spp; 277a – Prunus avium; Quercus spp; Robinia pseudoaccacia; Salix spp; ilia spp; Ulmus spp;</i>

Annual Timber Production / Godišnja proizvodnja drveta				
Species (botanical name) Vrste (latinski naziv)	Species (common name) Vrste (narodni)	Area (ha) Površina	Maximum Annual Sustainable Yield (m ³) / Maksimalni Godišnji Održivi Prinos (m ³)	
			Projected / Planirano	Actual / Ostvareno
Coniferous	Četinari			
Broadleaves	Liščari			
Totals / Ukupno		98485	595 400	517 742

Annual increment is 605 000m³

List of Timber Product Categories / Spisak klasa	
Product / Proizvod	Notes / Komentari
Veneer roundwood / Trupci F, L	-
Rounwood / Trupci I – III	-
Masts / TT stub.	-
Mining Timber / Jamsko drvo	-
Pulp wood / Celulozno drvo	-
Fuel wood / Ogrevno drvo	-
Totals / Ukupno	

Approximate Annual Commercial Production of Non-Timber-Forest-Products Približna godišnja komercijalna proizvodnja sporednih šumskih proizvoda				
Product Proizvod	Species Vrsta		Unit of measure Jedinica mjere	Total units Ukupno jedinica
	Latin Name Latinski naziv	Common Name Narodni naziv		
Venison divljač	Cervus elaphus	Jelen obični	pcs	519
Venison divljač	Dama dama	Jelen lopatar	pcs	24
Venison divljač	Sus scrofa	Divlja svinja	pcs	842
Venison divljač	Capreolus capreolus	Srna	pcs	225
Venison divljač	Ovis musona	Muflon	pcs	31
Venison divljač	Pheasant	Fazan	pcs	5 658
Hunting for fee članarina				-
Juniperus berries				

Lists of Pesticides by calendar years / Lista Pesticida po godinama										
Product Name Naziv Proizvoda	Quantity Used / Korišćena količina					Area of application / Polje primene				
	2012	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	2012	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4
Glifosat [I]	19085	12152				2380				
Garlon [I]	222	260				74				
Starane [I]	56	18				56				
Motivel [I]	453	85				378				
Lontrel [I]	36	28				36				
Glifol [I]	4364	8083				546				
Afalon [I]	20,5	16								
Acetogal [I]	57	-				28				
Fokus ultra [I]	4	-								
Dual gold [I]	5	-								
Ritam [I]	35	11				35				
Savazon [I]	-	54								
Fortres [I]	82,6	14								
Frontier super [I]	7	22								
Pivot [I]	29,1	-				36				
Guardian [I]	14	-								
Novovel [I]	-	151								
Talisman [I]	-	50								
Tomigan [I]	-	51								
Laudis [I]	-	28								
Pulsar [I]	-	0								
Gallant Super [I]	-	0								
Nicon 4-SC [I]	-	28								
Talstar [I]	16,1	12				537				

Lists of Pesticides by calendar years / Lista Pesticida po godinama										
Product Name Naziv Proizvoda	Quantity Used / Korišćena količina					Area of application / Polje primene				
	2012	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	2012	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4
Aktara [kg]	9,10	40				455				
Etiol [l]	69,2	18				86				
Calypso [l]	10,52	8								
Confidor [l]	25,5	1								
Foxim G-5 [kg]	1005	-				13				
Impakt [l]	14	-								
Lebaycid [l]	113	87				75				
EOS [l]	3003	46				2002				
Laser-240SC [l]	200	8				2000				
Fobos [l]	3	3								
Futocid [l]	-	4								
Stroby [kg]	17,3	-								
Impact [l]	14,0	2				70				
Bakarni oxihlorid [kg]	719,8	545				240				
Rubigan [l]	53,0	11				319				
Quadris [l]	112,9	83				150				
Blauvit [kg]	30,0	-								
Venturin [l]	0,3	-								
Ardent [l]	85,25	97				426				
Kaptan [l]	-	1								
Promesa [l]	-	25								
Balb [l]	2	7								
Neoran [kg]	-	146								
Ekosel [kg]	394	148				33				

2. COMPANY BACKGROUND / OPIS PREDUZEĆA

2.1 Ownership / Vlasništvo

Public Enterprise "Vojvodinasume" Petrovaradin manages state owned forests of Republic of Serbia on the territory of Autonomous region Vojvodina, in accordance with the Forest law and Omnibus Law.

The enterprise is registered in the Register of industrial subjects nr. BD-14059/2005, from May 4. 2005.

Javno preduzeće "Vojvodinašume" Petrovaradin gazduje državnim šumama Republike Srbije na području Autonomne pokrajine Vojvodine na osnovu Zakona o šumama i "Zakona o utvrđivanju određenih nadležnosti Autonomne Pokrajine" (tzv. Omnibus zakona) objavljenog u Službenom glasniku Republike Srbije, br. 6/2002, koji je stupio na snagu 15. 02. 2002. god.

Registrovano je u Registru privrednih subjekata kod Agencije za privredne subjekte u Beogradu, Br. BD-14059/2005, od 04. 05. 2005. godine.

2.2 Company Key Objectives / Osnovni Ciljevi Preduzeća

General forest and forest land management objectives, for state owned forests and forest lands comprise following:

- Forest management based on the principles of sustainable development, through permanent securing if economic, ecological and social functions
- To manage the forests in a way which will secure the best possible utilization of potential of forest site and genetic potential of forest tree species in order to achieve high returns of quality forest elements and preservation of forest vitality
- Improvement of all forest functions and preservation of biodiversity of forest eco-systems
- Transfer of modern scientific achievement and expert experiences, as well as the application of modern technologies of the work in forest management aiming at creation of favorable work conditions for achievement of high productivity
- Accomplishment of best possible financial results

Opšti ciljevi gazdovanja šumama i šumskim zemljištima u državnom vlasništvu obuhvataju sledeće:

- Gazdovanje šumama na principima održivog razvoja, trajnim obezbeđivanjem ekonomskih, ekoloških i socijalnih funkcija;
- Gazdovanje šumama na način koji će obezbediti najbolje korišćenje proizvodnih potencijala šumskih staništa i genetskih potencijala vrsta šumskog drveća u cilju ostvarivanja visokih prinosa kvalitetnih šumskih sortimenata i očuvanja vitalnosti šuma;
- Unapređenje opštekorisnih funkcija šuma i očuvanje biodiverziteta šumskih ekosistema;
- Transfer savremenih naučnih dostignuća i stručnih iskustava, kao i primenu savremenih tehnologija rada u gazdovanju šumama u cilju stvaranja povoljnih radnih uslova za postizanje visoke produktivnosti u radu i poslovanju.
- Ostvarivanje što boljih finansijskih rezultata.

Technical objectives

Forests are classified in the management classes and forest categories; and for each forest management class, technical objective is defined separately in accordance with its technological-typological characteristics. Determination of geological-typological characteristics is performed with the experts from Institute for Lowland forestry and environment from Novi Sad, and from Forestry Faculty from Belgrade. Technical objectives comprise following:

- Selection of forest management system
- Identification of sites and selection of tree species for afforestation
- Selection of work technology
- Identification of appropriate measures for forest protection

Tehnički ciljevi

Šume su klasifikovane po gazdinskim klasama i kategorijama šuma, pa se za svaku izdvojenu gazdinsku klasu u skladu sa njenim tehnološko-tipološkim karakteristikama utvrđuje tehnički cilj. Utvrđivanje pedološko-tipoloških karakteristika se vrši u saradnji sa stručnjacima Instituta za nizijsko šumarstvo i životnu sredinu iz Novog Sada i Šumarskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu. Tehnički ciljevi obuhvataju sledeće:

- Izbor sistema gazdovanja;
- Identifikaciju staništa i izbor vrsta za pošumljavanje;
- Izbor tehnologije rada;
- Utvrđivanje odgovarajućih mera zaštite šuma.

2.3 Company History / Istorijat preduzeća

Public enterprise has been established in accordance with Omnibus Law announced in Official gazette, nr 6/2002, from 15th February 2002. The decision on separating forest estates from

Vojvodina region and Lovoturs from PE Srbijasume has been brought by Steering Board of PE Srbijasume on its session held on 20th December 2002. The decision was confirmed by Government on its session from 16th January 2003. The forest estates Pancevo, Sremska Mitrovica, Novi Sad and Sombor, and Lovoturs has been deducted from Srbijasume. PE Vojvodinasume as an independent industrial entity dating from 11th June 2002.

The enterprise is registered in the Register of industrial subjects nr. BD-14059/2005, from May 4. 2005.

Javno preduzeće "Vojvodinašume" Petrovaradin nastalo je na osnovu "Zakona o utvrđivanju određenih nadležnosti Autonomne Pokrajine" (tzv. Omnibus zakona) objavljenog u Službenom glasniku Republike Srbije, br. 6/2002, koji je stupio na snagu 15. 02. 2002. god. Odluku o izdvajanju šumskih gazdinstava sa područja Vojvodine i Lovotursa iz sistema Javnog preduzeća za gazdovanje šumama "Srbijašume" doneo je Upravni odbor JP "Srbijašume" na svojoj sednici održanoj dana 20. 12. 2002. god., a koju je potvrdila Vlada Republike Srbije na sednici održanoj 16. 01. 2003. god. Iz sastava Javnog preduzeća za gazdovanje šumama "Srbijašume" izdvojena su šumska gazdinstava "Banat" Pančevo, Sremska Mitrovica, Novi Sad i Sombor, kao i Lovoturs Petrovaradin. Pored toga, treba istaći da uz napred navedene formalne odluke i saglasnosti, Javno preduzeće kao samostalni privredni subjekt faktički postoji od 11. 06. 2002. god.

Registrovano je u Registru privrednih subjekata kod Agencije za privredne subjekte u Beogradu, Br. BD-14059/2005, od 04. 05. 2005. god.

2.4 Organisational Structure / Organizaciona struktura

PE Vojvodinasume Petrovaradin performs its field activities through enterprises' parts - forest estates and depending forest offices and working units.

Javno preduzeće „Vojvodinašume“ Petrovaradin svoje terenske aktivnosti sprovodi posredstvom delova preduzeća - šumskih gazdinstava i njima pripadajućih šumskih uprava i drugih radnih jedinica, kao što su:

- Forest Estate Šumsko gazdinstvo „Sremska Mitrovica“, Sremska Mitrovica
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Morović“, Morović
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Višnjicevo“, Višnjicevo
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Klenak“, Klenak
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Kupinovo“, Kupinovo
 - Working unit Radna jedinica „Mehanizacija“, Morović
- Forest Estate Šumsko gazdinstvo „Banat“, Pančevo
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Zrenjanin“, Zrenjanin
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Opovo“, Opovo
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Pančevo“, Pančevo
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Kovin“, Kovin
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Banatski Karlovac“, Banatski Karlovac
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Deliblato“, Deliblato
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Bela Crkva“, Bela Crkva
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Vršac“, Vršac
 - Working unit Radna jedinica „Mehanizacija“, Pančevo
- Forest Estate Šumsko gazdinstvo „Novi Sad“, Novi Sad
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Plavna“, Plavna
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Bačka Palanka“, Bačka Palanka
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Futog“, Futog
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Kovilj“, Kovilj
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Titel“, Titel
- Forest estate Šumsko gazdinstvo „Sombor“, Sombor
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Kozara“, Bački Monoštor
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Odžaci“, Odžaci
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Apatin“, Apatin
 - Forest office Šumska uprava „Subotica“, Subotica

Director of the enterprise supervises following sectors: **Direktor Preduzeća nadzire sledeće sektore:**

1. Sector for forestry i hunting **Sektor za šumarstvo i lovstvo**
2. Sector for forest utilization **Sektor za korišćenje šuma**
3. Sector for economy and marketing **Sektor za ekonomske poslove i marketing**
4. Sector for finances **Sektor za finansije**
5. Legal sector **Pravni sektor**
6. Sector for development and IT **Sektor za razvoj i informatiku**

Directors of Forest estates supervise following services

Direktori šumskih gazdinstava nadziru sledeće službe:

- a. Service for forest management **Služba za planiranje gazdovanja**
- b. Service for forest utilization **Služba za korišćenje šuma**
- c. Service for hunting and other resources **Služba za lovstvo i ostale resurse**
- d. Service for commercial activities and marketing **Služba za komercijalne poslove i marketing**
- e. Service for finances and accounting **Služba za finansijsko-računovodstvene poslove**
- f. Service for legal, HR and general activities **Služba za pravne, kadrovske i opšte poslove**

PE Vojvodinasume has 1766 employees and a number of seasonal workers

Javno preduzeće „Vojvodinašume“ Petrovaradin ima 1.766 zaposlenih i promenljivi broj sezonskih radnika.

2.5 Ownership and Use Rights / **Vlasništvo i prava korišćenja**

Public enterprise has been established in accordance with Omnibus Law announced in Official gazette, nr 6/2002, from 15th February 2002. The enterprise is registered in the Register of industrial subjects nr. BD-14059/2005, from May 4. 2005.

Javno preduzeće "Vojvodinašume" Petrovaradin nastalo je na osnovu "Zakona o utvrđivanju određenih nadležnosti Autonomne Pokrajine" (tzv. Omnibus zakona) objavljenog u Službenom glasniku Republike Srbije, br. 6/2002, koji je stupio na snagu 15. 02. 2002. god.

Registровано je u Registru privrednih subjekata kod Agencije za privredne subjekte u Beogradu, Br. BD-14059/2005, od 04. 05. 2005. god.

2.6 Legislative, Administrative and Land Use Context

State owned – management by the Law on Forests No 46/91 Coll. – public enterprise JP "Srbijašume" Beograd. No land is sold or bought. Government forests in Serbia are managed by state enterprise (SE) Srbijašume, SE Vojvodinašume and 4 SE National Parks. Srbijašume is divided into regional directories.

There are 17 regional directories or forest enterprises. Government forests form about 50% of all forests in Serbia. 6 other FEs are located in the Kosovo region with special status investigated by the UN. The rest are private forests.

All forest works are approved (harvest projects) and checked (post-harvest minutes) by the Forestry Authority (part of the Ministry). FMPs are approved by the Ministry who ask for opinion from municipalities.

Nature protection Agency is responsible for identification and monitoring of protected species and protected areas. They prepare drafts for new protected areas.

Health and safety is monitored by local inspectors (municipality). New roads and reconstruction are approved by municipality (allows construction).

Državnim šumama u Srbiji gazduju JP "Srbijašume", JP "Vojvodinašume" and 4 JP Nacionalnih parkova. Srbijašume su podeljene na Šumska gazdinstva,

Postoji 17 šumskih gazdinstava u okviru Srbijašume. Državne šume čine oko 50% svih šuma u Srbiji. Ostalo su privatne šume. 6 ŠG se nalaze na Kosovu, imaju specijalan status pod UN. Ostalo su privatne šume.

Svi radovi u šumi se odobravaju (usvajaju se izvođački planovi) i vrši se nadzor izvršenih radova (zapisnici o prijemu posle seče) od strane šumarske inspekcije. Osnove gazdovanja se odobravaju u Ministarstvu, koje u tom procesu traži mišljenje i Opština.

Zavod za Zaštitu Prirode ima odgovornost za identifikaciju i monitoring zaštićenih vrsta i zaštićenih područja. Oni pripremaju nacрте zaštite za nove površine

Bezbednost i Zdravlje na radu kontroliše lokalna inspekcija (opština). Novi putevi i rekonstrukcija se odobrava od strane Opštine (izdaje dozvole za gradnju)

2.7 Other Land Uses / **Korišćenje zemljišta u druge svrhe**

PE Vojvodinasume is practicing tourism and hunting tourism activities in the area of forests that are given for management, as well as management of natural protected areas, fishery etc.

Javno preduzeće „Vojvodinašume“ Petrovaradin na području šuma poverenih na gazdovanje bavi se i delatnostima lova i lovng turizma, upravljanjem zaštićenim prirodnim dobrima, ribarstvom i dr.

2.8 Non-certified Forests / **Nesertifikovane šume**

The whole area of forests and forest land managed by PE Vojvodinasume is entering for certification.

Celokupno područje šuma i šumskog zemljišta kojim gazduje Javno preduzeće „Vojvodinašume“ Petrovaradin prijavljeno je za sertifikaciju.

3. FOREST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM / **SISTEM GAZDOVANJA ŠUMAMA**

3.1 Bio-physical setting / **Bio-fizičke karakteristike**

Geography: / Geografija:

The geography of Vojvodina is in basic shaped in a form of broad, closed basin, in the south part of Panonija plane, which has mostly lowland's character. Based on a total structure elements and ultimate shaping, the geography of Vojvodina can be divided in to low attitude mountain shapes, les plateaus, send plateaus, terraces, alluvial terraces and alluvial planes.

The biggest and mostly spread forms are les terraces. Les planes cover smaller area, and the least present forms are send planes and mountains. Alluvial terraces cover large areas near the Danube River, poloj and inundation parts of rivers are most often flooded areas, where exist fens, ponds, estuaries and backwaters. Wide inner depressions, like Alibunar, Vrsac, Kovin and Pancevo, have fen's origin. Besides these there is a large number of smaller depressions.

Vojvodina region is in the altitude zone 66-643m. The lower point is on Danube, at the firth with Nera, and highest peak is on Gudurcki vrh, at Vrsacki Breg.

Main river streams are in the altitude zone 66-86 (Danube is in the altitude zone 66-86m, and; the highest point of Sava is at 84m, and Tisa at 82m). Gravitation flows of the rivers have valley-character.

Reljef Vojvodine je u osnovi obrazovan u obliku prostrane zatvorene kotline (potoline) u južnom delu Panonskog basena, koji je, prema tome, ravničarskog karaktera. Na osnovu ukupnih strukturnih elemenata i završnog oblikovanja, reljef Vojvodine se može razvrstati u niskoplaninske oblike, lesne zaravni, peščane zaravni, lesne terase, aluvijalne terase i aluvijalne ravni.

Najveće i najšire prostore zauzimaju peščane terase. Lesne zaravni zauzimaju nešto manje površine, a znatno manje prostore zauzimaju peščane zaravni i planine. Aluvijalne terase pokrivaju znatne površine duž Dunava, a poloji i inundacioni delovi reka najčešće predstavljaju plavne površine na kojima se nalaze ritovi, bare, rukavci i mrtvaje. Prostrane unutrašnje depresije, poput Alibunarske, Vršačke, Kovinske i Pančevačke su ritskog karaktera. Pored navedenih, postoji i znatan broj manjih depresija ritskog karaktera.

Područje Vojvodine se nalazi u visinskoj zoni od 66-643 m nadmorske visine. Najniža tačka se nalazi na Dunavu kod ušća Nere, a najviša kota se nalazi na Guduričkom vrhu Vršačkog brega.

Glavni rečni tokovi se nalaze u visinskoj zoni od 66-86 m nadmorske visine (Dunav se nalazi između 66 i 86 m, dok je najviša kota Save 84 m, a Tise 82 m). Gravitacioni tokovi reka su dolinskog karaktera.

Ecology: / Ekologija:

Climatic factors

According to Katic (1979) Vojvodina has moderate continental climate. This author indicates higher openness of Vojvodina towards North and West, which causes stronger air streaming, as well as weather changes coming from these directions. Previous facts shows that, in average, in Panonija

plane, the most significant influences coming from the west (Atlantic ocean), which should have as a result moderately warm summers, with balanced amount of precipitation, and relatively cold winters with higher level of precipitation. However, the influences of the Alps, Dinarida and Karpati create conditions for changing in air mass streaming, which is mostly imaging through reduce of relative air humidity. Some climatic characteristics of Vojvodina refer on these indicators, which are proved by the observation that the autumn is in average warmer than the spring, as well as that the temperature change, from winter to summer is more sharper than the one from summer to winter. The precipitation regime is, according to Katic, has characteristics of Danube precipitation regime, with an uneven monthly distribution.

Klimatski činioci

Prema Katiću (1979), Vojvodina leži u oblasti umerene kontinentalne klime. Autor navodi veću otvorenost vojvođanskog područja prema severu i zapadu, što uslovljava i jače uticaje vazdušnih strujanja, kao i vremenske promene iz ovih pravaca. Prethodno navedene činjenice ukazuju da u proseku na klimu u Panonskoj niziji najviše utiče zapadni uticaj (Atlanski okean), što bi za posledicu trebalo da ima umereno topla leta sa ujednačenom količinom padavina, a zime relativno hladne sa većom količinom padavina. Međutim, uticaji Alpa, Dinarida i Karpata uslovljavaju promene u kretanju vazdušnih masa, što se najviše ogleda u smanjenju relativne vlažnosti vazduha. Na ove pokazatelje ukazuju izvesne karakteristike klime Vojvodine, koje se potvrđuju konstatacijom da je jesen u proseku toplija nego proleće, kao i da je temeperaturni prelaz od zime ka letu oštrij nego od leta ka zimi.

Režim padavina prema Katiću (1979) nosi obeležje podunavskog režima padavina sa vrlo velikom neravnomernošću raspodele po mesecima.

Air Temperature

The air temperature has a substantial influence on intensity and scale of evaporation, air humidity, cloudiness, winds, and other climatic elements, and because of this fact, air temp. is one of the most important climatic element. Since, it also influences flora, there is no doubt that the air temp is important site factor as well.

Analysis of middle annual air temp distribution show soft increase of these values starting from the north-west towards south-east parts of Vojvodina. The coldest month is in average January, the warmest is July. The annual amplitude of lowest and highest air temp is in average between 22 -23° C, which only confirms the moderate continental character of the climate in Vojvodina. Analysis of middle air temp in different areas shows that Srem and Backa have similar values, and Banat area shows higher air temp values. In average, the coldest month is January, and the warmest is July.

The frequency and the possibility of frost-days are in average 24% of the year, and the highest frequency of frost-days is in period December-February. Middle duration of the period without frost is in average 198 days, with last spring frost around 12th April, and with first, early autumn frost around 26th October.

The number of ice-days is in average 23 in the period November-March, with the highest frequency in January. The number of warm days ($T^{\circ}\text{C} > 25$) is in average 92, and the number of hot-days ($T^{\circ}\text{C} > 30$) is in average 29 or 8% of the year.

Air temp has the most significant importance in the duration of vegetation period. Based on analysis made by Katic, the vegetation period last for 202 days, in which the air temps are higher than 10°C.

Temperatura vazduha

Temperatura vazduha snažno utiče na intenzitet i veličinu isparavanja, vlažnost vazduha, oblačnost, padavine, vetrove i druge klimatske elemente, što govori o činjenici da spada u najvažnije klimatske elemente, a budući da utiče i na biljni svet, nema sumnje da je značajan stanišni faktor.

Na raspodeli srednje godišnje temeperature vazduha uočava se blagi porast ovih vrednosti od severozapadnih prema jugoistočnim delovima Vojvodine. Najhladniji mesec je u proseku januar, a najtopliji jul. Godišnja amplituda najniže i najviše temperature vazduha je u proseku od 22 do 23°C, što potvrđuje umereno kontinentalni karakter klime u Vojvodini.

Analiza srednjih temperatura vazduha po područjima ukazuje da su područja Srema i Bačke približno istih vrednosti srednjih godišnjih temperatura vazduha, dok su u Banatu ove temperature nešto više. U proseku je najtopliji jul, a najhladniji januar.

Učestalost i verovatnoća pojave mraznih dana (temperatura ispod 0°C) je u proseku 24% od godine, pri čemu je najveća koncentracija u periodu decembar – februar.

Srednje trajanje perioda bez mraza je prosečno 198 dana sa poslednjim prolećnim mrazem u proseku oko 12. aprila i prvim ranim jesenjim u proseku oko 26. oktobra.

Broj ledenih dana je u proseku 23 sa periodom javljanja od novembra do marta, prosečno sa najvećom učestalošću u januaru. Broj toplih dana ($T^{\circ}\text{C} > 25$) je u proseku 92 sa najvećom učestalošću u julu i avgustu, dok je broj vrelih dana ($T^{\circ}\text{C} > 30$) u Vojvodini 29 ili 8% svih dana u godini.

U razmatranju temperature vazduha, sa aspekta biljne proizvodnje, najvažnija je analiza trajanja vegetacionog perioda. Tako je utvrđeno (Katić, 1979) da period u Vojvodini u kojem su srednje temperature veće od 10°C traje 202 dana.

Relative air humidity, amount and distribution of precipitation

Relative air humidity in the Panonija plane is mutable during the year. Based on previous research, it has been established that relative air humidity is lower during the winter months, January and February, than in December, due to over prevailing Euro-Asian climatic factor which prevents inflow of the humid Mediterranean air. Further decrease of relative air-humidity is in April and it is caused by the increase of the air temp, and by reducing the possibility of satiation with water vapor. In May, the movement of air masses is characteristic, and therefore the frost can occur. In June, the Atlantic influence arrives and this is the month with highest rain level and the month with the maximum of air humidity.

The distribution of precipitation shows that vegetation period has 56% of all precipitation in Vojvodina. This is important indicator, since this region is often exposed to summer and winter dry periods. The average precipitation level in vegetation period is for seven meteorological stations, according to Katic: Sombor 334 mm, Palić 298 mm, Novi Sad 330 mm, Kikinda 314 mm, Zrenjanin 321 mm, Vršac 377 mm, Sremska Mitrovica 341mm. In the distribution of precipitation during vegetation period, the higher amplitude is in Banat, while the amplitude is significantly lower in Backa. The higher level of the uneven precipitation distribution in Banat is in spring. In other parts of Vojvodina, the differences in the precipitation distribution arise because of due the storm character, with different levels.

Relativna vlažnost vazduha, količina i raspored padavina

Relativna vlažnost vazduha u uslovima panonske nizije je promenljiva u toku godine. Na osnovu dosadašnjih istraživanja, poznato je da je relativna vlažnost vazduha u zimskim mesecima, tj. u januaru i februaru manja nego u decembru, zbog preovlađujućeg uticaja evro-azijskog klimatskog faktora koji onemogućava pritanje vlažnog vazduha sa Mediterana. Dalji pad relativne vlažnosti do aprila i u aprilu je izazvan povećanjem temperature vazduha i smanjenem mogućnosti zasićivanja vazduha parom. U maju je karakteristično kretanje različitih vazдушnih masa, pa je moguć i mraz. Povećanje relativne vlage izazivaju kiše kao posledica mediteranskog uticaja. U junu stiže atlantski uticaj i ovo je, stoga, najkišovitiji mesec u godini u kome nastaje i maksimum vlažnosti vazduha.

Raspored padavina ukazuje da u vegetacionom periodu padne prosečno 56% svih padavina u Vojvodini. To je važan pokazatelj, jer je ovo područje često izloženo letnjem i zimskom sušnom periodu. Prosečna količina padavina u vegetacionom periodu za sedam meteoroloških stanica prema Katić-u je: Sombor 334 mm, Palić 298 mm, Novi Sad 330 mm, Kikinda 314 mm, Zrenjanin 321 mm, Vršac 377 mm, Sremska Mitrovica 341mm. U raspodeli padavina u vegetacionom periodu zapaža se najveće kolebanje u Banatu, dok je na području Bačke ovo kolebanje znatno manje izraženo. Najneujednačeniji raspored padavina u Banatu nastaje u proleće. U ostalim delovima Vojvodine razlike u rasporedu padavina nastaju najverovatnije zbog pljuskovitog karaktera padavina sa veoma neujednačenom visinom od mesta do mesta.

Wind

The most often wind directions are, in winter period, from south-east, which is marked especially in a part of Banat and in Backa. North and north-west parts of Backa are characterized by north-west and west winds. In spring there is slight reduce, eg. movement of south-east wind frequency. In summer there is significant change in the direction of main winds, so the frequency of north-west winds is increasing, and the frequency of south-east winds is reducing.

Vetar

Najčešći pravci duvanja vetrova u zimskom periodu su iz pravca jugoistoka, koji je izražen u većem delu Banata i južnoj Bačkoj. Severni i severozapadni deo Bačke karakterišu severozapadni i severni

vetar. U prolećnom periodu dolazi do neznatnog smanjivanja, odnosno pomeranja učestalosti jugoistočnog vetra. U toku letnjih meseci dolazi do znatne promene u pravcu duvanja glavnih vetrova, tako da se povećava učestalost severozapadnih vetrova, a smanjuje jugoistočnih.

Geology / Geologija:

Forest soils in Vojvodina are classified in basic systematic units of soil: automorfni, hidromorfni i halomorfni. Automorfna are the soils whose profile is getting humid only through atmospheric precipitation and where the filtration of the water is free with the accumulation in the upper level of vertical profile.

Hidromorfna are the soils whose profile is mostly over-humid permanently or intermittently through extra atmospheric precipitation, ground or under ground waters.

Halomorfna are the soils whose profile has an additional humidity with salt and alkalized under-ground waters. For the type of automorfna soils in flatland of Vojvodina outside Deliblato- and Subotica-Horgos sand, importance has also černoziem. This type of soil covers significant areas in Vojvodina (around 45%) and it is spread on les plateaus, terraces and dry alluvial terraces.

Hydromorfna soils cover the area where the productive forests are present. Further division of this soil category has been done on classes, depending on conditions and ways of damping, based on hydrological character. On this methodology, in accordance with existing classification for soils of Yugoslavia (Skoric 1985) following classes have been educed: pseudo clay, undeveloped, semi clay, peat soil, anthropogenic.

Class of undeveloped soils is characterized by seasonal over-damping, which is connected with changes of water level in water flows, and with different intensity and frequency of flooding (in time and area). The flooding differences are caused by lamination of water alluvium. In this class following types are sub-educed: fluvisol, humofluvisol, humoglej i euglej.

Halomorfna soils are not, more or less, suitable for plant production. There are two classes educed, out of which the solonjec class has a potential for afforestation. Basic characteristics of solonjec is that this class is alkalized, eg, the adsorbed sodium in adsorptive complex. This class is in accordance with Soil classification of Yugoslavia divided in to five sub-types: solonjec-solončak, tipični, molični, luvični i pseudoglejni solonjec. The same classification gives varieties: unsalted, sodium, sulphate - sodium, chloride-sodium, chloride sulphate, sulphate-chloride, sulphate and chloride. Forms are identified for all varieties depending on depth of BtNa horizon: shallow, medium-deep and deep.

In Deliblato and Subotica-Horgos sand there is a presence of arenosol, and in the region of Vrsacke Mounatins there is a presence of kambisol, rendzine and in the bottom of the mountain černoziem, as well.

Šumska zemljišta na području Vojvodine su razvrstana u osnovne sistematske jedinice (reda) zemljišta i to: automorfni, hidromorfni i halomorfni.

Automorfni red obuhvata zemljišta čiji se profil vlaži isključivo atmosferskim padavinama, pri čemu je proceđivanje vode slobodno sa akumulacijom u gornjem delu vertikalnog preseka profila.

Hidromorfni red obuhvata zemljišta čiji se najveći deo profila prevlađuje povremeno ili stalno suvišnim atmosferskim, površinskim ili podzemnim vodama.

Halomorfni red obuhvata zemljišta čiji se profil dopunski vlaži zaslanjenim i alkalizovanim podzemnim, ređe površinskim vodama.

U redu automorfnih zemljišta ravničarskog dela Vojvodine izvan Deliblatske i Subotičko-Horgoške peščare, značajan je samo černoziem (tip zemljišta). Černoziem u ravničarskom delu Vojvodine zauzima znatne površine (oko 45 %), a rasprostire se na lesnim zaravnima, lesnim terasama i oceditim aluvijalnim terasama.

Red hidromorfnih zemljišta obuhvata zemljišta na kojima su, između ostalih, zastupljene šume proizvodnog karaktera. Podela ovog reda na klase izvršena je na osnovu karaktera hidrološkog režima u zavisnosti od uzroka i načina prevlađivanja, ugroženih zona u profilu zemljišta i dužine trajanja prevlađivanja. Na ovaj način su prema važećoj klasifikaciji zemljišta Jugoslavije (Škorić i sar. 1985) izdvojene sledeće klase: pseudoglejna, nerazvijena, semiglejna, glejna, tresetna i antropogena.

Klasu nerazvijenih zemljišta karakteriše sezonsko prevlađivanje, koje je u vezi sa promenama vodostaja u reci i različitim intenzitetima i učestalostima poplava (u prostoru i vremenu), koje

uslovljavaju slojevitost rečnih nanosa. U ovoj klasi zemljišta izdvojeni su sledeći tipovi: fluvisol, humofluvisol, humoglej i euglej.

Red halomorfni zemljišta obuhvata zemljišta koja su, više ili manje, nepovoljna za biljnu proizvodnju. U okviru ovog reda izdvojene su dve klase, od kojih klasa solonjeca ima potencijalnu mogućnost za pošumljavanje. Osnovna karakteristika klase solonjeca je alkalizovanost, tj. prisustvo adsorbovanog natrijuma u adsorptivnom kompleksu. Klasa solonjeca je prema važećoj klasifikaciji zemljišta Jugoslavije podeljena na pet podtipova (solonjec-solončak, tipični, molični, luvični i pseudoglejni solonjec). U podtipove solonjec-solončak, tipični, molični i luvični solonjec su prema istoj klasifikaciji izdvojeni varijeteti i to: nezasoljeni, sodni, sulfatno-sodni, hloridno-sodni, hloridno-sulfatni, sulfatno-hloridni, sulfatni i hloridni. Forme za sve varijetete su izdvojene prema dubini pojave BtNa horizonta i to: plitki, srednje-duboki i duboki.

Na Deliblatskoj i Subotičko-Horgoškoj peščari se javlja arenosol, a na području Vršaćkih planina kambisol (gajnjača), rendzine i u podnožju planine černoze.

3.2 History of use / Istorijat korišćenja

Forest area in Vojvodina is around 137000 ha, and therefore existing forest cover of 6.37% is among the lowest in Europe. PE Vojvodinasume manages the forests and forest land on the area of 129751.87 Ha, out of which is 114153.25 forest and fertile barren forest land. Forests and forest plantations cover 97,748.71 ha, out of which forests cover 61,437.50 ha and forest plantations 36,314.21 ha.

Wood volume stock is 19,998,881.00 m³, and annual increment is 679,864.7 m³; possible cutting etat is 646,403.60 m³, and planned annual cutting etat is 480,861m³.

The enterprise manages 23 protected natural areas that cover 82,049.60 ha (60.7% of total forest and forest land area). 5,012.35 ha (3.70%) is in strict protection regime.

The enterprise manages 14 hunting grounds (109,000 ha), out of which there is 9 hunting grounds under fence (25,000 ha.)

Besides, the enterprise manages open fishery waters on the rivers Danube and Sava, as well as with one fish pond.

Površina šuma u Vojvodini iznosi oko 137.000 ha, tako da je postojeća šumovitost od 6,37% najniža u Evropi.

Javno preduzeće "Vojvodinašume" Petrovaradin gazduje sa šumama i šumskim zemljištima na površini od 129,751.87ha, od čega 114,153.25 ha pripada šumama i plodnom neobraslom šumskom zemljištu. Površina šuma i šumskih plantaža iznosi 97,748.71 ha, od čega se pod šumama nalazi 61,437.50 ha i šumskim plantažama 36,314.21 ha.

Zaliha dubeće drvne mase iznosi 19,998,881.00 m³, godišnji prirast 679,864.7 m³, mogući godišnji etat 646,403.60 m³, a planirani godišnji sečivi etat cca 480,861m³.

Preduzeće gazduje sa 23 zaštićena prirodna dobra površine 82,049.60 ha (60.70% ukupne površine šuma i zemljišta), od čega se pod strogim režimom zaštite nalazi 5,012.35 ha (3.70%).

Preduzeće gazduje sa ukupno 14 lovišta površine 109,000 ha, od čega je 9 ograđenih lovišta površine 25,000 ha.

Pored navedenog, Preduzeće gazduje otvorenim ribolovnim vodama dela reka Dunava i Save, kao i jednim ribnjakom.

3.3 Planning process / Proces planiranja

Management system / Sistem gazdovanja

Forest management plans exist for all state forests, and in private forests only in several municipalities.

Za sve šume u državnom vlasništvu postoje aktuelni planovi gazdovanja šumama, a za privatne šume samo za nekoliko opština.

Forest management plans / Osnove za gazdovanje šumama

General guidelines for development and improvement of Serbian forests are defined within Plan for Serbian forests. Plan is issued by the Government of Serbia.

Opšte smernice razvoja i unapređenja šuma utvrđuju se Osnovom za šume Srbije. Osnovu donosi Vlada republike Srbije.

State forests are managed according to General Plans – level of forest area, Long-term Plans – level of management unit and Operational Plans – level of compartment.

Šumama u državnoj svojini gazduje se na osnovu Opštih osnova – nivo šumskog područja, Posebnih osnova – nivo gazdinske jedinice i Izvođačkih planova – nivo odelenja.

Private forests are managed according to General Plans and Management Programs.

Šumama u privatnom vlasništvu gazduje se na osnovu Opštih osnova i Programa gazdovanja.

Forest management plans and programs duration period are ten years. General Plans are approved by the Government of Serbia, Long-term Plans and Programs by responsible Ministry. General Plan defines general guidelines and forest management objectives, measures for forest improvement, conservation and fortification of forest welfare benefits and forest protection. Long-term plan contains: previous forest management period analyses, forest condition description, forest management objectives, type and size of planned activities.

Osnove i Program gazdovanja šumama donose se za vreme od deset godina. Saglasnost na Opštu osnovu daje Vlada Srbije, saglasnost na Posebne osnove i Programe daje nadležno ministarstvo. Opštom osnovom određuju se osnovne smernice i ciljevi gazdovanja šumama, mere za unapređivanje šuma, očuvanje i jačanje opštekorisnih funkcija šuma i zaštitu šuma. Posebna osnova sadrži naročito: analizu dosadašnjeg gazdovanja šumama, prikaz stanja šuma, ciljeve gazdovanja šumama, vrstu i obim planiranih radova.

The operational forest management plan should be prepared not later than October 1st of previous year. Finished activities of protection, silviculture and harvesting in current year must be recorded until March 31st next year.

Izvođački plan gazdovanja donosi se najkasnije do 01. Oktobra tekuće za narednu godinu. Izvršeni radovi na zaštiti, gajenju i seči, u tekućoj godini, moraju se evidentirati najkasnije do 31. Marta naredne godine.

Changes and amendments of forest management plans should be made within six months if there are some important failures or conditions changed. Operational plans elaborate in detail forest management plans for stands, modulate technology for forest silviculture, protection and harvesting. Operational plan contains textual part, tables and graphs. Textual part contains explanation of planned technology and organization of protection, silviculture and harvesting activities. Table part contains forest condition description, objectives and measures for objectives realization, silviculture, protection and harvesting plans according to size, site and time of realization, gross wood volume, increment, marked wood volume according to tree species and sortiment structure. Graphs and maps contain existing and projected roads and skidding roads, springs and water courses, other objects, skidding directions and forest yards.

Ako se u toku sprovođenja osnova osnova utvrde bitni nedostaci ili se izmene okolnosti na kojima su zasnovane, izvršiće se njihova izmena i dopuna u roku od šest meseci.

Izvođačkim planom gazdovanja detaljno se razrađuju planovi gazdovanja šumama po pojedinim sastojinama, usklađuje tehnologija po fazama radova na gajenju, zaštiti i korišćenju šuma. Izvođački plan se sastoji iz tekstualnog, tabelarnog dela i skica. Tekstualni deo sadrži obrazloženje planirane tehnologije i organizacije rada na zaštiti, gajenju i korišćenju šuma. Tabelarni deo sadrži opis stanja šuma, ciljeve i mere za sprovođenje ciljeva, planove gajenja, zaštite i korišćenja šuma po obimu mestu i vremenu izvođenja, podatke o bruto drvnoj zalihi, prirastu, doznačenoj drvnoj zapremini po vrstama drveća, sortimentnom napadu. Na skici/karti ucrtavaju se postojeći i projektovani putevi i vlake, izvori i vodotoci, ostali objekti, pravci izvlačenja i stovarišta.

Forest management plans

Forest management is practiced based on following plan documents: general forest management plans, forest management plans, executive plans, and annual production-financial plans.

Šumske osnove gazdovanja šumama

Gazdovanje šumama se sprovodi na osnovu sledećih planskih dokumenata: opšte osnove gazdovanja šumama, posebne osnove gazdovanja šumama, izvođački planovi i godišnji proizvodno-finansijski planovi.

General forest management plans: General forest management plan for Srem forest region (Forest Estate „Sremska Mitrovica“, Sremska Mitrovica), General forest management plan for Banat forest region (Forest Estate „Banat“ Pančevo), General forest management plan for Južnobački forest region (Forest Estate „Novi Sad“, Novi Sad) i General forest management plan for Severnobački forest region (Forest Estate „Sombor“, Sombor).

Opšte osnove gazdovanja šumama: Opšta osnova gazdovanja šumama za Sremsko šumsko područje (Šumsko gazdinstvo „Sremska Mitrovica“, Sremska Mitrovica), Opšta osnova gazdovanja šumama za Banatsko šumsko područje (Šumsko gazdinstvo „Banat“ Pančevo), Opšta osnova gazdovanja šumama za Južnobačko šumsko područje (Šumsko gazdinstvo „Novi Sad“, Novi Sad) i opšta osnova za Severnobačko šumsko područje (Šumsko gazdinstvo „Sombor“, Sombor).

Forest management plans for following forest management units:

Posebne osnove gazdovanja šumama za sledeće gazdinske jedinice:

1. Draganovci-Lopadin-Dubrave-Kablarovac-Đepuš, 2. Neprečava-Varoš-Lazarica, 3. Blata-Malovinci, 4. Raškovića-Smogvića, 5. Vinična-Žeravinac-Puk, 6. Radjenovci- Novi, 7. Radinska-Vranjak, 8. Kućine-Naklo-Klještevića, 9. Smogva-Grabova Greda, 10. Varadin-Županja, 11. Vrtična-Cret-Carevina, 12. Banov Brod-Martinački poloj-Zasavica-Stara Rača, 13. Dobroč-Vukoder-Debeljak-Galovača, 14. Senajske bare II-Karakuša, 15. Grabovačko-Vitojevačko ostrvo-Vitojevački atar, 16. Baradinci-Pavlaka-Vučkovac, 17. Senajske bare I- Krstac, 18. Jalića-Leget-Turjan, 19. Visoka šuma-Lošinci, 20. Matijevića-Kadionica, 21. Kupinski kut, 22. Kupinske grede, 23. Jasenska-Belilo, 24. Čenjin-Obreške širine, 25. Bališa (Srem forest region (Forest Estate „Sremska Mitrovica“, Sremska Mitrovica)), 26. Gornje potisje, 27. Donje potisje, 28. Mužljanski rit, 29. Gornje potamišje, 30. Donje potamišje, 31. Donje podunavlje, 32. Deliblatski pesak, 33. Karlovačke šume, 34. Majur, 35. Dumača, 36. Vršački breg, 37. Mali rit, (Banat forest region (Forest Estate „Banat“ Pančevo)), 38. Plavanjske šume, 39. Bođanska šuma, 40. Cerik, 41. Ristovača, 42. Palanačke ade-Čipski poloj, 43. Bagremara, 44. Dunavske ade, 45. Kamenjar, 46. Topolik, 47. Šajkaška (Južnobački forest region (Forest Estate „Novi Sad“, Novi Sad)), 48. Monoštorske šume, 49. Karapandža, 50. Kolut-Kozara, 51. Doroslovačke šume, 52. Kamarište, 53. Branjevina za gazdovanje šumama, 54. Apatinski rit, 55. Zaštitne šume Apatina, 56. Subotičke šume I 57. Potiske šume (Severnobački forest region (Forest Estate „Sombor“, Sombor))

Executive plans are prepared for every compartment of Forest management unit.

Production-financial plans are prepared for the parts of enterprise - Forest Estates, and for the PE Vojvodinasume as a whole.

Izvođački planovi gazdovanja se izrađuju za svako odeljenje gazdinske jedinice.

Proizvodno-finansijski planovi se izrađuju za nivo delova preduzeća-šumskih gazdinstava i nivo Javnog preduzeća „Vojvodinašume“ kao celine.

Protection forests / Zaštitne šume (nisu izdvojene)

3.4 Harvest and regeneration / **Seča i obnova**

Logging and production of forest elements is done mostly by the enterprise's workers and in smaller scale by engaging subcontractors for forest activities, which are supervised by the expert and technical staff of the enterprise.

Trees can be cut after selection and marking, in accordance with Forest law and plans. Single tree marking is done in case of application of shelterwood system and thinning; spatial tree marking (marking of the edge trees of the planned logging area) is done in case of clear cuts that are applied as a regular module of regeneration (poplar and willow plantations, robinia forests etc)

Tree marking for sanitary cutting is done, only based on previous inspection and approval issued by forestry inspector. After cutting, the denunciation (sealing) of the elements is done; shipment can start only with previously issued dispatch note/document for each individual freight, eg. transport means.

Regeneration of the natural high forests of hard broadleaves is, by rule, practiced by application of shelterwood system, with, if needed, additional spreading of seed on regenerative areas. Soft broadleaves plantations are regenerated by clear cuts and by planting of seedlings. Robinia / Locust forests are regenerated by clear cuts of root system sprouts or by planting of seedling.

Activities on simple biological reproduction are provided through reservation of financial sources of PE Vojvodinasume, and these activities are implemented upon adoption of plans.

Activities on extended biological reproduction, that includes afforestation and melioration of degraded forests, are financed from the sources of the enterprise and the stimulation from the Budget of the Republic and Autonomous Region of Vojvodina.

Forest roads that are primarily assigned for silviculture and protection activities are constructed from financial sources of Enterprise and stimulation from the Budget of the Republic and Autonomous Region of Vojvodina.

Poslovi seče i izrade šumskih sortimenata se pretežno obavljaju sopstvenom radnom snagom i u manjoj meri uslugama preduzeća za izvođenje radova u šumarstvu pod nadzorom stručnog i tehničkog osoblja Preduzeća.

Stabla u šumi mogu se seći nakon njihovog odabiranja i obeležavanja (doznaka) u skladu sa odredbama Zakona o šumama i planskim dokumentima. Stablimična doznaka se vrši u slučajevima oplodnih i prorednih seča, a površinska (obeležavanje rubnih stabala planirane sečine) u slučajevima čistih seča kada se primenjuju kao redovni vid obnove šuma (plantaže vrba i topola, bagremove šume i drugo).

Doznaka stabala za sanitarnu seču se vrši isključivo na osnovu prethodnog uvida i izdavanja odobrenja od strane nadležnog šumarskog inspektora.

Nakon seče stabala i izrade šumskih sortimenata vrši se njihovo žigosanje, a otprema se vrši uz obavezno prethodno izdavanje otpremnice za svaki pojedinačni tovar, odnosno transportno sredstvo.

Obnavljanje prirodnih visokih šuma tvrdih lišćara se po pravilu vrši oplodnim sečama sa prirodnim i po potrebi dopunskim veštačkim nasejavanjem semena na podmladnim površinama. Plantaže mekih lišćara se obnavljaju čistim sečama i sadnjom sadnica. Bagremove šume se obnavljaju čistim sečama izbojcima iz korenovog sistema ili sadnjom sadnica.

Poslovi proste biološke reprodukcije šuma se obezbeđuju rezervisanjem finansijskih sredstava Javnog preduzeća „Vojvodinašume“ Petrovaradin, a vrše se na osnovu usvojenih planskih dokumenata.

Poslovi proširene biološke reprodukcije šuma, koji obuhvataju podizanje novih šuma i melioracije degradiranih šuma, finansiraju se sredstvima Preduzeća i podsticajnim sredstvima Budžeta Republike Srbije i Autonomne pokrajine Vojvodine.

Šumski putevi koji su prioritetno namenjeni potrebama gajenja i zaštite šuma grade se finansijskim sredstvima Preduzeća i podsticajnim sredstvima Budžeta Republike Srbije i Autonomne pokrajine Vojvodine.

3.5 Monitoring processes / **Procesi monitoringa**

All activities in PE Vojvodinasume are in accordance with law and internal guidelines. Population levels of most important pests and diseases are regularly monitored in forests, plantations, seed objects and nurseries, in cooperation with the Institute for Lowland Forestry and Environment, in accordance with the long term cooperation contracts. Also, clone tests for introduction of the selected poplar and willow in the production, are monitored.

In the Forest Estate Sremska Mitrovica, three-year research work has been finished in the frame of Project "Parallel research of the diversity of arthropods in protected forests of Obedska Bara and surrounding productive forests". In the same Forest Estate, the level of ground and underground water is monitored, eg. the changes of water level that might have negative impact on the state and vitality of the forests. The reports on protected natural areas are prepared quarterly. The report contains data on: documentation (midterm program, annual program, special projects, forest management plans, hunting management plan, regulations and other documents, conditions of the expert organisations, report on strategic impact assessment, study on impact assessment, report from the guard service); marking (borders, info-tables); general protection measures (guarding and supervision, practicing of protection regimes, monitoring of the current state, data base, participation of stakeholders, modulation of interests, expert support, material support); special protective measures-flora and vegetation (meadow mowing, utilization of reed, silviculture and protection of forest plantations, protection against disease, pest protection, game protection, rodent protection); special protective measures-fauna (food- and watering places, artificial nests, watch towers, plant seeding for nutrition, grazing); protection of ecosystem biodiversity (sanitation and revitalization of wet sites, sanitation and revitalization of saline sites, sanitation and revitalization of other endangered sites, preservation of old

forests, preservation of old trees); protection of species biodiversity (RTE species, active protection of RTE species and individuals, reintroduction of lost species); other protection measures (restoration of the water regime, hydro-technical objects, building of fire protection stripes, maintenance of the fire protection stripes, sanitation after natural disasters); fishery (fishing control, prevention of illegal fishing, distribution of permits for a sport fishing, revitalization of fish receptacle, saving progeny); arranging of natural protected areas (banks, tables, trash been, visiting sites - fireplaces, eaves, observation decks, path, trails, fences, roads); ecotourism (services, visits, objects); promotions (gatherings, presentations, publications, prospects, posters etc); other (equipping of the guard service, mitigation of anthropogenic pressure - prevention of illegal construction and removal of illegally built objects)

The work on sanitation and revitalization of overgrown sites is regularly monitored in all Forest Estates, except in "Bagremara", which is under control of Institute for Nature Protection -working unit Novi Sad.

Poslovanje i izvođenje radova u Javnom preduzeću „Vojvodinašume“ Petrovaradin vrši se u skladu sa zakonskim propisima i internim smernicama.

Redovno se u skladu sa ugovorima o dugoročnoj saradnji sa Institutom za nizijsko šumarstvo i životnu sredinu iz Novog Sada vrši praćenje populacionih nivoa najvažnijih bolesti i štetočina u šumama, plantažama, semenskim objektima i rasadnicima, kao i klonskih testova za uvođenje u proizvodnju selekcionisanih sorti topola i vrba.

Na području Šumskog gazdinstva "Sremska Mitrovica" završena su trogodišnja istraživanja u okviru projekta „**Uporedna proučavanja diverziteta zglavkara u zaštićenim šumama područja Obedske Bare i privrednim šumama u okolini**“. Na području istog gazdinstva vrši se monitoring nivoa podzemnih i površinskih voda, odnosno nastalih promena koje mogu imati nepovoljan uticaj na stanje i vitalnost šuma. Izveštavanje o zaštićenim prirodnim dobrima vrši se kvartalno. U okviru izveštaja dostavljaju se podaci o dokumentaciji (srednjoročni program, godišnji program, posebni projekti, šumska osnova, lovna osnova, pravilnici i druga akta, uslovi stručne kuće, izveštaj o strateškoj proceni uticaja, studija o proceni uticaja, izveštaj čuvara ZPD-a), obeležavanju (granice, table, informativne table), opštim merama zaštite (čuvanje i nadzor, sprovođenje režima zaštite, praćenje stanja, baza podataka, uključivanje interesnih grupa, usklađivanje interesa, stručna podrška, materijalna podrška), posebnim merama zaštite - flora i vegetacija (košenje livada, korišćenje trske, gajenje i nega šuma, gajenje i nega šumskih kultura, zaštita od bolesti, zaštita od insekata, zaštita od divljači, zaštita od glodara), posebnim merama zaštite – fauna (hranilišta i pojilišta, veštačka gnezda, osmatračnice, setva bilja za prehranu, pašarenje), zaštiti ekosistemskog biodiverziteta (sanacija i revitalizacija vlažnih staništa, sanacija i revitalizacija stepskih staništa, sanacija i revitalizacija slatinskih staništa, sanacija i revitalizacija ostalih ugroženih staništa, očuvanje starih šuma, očuvanje starih stabala), zaštiti specijskog biodiverziteta (retke i ugrožene vrste, aktivna zaštita retkih vrsta i jedinki, reintrodukcija nestalih vrsta), drugim merama zaštite (restauracija vodnog režima, hidrotehnički objekti, izgradnja protivpožarnih pruga, održavanje protivpožarnih pruga, sanacija posle elementarnih nepogoda), ribarstvu (kontrola ribolova, sprečavanje ribokrađe, distribucija dozvola za sportski ribolov, revitalizacija ribljih plodišta, spašavanje mlađi, poribljavanje), uređenju ZPD-a (klupe, stolovi, korpe za otpatke, mesta za boravak – ložišta, nadstrešnice, vidikovci, staze, putevi, ograde), ekoturizmu (usluge, posete, objekti), promociji (skupovi, prezentacije, publikacije, prospekti, poster) i ostalom (opremanje čuvarske službe, smanjenje negativnih antropogenih pritisaka - sprečavanje bespravne izgradnje i uklanjanje, odnosno izmeštanje bespravnih objekata).

Na području svih šumskih gazdinstava, u okviru specijalnih rezervata prirode, izuzev SRP "Bagremara", pod stručnim nadzorom Zavoda za zaštitu prirode, radne jedinice Novi Sad, redovno se prate radovi na sanaciji i revitalizaciji obraslih staništa, kako vlažnih livada u plavnim područjima Dunava i Save, tako i stepskih površina u Deliblatskoj peščari.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT / DRUŠTVENO-EKONOMSKI KONTEKST I KONTEKST ŽIVOTNE SREDINE

4.1 Social aspects / Društveni aspekti

	Male	Female
Number of own workers / Broj radnika	836	0
Number of contract workers / Broj izvođača radova	90	0
Minimum daily wage for agricultural/forestry workers / Minimalna dnevna plata za poljoprivredne/šumarske radnike	Country/ Državi – 9 EUR; Company / Preduzeću – 16EUR	
Infant mortality rates (under 5 years) / Stopa dečijeg mortaliteta (ispod 5 godina)	N/A	
Proportion of workers employed from the local population (%) Zapošljavanje lokalnog stanovništva	95%	

Recreational usage of forest and forest land is freely allowed. Collecting of non-wood forest products must be allowed by legal entity or forest owner.

Sva lica imaju pravo kretati se kroz šumu ili šumsko zemljište u cilju rekreacije. Bez odobrenja pravnog lica koje gazduje državnom šumom ili vlasnika šume zabranjeno je sakupljati sekundarne šumske proizvode.

Serbia is multicultural region. Basic population is formed by Slavic communities, mostly Serbs. Large number of people from other communities and minorities lives in Serbia: Hungarians, Croatians, Bosnians, Montenigers, Romanians, Slovaks, etc. Main religions are Christian Orthodox, Muslim and Christian Catholics.

Srbija je mesto ukrštanja mnogih kultura. Osnovnu populaciju čine slavenski narodi najviše Srbi. U Srbiji živi veliki broj pripadnika drugih naroda i nacionalnih manjina: Mađara, Hrvata, Bošnjaka, Crnogoraca, Rumuna, Slovaka itd. Osnovne religije su Pravoslavna, Muslimanska i Katolička.

Large changes happened during last 15 years in the area of former Yugoslavia (dissolution of former state, war, establishing of separated states). Serbia is in the process of transition with all its specific problems, first of all is unemployment.

Na prostoru bivše SFRJ u zadnjih 15-tak godina su se desile velike promene (raspad zajedničke države, ratna razaranja i formiranje zasebnih država. Srbija je procesu tranzicije sa svim problemima koji prate tranziciju, pre svega nezaposlenost. U Srbiji je registrovan veliki broj izbeglica iz bivših republika kao i interno raseljenih lica sa Kosova.

All citizens have free access to the forest for enjoying, rest and recreation purposes, with personal responsibility for safety. Free access of the citizens can be limited for the area designated for protection and/or access to those parts of the forests that does not make free access possible (logging sites, afforestation, building of the infrastructural objects etc.)

During the stay in the forest, it is an obligation for every visitor to follow fire protection procedures, not to damage soil, vegetation, marks, infrastructural objects etc.

It is forbidden for the visitors to disturb wild animals, their habitats and to disturb or obstruct forest owners and forest users in their every day forest activities.

PE Vojvodinasume mostly employs local people, and forest products are mostly sold at local market. PE Vojvodinasume has developed cooperation with scientific and educational institutions, and there are intensive scientific research going on in the forests managed by PE Vojvodinasume. Besides, tourist and recreational activities are also present.

Svi građani imaju slobodan pristup šumi u svrhu uživanja, odmora i rekreacije uz ličnu odgovornost za svoju bezbednost. Slobodan pristup građana može biti ograničen na područja određenih zaštićenih delova šuma i delovima šuma sa aktivnostima koje slobodan pristup ometa (sečine, pošumljavanje, izgradnja infrastrukturnih objekata i drugo).

Tokom boravka u šumi, obaveza je svakog posetioca da se pridržava protivpožarnih propisa, da ne vrši oštećenja zemljišta, vegetacije, oznaka, infrastrukturnih objekata i dr.

Posetiocima je zabranjeno da uznemiravaju divlje životinje, remete njihova staništa i ometaju vlasnike ili korisnike šume u obavljanju poslova.

U Javnom preduzeću "Vojvodinašume" Petrovaradin, pretežno je zaposleno lokalno stanovništvo, a proizvodi šuma se pretežno plasiraju na lokalnom tržištu.

Javno preduzeće "Vojvodinašume" Petrovaradin ima razvijenu saradnju sa naučnim i obrazovnim institucijama, tako da se na području šuma kojim gazduje sprovode intenzivna naučna istraživanja i obrazovne aktivnosti.

Pored toga, u znatnoj meri su prisutne turističke i rekreativne aktivnosti.

4.2 Environmental aspects / Aspekti životne sredine

Conversion and devastation is forbidden, also clear cut is not allowed as the way of regular forest regeneration (unless poplars and Robinia, reconstruction). Forest conversion can be allowed only in case of public interest defined by a law. In that case, a special charge must be paid at least in the level of fivefold forest value, on the Ministry account and it is used for forest improvement and protection. Establishing of lime places, brick-works and other objects with open flame is forbidden in the forest and 200 m from the forest ledge.

Zabranjeno je krčenje i pustošenje, čista seča koja nije odobrena kao redovan vid obnavljanja šuma (EA Topole, bagrem, rekonstrukcije). Krčenje šume se može dozvoliti samo u slučajevima kada to zahteva javni interes utvrđen na osnovu zakona. U tom slučaju plaća se jednokratna naknada u visini petostruke vrednosti šuma, na poseban račun ministarstva i koristi se za unapređenje i zaštitu šuma. Zabranjeno je u šumi i na udaljenosti 200 m od ruba šume podizati krečane, ciglane i druge onjekte sa otvorenom vatrom.

Grazing, acorn collecting, browse, branches and leaves cutting, forest coverlet and moss collecting is forbidden in the forest. Ministry can allow grazing to private persons if it does not jeopardize forest regeneration process, biodiversity, flora and fauna species protected according to regulations of nature protection.

Zabranjena je u šumama paša, žirenje, brst, kresanje grana i lisnika, sakupljanje šušnja i mahovine. Ministarstvo može dozvoliti pašarenje privatnim licima ako to ne ugrožava proces obnavljanja šuma, biodiverzitet, vrste flore i faune zaštićene prema propisima o zaštiti prirode.

Environment impact assessment is obliged in the case of afforestation of non-forest land larger than 50 ha and forest conversion larger than 10 ha, also for activities in nature protected areas.

Procena uticaja na životnu sredinu je obavezna u slučaju pošumljavanja nešumskog zemljišta većeg od 50ha i krčenje šuma sa promenom namene na površini preko 10ha, kao i za sve radove u zaštićenim prirodnim dobrima.

Strictly forbidden is cutting or damaging of Serbian spruce (*Picea omorika* (Pančić) Purk.), yew (*Taxus baccata* L.), Turkish Hazel (*Corylus colurna* L.), Scots Elm, Maple, European Hackberry, jeopardizing of segregated and accepted seed trees and stands, collecting of fruits and plants protected by special laws.

Zabranjena je seča ili oštećivanje stabala pančićeve omorike (*Picea omorika* (Pančić) Purk.), tise (*Taxus baccata* L.), mečije leske (*Corylus colurna* L.), poljskog bresta, dževeravog javora, koprivića, izdvojenih i priznatih semenskih stabala i sastojina, kao i sakupljanje plodova i bilja koji su zaštićeni posebnim zakonima.

It is forbidden: to devastate and to grub up forest; clear cut that is not a measure of regular regeneration process; to cut rare tree species; whitening of the trees; grazing and goat browse; pannage; cultivation of LISNIK; pruning lisnika; to collect forest fruits, herbal plants, and moss; utilization of stone, sand, lair, boulder, mould; cut of the seed stands and seed trees that is not planed in forest management plans; occupation of forest; to damage or to destroy forest plants, marks or border marks; waste disposal and disposal of dangerous materials; forest pollution on any other way and other activities that will reduce the vitality of the forest; unless it is not prescribed differently.

Exceptionally, grub up of the forest can be done in order to change silviculture form of the forest, to establish a nursery; to open forest cut strip; to build forest roads and other objects that are being used for forest management and which will improve use of all forest functions, as well as to conduct consolidation of the agriculture land and forests.

Cut up of the forests can be done in other cases if it is required by general interest based on the existing Law. It is forbidden to trees of Serbian Spruce, Taxus, Corilus Colourna, elm tree, maple, separated and recognized seed stands and trees, RTE tree species, as well as to collect fruits and plants that are protected by law.

Forest-users and forest owners have obligation to take all necessary measures for forest fire protection, other natural disasters, pests, diseases, and other damages, as well as to take measures of care for forest plants.

It is forbidden to build facilities for lime or brick production, and to make open fire in forest and minimum 200m away from forest.

Grazing, except goat grazing, can be done in forest exceptionally: when the tree age allows grazing, and it will not be affected by grazing; where there are no melioration work; if there is no natural or artificial regeneration in progress; and if the forest is not in the area threatened by wind or water erosion; if the forest is not damaged by the fire; if the forest is not selected for seed stand or nature reservation, and if there are no wax collecting activities.

Guidelines for maximum allowed damage during the logging regulate control of causing and rehabilitation of the damages in this case.

Zabranjeno je pustošenje i krčenje šuma; čista seča koja nije odobrena kao redovan vid obnavljanja šuma; seča retkih vrsta drveća; podbeljivanje stabala; paša i brst koza i druge stoke; žirenje; gajenje lisničkih šuma; kresanje lisnika; sakupljanje šumskih plodova, lekovitog bilja, šušnja i mahovine; korišćenje kamena, šljunka, peska, humusa, zemlje i drugog; seča semenskih sastojina i semenskih stabala koja nije predviđena osnovama gazdovanja šumama; samovlasno zauzimanje šuma; uništavanje ili oštećivanje šumskih zasada, oznaka i graničnih znakova; odlaganje smeća i otpadaka i drugih štetnih i opasnih materija; zagađivanje šuma na drugi način i druge radnje kojima se slabi prinostna snaga šume ili ugrožava funkcija šume, ako zakonom nije drukčije određeno.

Izuzetno krčenje šuma može da se vrši radi promene uzgojnih oblika šume, podizanje rasadnika, otvaranja šumskih proseka, izgradnja šumskih saobraćajnica i drugih objekata koji služe gazdovanju šumama i kojima se obezbeđuju unapređivanje i korišćenje svih funkcija šuma, kao i kod sprovođenja komasacije i arondacije poljoprivrednog zemljišta i šuma.

Krčenje šuma može da se vrši i u drugim slučajevima ako to zahteva opšti interes utvrđen na osnovu zakona.

Zabranjena je seča stabala Pančićeve omorike, tise, mečije leske, poljskog bresta, dževerastog javora, izdvojenih i priznatih semenskih stabala i sastojina, stabala retkih ili ugroženih vrsta šumskog drveća, kao i sakupljanje šumskih plodova i bilja koji su posebnim propisom zaštićeni.

Korisnici i sopstvenici šuma dužni su da preduzimaju mere radi zaštite šuma od požara, drugih elementarnih nepogoda, biljnih bolesti, štetočina i drugih šteta, kao i mere nege šumskih zasada.

Zabranjeno je u šumi i na udaljenosti 200 metara od ruba šume podizati krečane, poljske ciglane i druge objekte sa otvorenom vatrom, kao i loženje otvorene vatre u šumi.

Paša, osim paše i brsta koza, odnosno žirenje može izuzetno da se vrši u šumama: kada je uzrast drveća takav da im stoka ne može nanositi štetu; gde se ne vrše melioracioni radovi; u kojima nije u toku veštačko ili prirodno podmlađivanje kao i u šumama koje se ne nalaze na zemljištu podložnom razvejavanju vetrom, klizanju, spiranju i odronjavanju; koje nisu oštećene od požara, koje nisu izdvojene kao semenske sastojine ili rezervati prirode i u kojima se ne vrši smolarenje.

Smernicama za maksimalno dozvoljene štete prilikom seče, izrade i privlačenja šumskih sortimenata regulisana je kontrola izazivanja i otklanjanja šteta pri navedenim radovima.

Impact assessment / Procena uticaja

The subjects of the impact assessment are: planned and executed projects; change of technology, reconstructions, expansion of the capacity, closing down and removal of the objects that can have significant impact on environment. The subjects of the impact assessment are also the projects that are completed with no previous impact assessment study, and which do not have permission for construction or use. Impact assessment is required for projects in industry, mining, energetic, traffic, tourism, agriculture, forestry, water management, waste management and communal activities, as well as for all projects that are planned in protected areas and in protected environment of the stationary cultural object.

Strategic assessment is done for the plans, programs and fundamentals of spatial and urban planning and land use, agriculture, forestry, fishery, hunting, energetic sector, industry, traffic, waste management; water management telecommunications, tourism, preservation of natural sites and wild flora and fauna, which will set up the framework for approval for future development projects that are determined by the legislation for environmental impact assessment.

Predmet procene uticaja su projekti koji se planiraju i izvode, promene tehnologije, rekonstrukcije, proširenje kapaciteta, prestanak rada i uklanjanje projekata koji mogu imati značajan uticaj na životnu sredinu. Predmet procene uticaja su i projekti koji su realizovani bez izrade studije o proceni uticaja, a nemaju odobrenje za izgradnju ili upotrebu. Procena uticaja vrši se za projekte iz oblasti industrije, rudarstva, energetike, saobraćaja, turizma, poljoprivrede, šumarstva, vodoprivrede, upravljanja otpadom i komunalnim delatnostima, kao i za sve projekte koji se planiraju na zaštićenom prirodnom dobru i u zaštićenoj okolini nepokretnog kulturnog dobra.

Strateška procena vrši se za planove, programe i osnove u oblasti prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja ili korišćenja zemljišta, poljoprivrede, šumarstva, ribarstva, lovstva, energetike, industrije, saobraćaja, upravljanja otpadom, upravljanja vodama, telekomunikacijama, turizma, očuvanja prirodnih staništa i divlje flore i faune, kojima se uspostavlja okvir za odobravanje budućih razvojnih projekata određenih propisima kojima se uređuje procena uticaja na životnu sredinu.

4.3 Administration, Legislation and Guidelines / Administracija, legislativa i uputstva

Forest management plans are written for all state forests for the period of 10 years and approved by the Ministry. Private forests are managed according to temporary programs approved by the Ministry too. Forestry inspection checks current activities, finished activities and all records. The next table contains key national forestry legislative, regulations, guidelines and acts list (complete list of legislative is presented in the attachment AD-33-RS-02).

Za sve državne šume urađene su šumske osnove za period od deset godina, koje su odobrene od strane ministarstva. Privatnim šumama se gazduje na osnovu privremenih programa na koje saglasnost takođe daje ministarstvo. Šumarska inspekcija vrši kontrolu u toku izvođenja aktivnosti, nakon završetka aktivnosti kao i kontrolu svih evidencija. Naredna tabela sadrži spisak ključne nacionalne legislative, odredbi, smernica i pravilnika vezanih za šumarstvo (kompletan spisak legislative je dat u prilogu AD-33-RS-02).

Legislation and regulation / Legislativa i pravilnici	Notes / komentar
Zakon o šumama – novi zakon o šumama, stupio na snagu od 7. maja 2010	Law on Forests – new law on forests valid from 07.05.2010
Zakon o lovu	Hunting Law
Zakon o reproduktivnom materijalu šumskog drveća	Law on reproduction forest tress
Zakon o ribarstvu	Law on fishing
Zakon o radu	Labour Law
Zakon o planiranju i izgradnji	Law on planning and building
Zakon o prostornom planu Republike Srbije	Low on spatial planning
Zakon o zaštiti od požara	Law on Fire Protection
Zakon o proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu	Law on environmental impact assessment
Zakon o strateškoj proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu	Law on strategic environmental impact assessment
Zakon o zaštiti životne sredine	Law on environmental protection.
Zakon o bezbednosti i zdravlju na radu	Law on health and safety.
Zakon o javnim nabavkama	Law on public purchasing.
Kodni priručnik za informacioni sistem o šumama Republike Srbije	Code manual for IT on forestry
Pravilnik o načinu obeležavanja stabala za seču šuma, načinu evidentiranja tih stabala u doznačnim knjigama,	Regulation on tree marking, wood evidence

obliku i sadržini doznačne knjige	
Pravilnik o obliku i sadržini šumskog žiga, obrascu propratnice, odnosno otpremnice, uslovima, načinu i roku žigosanja posećenog drveta	Regulation on forest sign, hammer and delivery note
Pravilnik o sadržini osnova i programa gazdovanja šumama, godišnjeg izvođačkog plana i privremenog godišnjeg plana gazdovanja privatnim šumama	Regulation on preparing and scope of FMP
Pravilnik o uslovima i kriterijumima za dodelu i korišćenje sredstava za zaštitu i unapređenje šuma	Regulation on conditions and criteria for utilization resource for forest improvements
Uputstvo o izradi i korišćenju pločica za obeležavanje šumskih drvnih sortimenata	Directions on signet use and roundwood marking

5. CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT, HARVESTING, SILVICULTURE AND MONITORING / IZMENE U GAZDOVANJU, SEČI, UZGOJU I MONITORINGU

The following table shows significant changes that took place in the management, monitoring, harvesting and regeneration practices of the certificate holder over the certificate period.

Naredna tabela prikazuje značajne izmene prilikom aktivnosti gazdovanja, monitoringa, seče i obnove, vlasnika sertifikata u periodu važenja sertifikata.

Description of Change Opis izmene	Notes Komentar
Surveillance 1 Nadzor 1	
No changes / Nema promena	
Surveillance 2 Nadzor 2	
Surveillance 3 Nadzor 3	
Surveillance 4 Nadzor 4	

6. PREPARATION FOR THE EVALUATION / PRIPREME ZA PROCENU

6.1 Schedule / Raspored/plan rada

The Evaluation was preceded by a pre-evaluation by SGS QUALIFOR during 24-27 April 2007. This examined the management systems and identified any gaps that might preclude certification. Information gathered was used to plan the main evaluation. Key stakeholders were identified.

Proceni je prethodila pred-procena od strane SGS QUALIFOR-a u periodu 24-27 April 2007. U toku pred-procena izvršen je pregled sistema upravljanja i identifikovani su nedostaci koji bi mogli sprečiti sertifikaciju. Sakupljene informacije su korišćene u svrhu planiranja glavne procene. Ključne interesne grupe su identifikovane.

6.2 Team / Tim

The table below shows the team that conducted the main evaluation and the independent specialist(s) that were selected to review the main evaluation report before certification is considered.

Naredna tabela prikazuje tim ljudi koji je sproveo glavnu procenu i nezavisne stručnjake koji su odabrani da izvrše pregled izveštaja glavne procene pre nego što se razmotri sertifikacija.

Evaluation Team Procenivački tim	Notes Komentar
Team Leader - Auditor under Whitness: Vodeći ocenjivač - Ocenjivač na proveru:	Has a forestry university degree, 13 years experience in forestry nationally, over 100 days of FSC auditing ISO 9001:2000 Auditor, speaks local language. Poseđuje šumarsko univerzitetsko obrazovanje, 13 godina nacionalnog iskustva u šumarstvu, ISO 9001:2000 Lead Auditor i 14000:1996, preko 110 dana FSC ocene Auditor, govori lokalni jezik
Auditor Auditor	Has a forestry university degree, 25 years experience in forestry nationally, ISO 9001:2000 and 14000:2004 Lead Auditor, SA 8000 training, over 310 days FSC auditing, partly understands local language. Poseđuje šumarsko univerzitetsko obrazovanje, 25 godina nacionalnog iskustva u šumarstvu, ISO 9001:2000 i 14000:2004 Glavni Auditor, SA8000, preko 310 dana auditor za FSC, delomično razumevanje lokalnog jezika.
Local Specialist Lokalni stručnjak:	Has a forestry university degree, 27 years experience in forestry nationally, speaks local language. , ISO 9001:2000 and 14000:2004 Lead Auditor Poseđuje šumarsko univerzitetsko obrazovanje, 3 godine nacionalnog iskustva u šumarstvu, , ISO 9001:2000 i 14000:2004 Glavni Auditor, govori lokalni jezik.

6.3 Checklist Preparation / **Priprema liste provere**

A checklist was prepared that consisted of the documents listed below. This checklist was prepared by adapting the QUALIFOR generic forest management checklist.

This adaptation included canvassing comments from stakeholders 4 weeks before the field evaluation. Comments were received from 10 numbers of stakeholders that included 2 ENGOs, 5 Government Departments and 3. A copy of this checklist is available on the SGS Qualifor website, <http://www.agriculture-food.sgs.com/en/Forestry/>.

Izrađena je lista provere koja sadržava ispod navedene dokumente. Ova lista provere je u toku izrade prilagođena QUALIFOR generičkoj šumsko-gazdinskoj listi provere.

Ovo prilagođavanje uključuje prikupljanje komentara od strane interesnih grupa 4 nedelje pre terenske procene. Komentari su primljeni od strane 10 interesnih grupe a uključeno je 2 nevladinih organizacija, 5 vladinih organizacija i 3 akademske. Kopija ove liste provere je postavljena na web strani SGS Qualifor-a, <http://www.agriculture-food.sgs.com/en/Forestry/>.

Standard Used in Evaluation Standardi korišćeni prilikom procene	Effective Date Datum važenja	Version Nr Verzija broj	Changes to Standard Izmene standarda
SGS Qualifor: Forest Management Standard (AD33) adapted for Serbia SGS Qualifor Standardi Šumskog Gazdovanja (AD33) za Srbiju	21 July 2011	05	Updated Local Standard

6.4 Stakeholder notification / **Obaveštenja interesnim grupama**

A wide range of stakeholders were contacted 6 weeks before the planned evaluation to inform them of the evaluation and ask for their views on relevant forest management issues, These included environmental interest groups, local government agencies and forestry authorities, forest user groups, and workers' unions. The full list of stakeholders that were contacted is available from SGS. Responses received and comments from interviews are recorded under paragraph 13 of this Public Summary.

Različite interesne grupe su kontaktirane 6 nedelja pre planirane procene kako bi ih informisali o proceni i saznali njihove stavove o relevantnim pitanjima u vezi gazdovanja šumama. Interesne grupe su obuhvatale grupe zaštite životne sredine, lokalne vladine agencije i šumarske vlasti, grupe korisnika šuma i radničke sindikate. Kompletan lista kontaktiranih interesnih grupa se može dobiti od strane SGS-a. Prikupljeni odgovori i komentari su dokumentovani pod paragrafom 13 ovog Javnog Sažetka.

7. THE EVALUATION / PROCENA

The Main Evaluation was conducted in the steps outlined below.

Glavna Procena je sprovedena prema ispod navedenim fazama.

7.1 Opening meeting / Uvodni sastanak

An opening meeting was held at Petrovaradin. The scope of the evaluation was explained and schedules were determined. Record was kept of all persons that attended this meeting.

Uvodni sastanak je održan u Petrovaradina. Polje rada procene je objašnjeno i plan rada je određen. Napravljen je spisak svih osoba koji su prisustvovali sastanku.

7.2 Document review / Pregled dokumentacije

A review of the main forest management documentation was conducted to evaluate the adequacy of coverage of the QUALIFOR Programme requirements. This involved examination of policies, management plans, systems, procedures, instructions and controls.

Sproveden je pregled osnovne dokumentacije gazdovanja šumama kako bi se ocenila usklađenost sa zahtevima QUALIFOR Programme-a. Ovaj postupak je podrazumevao pregled dokumenata koji obuhvataju politiku preduzeća, šumske osnove, sisteme, procedure, uputstva i kontrolu.

7.3 Sampling and Evaluation Approach / Pristup proceni i izbor uzorka

A detailed record of the following is available in section B of the evaluation report. This section does not form part of the public summary, but includes information on:

- Sampling methodology and rationale;
- FMUs included in the sample;
- Sites visited during the field evaluation; and
- Man-day allocation.

Detaljan zapisnik je dostupan u delu B izveštaja o proceni. Deo B nije deo javnog sažetka, ali uključuje informacije o:

- Metodama uzorkovanja uz obrazloženje;
- Šumskim područjima uključenim u uzorak;
- Posećenim lokacijama u trajanju terenske procene; i
- Raspodela tima po danima.

All relevant documentation regarding forest certification was checked at JP headquarter office and selected FMUs. Three FMUs were randomly chosen for field visit (from 4). Compartments with forestry activities in the process were chosen for field visit during the opening meeting. Field visit was determined according to current ongoing operations. Route was arranged to check all ongoing and completed operations in forest including nature protection area, protective forests, water bodies, windbreaks and other specific characteristics.

Field visit Mandays: 21

Sva relevantna dokumentacija vezana za sertifikaciju šuma je proverena u direkciji ŠG Boranja Loznica. Na uvodnom sastanku odabrana su odeljenja za terenske posete u kojima su trenutno u toku šumske aktivnosti. Terenska poseta je određena na osnovu trenutnih aktivnosti. Pravac kretanja je određen tako da se provere sve trenutne i završene aktivnosti u šumi uključujući zaštićena područja, degradirane šume, vodene tokove, vetrozaštitne zone i druge specifične karakteristike.

Broj dana terenske provere: 21

7.4 Field assessments / Terenska procena

Field assessments aimed to determine how closely activities in the field complied with documented management systems and QUALIFOR Programme requirements. Interviews with staff, operators and contractors were conducted to determine their familiarity with and their application of policies, procedures and practices that are relevant to their activities. A carefully selected sample of sites was visited to evaluate whether practices met the required performance levels.

Cilj terenske procene je bio da odredi koliko se aktivnosti na terenu slažu sa dokumentovanim sistemom gazdovanja i QUALIFOR Programme zahtevima. Razgovori sa osobljem, radnicima i izvođačima su sprovedeni kako bi se odredila njihova upoznatost i primenjivanje politike, procedura i postupaka koje su vezane za njihove aktivnosti. Pažljivo odabrane lokacije su posećene kako bi se procenilo da li postupci odgovaraju zahtevanom nivou.

7.5 Stakeholder interviews / Razgovori sa interesnim grupama

Meetings or telephone interviews were held with stakeholders as determined by the responses to notification letters and SGS discretion as to key stakeholders that should be interviewed. These aimed to:

- clarify any issues raised and the company's responses to them;
- obtain additional information where necessary; and
- obtain the views of key stakeholders that did not respond to the written invitation sent out before the evaluation.

Sastanci ili telefonski razgovori su održani sa interesnim grupama koji su ustanovljeni na osnovu odgovora na obaveštajna pisma.

Cilj razgovora je bio da:

- razjasne pitanja bilo koje vrste i da preduzeće odgovori na ista;
- se prikupe dodatne potrebne informacije; i
- da se prikupe mišljenja ključnih interesnih grupa koje nisu odgovorile na pismeni poziv koji je poslat pre same procene.

Nr of Stakeholders contacted Br. Kontaktiranih Interesnih grupa	Nr of Interviews with		
	NGOs Nevladine organizacije	Government Vlada	Other Ostalo
MAIN EVALUATION / GLAVNA PROCENA			
75	4	2	3
SURVEILLANCE 1 NADZOR 1			
51	/	3	1
SURVEILLANCE 2 NADZOR 2			
SURVEILLANCE 3 NADZOR 3			
SURVEILLANCE 4 NADZOR 4			

Responses received and comments from interviews are recorded under paragraph 13 of this Public Summary.

Primljeni odgovori i komentari u toku razgovora su upisani pod paragrafom 13 ovog Javnog Izveštaja.

7.6 Summing up and closing meeting / Zaključci i završni sastanak

At the conclusion of the field evaluation, findings were presented to company management at a closing meeting. Any areas of non-conformance with the QUALIFOR Programme were raised as one of two types of Corrective Action Request (CAR):

- Major CARs - which must be addressed and re-assessed before certification can proceed
- Minor CARs - which do not preclude certification, but must be addressed within an agreed time frame, and will be checked at the first surveillance visit

A record was kept of persons that attended this meeting.

Prilikom zaključivanja terenske procene, saznanja su prezentovana menadžmentu preduzeća na završnom sastanku. U oblastima u kojima su pronađene neusaglašenosti sa QUALIFOR Programom pokrenut je jedan od dve vrste Zahteva za Korektivnim Merama (CAR) :

- ❑ Velika neusaglašenost CAR- koji mora biti rešen i ponovno procenjen pre nego što se process sertifikacije može nastaviti
- ❑ Mala neusaglašenost CAR-koji ne sprečava sertifikaciju, ali mora biti rešen u dogovorenom vremenskom okviru i koji će biti proveren prilikom prve Nadzorne posete.

Napravljen je zapisnik prisutnih osoba ovom sastanku.

8. EVALUATION RESULTS / REZULTATI PROCENE

Detailed evaluation findings are included in Section B of the evaluation report. This does not form part of the public summary. For each QUALIFOR requirement, these show the related findings, and any observations or corrective actions raised. The main issues are discussed below.

Detaljnja saznanja prilikom procene su uključena u Deo B izveštaja o proceni koji ne čini deo javnog sažetka. Za svaki QUALIFOR zahtev prikazana su relevantna saznanja te pokrenute korektivne mere i primedbe. Glavna pitanja su razmotrena u nastavku.

8.1 Findings related to the general QUALIFOR Programme / Saznanja vezana za QUALIFOR Programme

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAW AND FSC PRINCIPLES / POŠTOVANJE ZAKONA I FSC PRINCIPA	
Criterion 1.1 Respect for national and local laws and administrative requirements Poštovanje državnih i lokalnih zakona i administrativnih zahteva	
Strengths Prednosti	All procedures, programs and other documents are placed at the company web pages available for employees and stakeholders in the section Publications. Legal department and responsible persons in all parts of the company are aware and keep updated records on all relevant national laws and regulations. Sve procedure, programi i druga dokumenta se nalaze na web stranama preduzeća, dostupna su i zaposlenima i zainteresovanim stranama u sekciji Publikacije. Zaposleni u pravnom sektoru i svim delovima preduzeća vode ažurne evidencije svih relevantnih zakona i propisa
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	Law department analyses all existing and new legislation, watches legislation from the Official Gazette and sends it to responsible persons in the company. Respective legislation and internal procedures are available on the firm's web pages. No evidence of legal non-compliance was found Sektor za pravne poslove analizira sve važeće i nove zakone koji se objavljuju u Službenom Glasniku i šalje ih odgovornim osobama u preduzeću. Relevantni zakoni i interne procedure su dostupni na sajtu preduzeća. Nisu evidentirane neusklađenosti. The new Forest Law was enacted in 2010. The company follows the updates in the Official Gazette of the Government. Members of senior management participated in working groups for development of new Forest Law. The company implements all requirements of new forest law. List of relevant National Legislation and Legal Acts is available at company's web site. Novi Zakon o šumama je stupio na snagu ove godine. Preduzeće prati promene legislative preko Službenog Glasnika Vlade. Članovi uprave su učestvovali u radnim grupama za izradu novog Zakona o šumama. Preduzeće primenjuje nove zahteve Zakona o šumama. Lista važnih nacionalnih zakona i pravnih akata je na web stranici preduzeća
Criterion 1.2 Payment of legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges Plaćanje zakonski određenih taksi, najamnina, poreza i drugih troškova	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	Payments: workers' salary and insurance (pension 11.0%, unemployment 0.75%, health 6.15%) – 17.9% plus 17.9% paid by the company; salary tax 12%; 10% profit tax; VAT; local tax; property tax; stumpage price – 3% to government budget for expanded reproduction; fishery tax, drainage; fee to Water Management Body. Payments made are summarised in Annual report and checked at the Economic Affairs and Marketing Sector. There is no evidence of non-payment. Plaćanja: plate zaposlenih i doprinosi (penziona 11.0%, za nezaposlenost 0.75%, zdravstveni 6.15%) – 17.9% plus 17.9% na teret preduzeća; porez na plate 12%; 10% porez na dobit; PDV, porez na imovinu; 3% u državni budžet za proširenu reprodukciju, taksu za ribarenje,

	<p>vodni doprinos Direkciji za vode.</p> <p>Pregled isplata je sumiran u godišnjem izveštaju koji je proveren od strane Sektora za finansije i marketing.</p> <p>Nema evidencije o neplaćanju.</p>
Criterion 1.3	Respect for provisions of international agreements Poštovanje odredbi međunarodnih sporazuma
Strengths Prednosti	62% of the area is covered by some level of nature protection. 62% površine ulazi u neki od stepena zaštite
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	ILO Conventions, CITES, Convention on Biodiversity, Basel convention signed, other conventions are not signed. Local species from CITES list are identified. ILO Konvencija, CITES, Konvencija o biodiverzitetu, Bazelska konvencija je potpisana, dok ostale nisu. Lokalne vrste sa CITES liste su identifikovane.
Criterion 1.4	Conflicts between laws and regulations, and the FSC P&C Neslaganja između zakona, pravila i FSC P&C
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	Species change in areas where water condition changed. See 6.10 for details. Promene vrsta u zonama gde su promenjeni uslovi vlaženja. Vidi 6.10 za detalje.
Criterion 1.5	Protection of forests from illegal activities Zaštita šuma od bespravnihi aktivnosti
Strengths Prednosti	Timber marking in forest ensures its traceability during loading and transport. Drvo se u šumi obeležava na način koji omogućava praćenje tokom utovara i transporta.
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	There is Forest Guards Service – regular monitoring of illegal activities, forest health and fire protection in forests including weekends and holidays – based on Law on Forest; Hunting Forest rangers and Fish Guard Service Illegal activity – diary of forest ranger – Report form illegal activity – Register of illegal activities (at FO) – analyses and court decision Monitoring is performed during working hours and during weekends from April to November (fire monitoring) Šumarska čuvarska služba – redovan nadzor ilegalnih aktivnosti, bolesti šuma i zaštita od požara uključujući vikende i praznike- zasnovano na Zakonu o šumama. Lovočuvarska služba i Ribočuvarska služba - za ilegalne aktivnosti vodi se Dnevnik šumara, priprema se izveštaj o ilegalnim aktivnostima (u Šumskoj upravi) - analiza i odluka Suda Monitoring radnim danima a vikendom i praznikom u periodu april-novembar (protiv požara). The number of illegal activities is decreasing.. Wood transport is checked by police according to the transport documents. Wood is marked by labels and dye hammer referring the wood of origin. Other illegal activities are monitored by patrols. Broj ilegalnih aktivnosti je u opadanju. Nadzor se odvija tokom radnih dana i vikendom. Transport drveta kontroliše i policija i proverava propratnu dokumentaciju. Drvo se obeležava pločicama i žigosnim čekićima koji se odnose na poreklo drveta. Ostale ilegalne aktivnosti prate patrole.
Criterion 1.6	Demonstration of a long-term commitment to the FSC P&C Pokazivanje dugoročne predanosti ka slaganju sa FSC P&C
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	

Compliance Usklađenost	<p>The company policy is signed by Ms Marta Takač, the director. It is communicated to contractors, purchasers and stakeholders and is available on web pages. The policy is displayed on boards in headquarter and forest offices.</p> <p>JP provides professional technical guideline for private forests in Vojvodina– Agreement about financial support for professional guideline between JP “Vojvodinašume” and Ministry (Directorate of forestry).</p> <p>Politika preduzeća je potpisana od strane Direktora Gazdinstva, Ms Marta Takač. Iskomunicirana je sa ugovaračima, kupcima i zainteresovanim stranama i dostupna na Web stranici. Politika je distibuirana u Gazdinstvu i Šumskim Upravama.</p> <p>JP pruža stručne usluge u privatnim šumama – na osnovu ugovora i finansijske podrške između JP „Vojvodinasuma“ i Ministarstva (Uprava za šume).</p> <p>The policy and commitment to FSC standards was presented in newspapers and magazines. The policy is displayed at all FOs visited at info boards available for employees and the public. The policy and commitment is promoted during the Novi Sad fair of hunting and tourism, where the company has its presentation during the whole event.</p> <p>Politika i posvećenost FSC standardu je prezentovana u novinama i u časopisima. Politika je istaknuta na svim info-tablama u posećenim šumskim upravama, tako da je dostupna svim zaposlenima i javnosti.</p>
PRINCIPLE 2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES / PRAVA I ODGOVORNOSTI VLASNIŠTVA I KORIŠĆENJA	
Criterion 2.1 Demonstration of land tenure and forest use rights Dokazivanje vlasništva i prava korišćenja nad šumom	
Strengths Prednosti	<p>The description of FMUs including cadastral parcels and forest compartments (areas) are published at the company webpages. Long-term forest management is secured by the national legislation – state forest shall be managed according to the approved FMPs.</p> <p>Opis gazdinskih jedinica, uključujući i katastarske parcele i odelenja su objavljena na sajtu preduzeća. Dugoročno gazdovanje je osigurano kroz nacionalnu legislativu – državnim šumama se gazduje u skladu sa usvojenim planovima gazdovanja šumama.</p>
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>They manage state forests according to the Law on Forests (46/91 Coll). Ownership rights are registered in the land cadastre and related records. Ownership is registered in Cadastral office (ownership sheets and maps).</p> <p>Forests are managed according to 10-year Forest Management Plans, renewed regularly and cadastral records are used.</p> <p>Državnim šumama se gazduje u skladu sa Zakonom o šumama. Pravo vlasništva je registrovano u katastru.</p> <p>Šumama se gazduje na osnovu 10-godišnjih planova, koji se redovno obnavljaju.</p> <p>Free access to forests is secured, including picking berries, mushrooms and medicinal plants for their personal use.</p> <p>Osiguran je slobodan pristup šumi, uključujući i sakupljanje plodova, gljiva i lekovitog bilja za ličnu upotrebu.</p>
Criterion 2.2 Local communities' legal or customary tenure or use rights Zakonska ili običajna prava vlasništva ili korišćenja lokalnih zajednica	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>People have free access to forest. People can collect non-timber forest product after permission is issued and fee paid (by law). There is free access to forest roads for local people – no limits, no fees. Fees can be raised for road haulage from other areas.</p> <p>Fees for NTFP are not collected, NTFP collection is prohibited in nature protection areas.</p> <p>Stanovništvu nije zabranjen pristup šumi. Ljudi mogu sakupljati nedrvne šumske proizvode nakon izdavanja dozvole i plaćanja takse (po zakonu). Slobodan je pristup šumskim putevima – bez ograničenja, bez takse. Takse mogu biti podignute za visinu korišćenja puteva za</p>

	<p>transport iz drugih područja.</p> <p>No third party rights were recognized except free access to forests. Free access is not restricted except nature protected areas and harvested sites. Free access to forests is secured, confirmed by workers and stakeholders.</p> <p>Local public enterprises are established by local government in some areas for managing other non-forestry activities outside forests (managing of nature protection areas, non-forest areas etc).</p> <p>Prava slobode ne-treće strane su priznata. Slobodan pristup šumi nije ograničen, osim u zaštićena prirodna dobra i radilišta. OSiguran je slobodan pristup u šumu, što su potvrdili i radnici i zainteresovane strane.</p> <p>Lokalna javna preduzeća su osnovana od strane lokalne samouprave, koja gazduju drugim ne-šumarskim aktivnostima van šume (gazdovanje zaštićenim prirodnim dobrima, ne-šumskim površinama itd)</p>
Criterion 2.3	Disputes over tenure claims and use rights Sporovi oko prava vlasništva i korišćenja
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Ownership dispute is solved by the court decision. Complaint is verified by forest office data from FMP, cadastral data and field recognition. When evidences are collected, the report is sent for court decision.</p> <p>List of active disputes kept (description, area) Register of finished disputes was checked. Harvesting projects are compared with the land cadastre and agreement is sought prior to the start of operations .when neighbouring owners may be affected</p> <p>Lista aktivnih sporova se održava. Registar završenih sporova. Plan seča (izvođački plan) je usaglašen sa katastrom i traži se saglasnost vlasnika susedne parcele pre izvođenja aktivnosti ako je potrebno.</p> <p>The restitution process for churches and religious communities is finished, about 95% of the claimed area is returned; the company provided orthophotomaps and prepared FMP for returned forests (monastery forests).</p> <p>Proces restitucije imovine crkvama i verskim zajednicama je skoro završen, oko 95% površine koja je bila predmet vraćanja je vraćena; preduzeće je obezbedilo orto-foto mape i pripremlilo je planove gazdovanja za vraćenu površinu.</p>
PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS / PRAVA AUTOHTONOG STANOVNIŠTVA	
Criterion 3.1	Indigenous peoples' control of forest management
Compliance Usklađenost	Not applicable <i>Nije primenljivo</i>
Criterion 3.2	Maintenance of indigenous peoples' resources or tenure rights
Compliance Usklađenost	Not applicable <i>Nije primenljivo</i>
Criterion 3.3	Protection of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples
Compliance Usklađenost	Not applicable – see criterion 4.4 – local indicators were added to fulfil this criterion <i>Nije primenljivo – pogledaj kriterijum 4.4 – dodatni lokalni indikator ispunjava ovaj kriterijum</i>
Criterion 3.4	Compensation of indigenous peoples for the application of their traditional knowledge
Compliance Usklađenost	Not applicable <i>Nije primenljivo</i>

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKERS RIGHTS / ODNOSI SA ZAJEDNICOM I PRAVA RADNIKA	
Criterion 4.1 Employment, training, and other services for local communities Zapošljavanje, obuka i druge usluge lokalnim zajednicama	
Strengths Prednosti	JP published set of guidelines for chain-saw operators. JP je objavilo set uputstava za rukovaoce motornim testerama
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Almost all employees are from local communities.</p> <p>Director of FE is responsible for help/support based on the Regulation on support, donation and grants after recommendation of the steering board and responsible Forest Office opinion.</p> <p>Supports: fuelwood for fee or free to social endangered groups – registered at the Red Cross. They provide local road construction and maintenance; contribution to the maintenance of sacrificial objects and schools.</p> <p>There are defined criteria for working place (qualification, skills, and experience). National Service for Employment is informed if new employee is needed.</p> <p>Report about approved donation (financial, fuelwood, roundwood) to individuals, municipalities and NGOs.</p> <p>Skoro svi zaposleni su iz lokalne zajednice. Sve šumske operacije obavljaju ugovarači nakon javnih tendera.</p> <p>Direktor ŠG je odgovoran za pomoć/podršku zasnovanu na Pravilniku o pomoći, donaciji i poklonu nakon predloga Upravnom odboru i mišljenja odgovornih u ŠG.</p> <p>Podrške: besplatno drvo za ogrev (socijalno ugroženim grupama – registrovanim u Crvenom krstu. Obezbeđuju izgradnju i održavanje lokalnih šumskih puteva; pomažu održavanju verskih objekata i škola.</p> <p>Definisani su kriterijumi za radna mesta (kvalifikacije, stručnost i iskustvo). Nacionaln služba zapošljavanja se obaveštava o potrebi za novim radnicima.</p> <p>Izveštaj o odobrenim donacijama (novčane, ogrev, trupci) pojedincima, lokalnoj zajednici i nevladinim organizacijama.</p> <p>Contractors are selected by public tenders. JP managed the training for chain-saw operators from private companies and prepared the set of guidelines for safety work with a chain saw.</p> <p>Izvođači se biraju putem javnog tendera. JP je organizovalo trening za rukovaoce motornim testerama iz privatnih preduzeća, i pripremio je set uputstava za sigurno rukovanje motornom testerom</p>
Criterion 4.2 Compliance with health and safety regulations Poštovanje propisa koji se odnose na zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnosti na radu	
Strengths Prednosti	<p>There are specialised technicians at headquarter and at each FMU for training and monitoring H&S, PPE, first aid etc. They received specialised training.</p> <p>Postoje obučeni tehničari u direkciji i usvakoj šumskoj upravi za obuku i monitoring u oblasti sigurnosti i zaštite na radu, prve pomoći, korišćenja zaštitne opreme itd. Oni su prošli specijalizovane treninge.</p> <p>The company published set of guidelines for chain saw operators.</p> <p>Preduzeće je objavilo set uputstava za rukovaoce motornim testerama</p>
Weaknesses Nedostaci	<p>Some workers did not used all prescribed PPE during their work in forest (shields, ear protection, life vest); Minor CAR 01 – closed at SA2014;</p> <p>Neki od radnika na radilištima nisu koristili propisanu LZO tokom izvođenja radova (prednji vizir i antifoni, pojasi za spasavanje za putnike i čamdžiju)</p> <p>Injury statistics do not include injuries of contractor workers Minor CAR 02 – closed at SA2014;</p> <p>Evidencija povreda na radu ne uključuje podatke o povredama kod izvođača radova.</p> <p>The maintenance of tools and equipment is not performed with full carefulness in one case. One chain guide-bar at one chainsaw was not timely replaced, and in one case, thin plastic bottles were used for transport of chainsaw fuel in forest. OBS 01 – closed at SA2014;</p> <p>Nije dovoljno pažnje posvećeno održavanju alata i sredstava za rad. Jedan od mačeva na testeru nije u potpuno sigurnom ispravnom stanju i nije bilo pravovremene zamene, i koriste se</p>

	nadekvatne plastične flaše za transport goriva za motornu testeru.
<p>Compliance Usklađenost</p>	<p>JP prepared written risk assessment for all works in forests. H&S statistics are kept for injuries of their employees and contractors (no serious injuries). Procedure for PPE is approved and complies the ILO requirements.</p> <p>Health exam are registered for employees. Lime disease and encephalitis information is available for workers.</p> <p>Donešen je novi zakon o zdravlju i bezbednosti. Imaju 12 meseci za primenu uključujući procenu rizika (Nov 2007). Statistika H&S sadrži podatke o povredama njihovih radnika i ugovarača (nema teških povreda).</p> <p>Lekarski pregled za zaposlene se održava. Obuku ugovarača za Bezbednost na radu izvodi Institut zaštite na radu, Beograd.</p> <p>Informacije o lajmskoj bolesti i encefalitisu su dostupne radnicima.</p> <p>Pravilnik o nabavci, dodeli, korištenju, održavanju i rokovima upotrebe sredstava i opreme lične zaštite i službene odenje, obuče i opreme</p> <p>There are specialised technicians at headquarter and at each FMU for training and monitoring H&S, PPE, first aid etc. They received specialised training.</p> <p>Postoje obučeni tehničari u direkciji i usvakoj šumskoj upravi za obuku i monitoring u oblasti sigurnosti i zaštite na radu, prve pomoći, korišćenja zaštitne opreme itd. Oni su prošli specijalizovane treninge. Postoji Odluka o definisanju, nabavci, trajanju i korišćenju lične zaštitne opreme od 27.12.2006, koja je zasnovana na Zakonu o zdravlju i bezbednosti na radu.</p> <p>Workers (employees and contractors) fulfil requirements for training (licence for chain-saw operator), medical exam, and personal protective equipment. Workers are regularly monitored by foresters. Internal control is unannounced and reports are available. Works audited in forests comply with the code of practise for safe work.</p> <p>Radnici (zaposleni i podugovarači) ispunjavaju zahteve za obukom (licence za rukovaoca motornom testerom), medicinske preglede i korišćenje lične zaštitne opreme. Obuku je obezbedilo JP ili licencirane kompanije. Sistem rada, kompletne prve pomoći i zaštitnu opremu proveravaju tehničari - nedeljni izveštaji. Interna kontrola dolazi nenajavljena i njeni izveštaji su dostupni. Za svaki ugovor sa izvođačima radova u šumi se potpisuje Anex sa zahtevima za zdravlje i bezbednost na radu. Radovi koji se viđeni u šumi, su u skladu sa praksom za bezbedan rad.</p> <p>SA2014: Workers visited at harvest sites, are equipped with and use all prescribed PPE in accordance with requirement of H&S regulations; the monitoring records on use of PPE in previous period are available and there are not noncompliance recorded. For subcontractors, article 9 of the contracts define the obligation of use of PPE. Life vests are purchased in 2013; for all boat operators and in accordance with number of passengers. Minor CAR 01 is closed.</p> <p>Svi radnici na radilištima koja su posećena, imaju i koriste propisanu LZO, u skladu sa zahtevima BZR; zapisi o kontroli radilišta su dostupni i nema zabeleženih. Za podizvođače, članom 9 je definisana obaveza korišćenje LZO. Nabavljeni su prsluci za spasavanje u skaldu sa javnom nabavkom u 2013.Ovaj Zahtev za Korektivnom Merom 01 je zatvoren.</p> <p>SA2014: Injury statistics are updated and include the data for subcontractors: there were no death injuries in 2013; there were not injuries recorded at subcontractor workers – example checked: injury record in ŠG Pančevo. Data on injuries are publicly available at company's web site. Minor CAR 02 is closed.</p> <p>Evidencija povreda na radu je ažurirana i uključuje podatke o povredama izvođača radova ; nije bilo povreda sa smrtnim ishodom u 2013, kod izvođača radova nije bilo povreda – provera evidencija povreda na radu u ŠG Pančevo. Svi podaci o povredam su javno dostupni na web sajtu preduzeća Ovaj Zahtev za Korektivnom Merom je zatvoren.</p> <p>SA2014: Visit to harvest sites - all chain guide-bars are in good condition; new hand canister, in accordance with safety requirements, for transport of oil and fuel for chainsaws are present and used at logging sites. OBS 01 is closed.</p> <p>Poseta radilištima – svi mačevi na testerama su u dobrom stanju i na vreme zamenjeni; novi ručni kanisteri za transport ulja i goriva za motorne testere su nabavljeni i koriste se na radilištima. Observacija je zatvorena</p>
<p>Criterion 4.3</p>	<p>Workers' rights to organise and negotiate with employers Prava radnika za organiziranje i dobrovoljno pregovaranje sa poslodavcima</p>
<p>Strengths Prednosti</p>	
<p>Weaknesses Nedostaci</p>	

Compliance Usklađenost	<p>ILO Conventions 87 and 98 ratified. There is a Trade Union – member of republic organisation Union of forestry and wood-processing Trade Union. Representatives are elected.</p> <p>Workers across trade union can influence on (H&S, protective equipment), wages, take on and lock-out employers, education and advance training, right to walkout ...).</p> <p>The president of trade union participates at Management meetings – once monthly and then informs its members.</p> <p>ILO Konvencija 87 i 98 su potpisane. Postoji Sindikat radnika – Sindikalna organizacija Vojvodinašuma – član je republičke sindikalne organizacije šumarstva i prerade drveta. Predstavnici sindikata se biraju (6 u Odbor Sindikata ŠG i 1 u Republički odbor).</p> <p>Radnici preko sindikata utiču na (bezbednost i zdravlje na radu, zaštitna oprema), na plate, prijem i otpuštanje radnika, obrazovanje i stručno usavršavanje, pravo na štrajk itd.</p> <p>Predsednik sindikalne organizacije učestvuje na sastancima rukovodstva preduzeća koje se održavaju jednom mesečno i o tome informiše Odbor i članove sindikata.</p>
Criterion 4.4 Social impact evaluations and consultation Procene sociološkog uticaja i konsultacija	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Lists of sites important for local communities are prepared and respected.</p> <p>Road construction and maintenance is consulted with municipalities and owners affected (reimbursement calculated and paid). Road construction is adjusted to local conditions and needs. There is free access to forest and forest roads for local people.</p> <p>There are meetings with municipality representatives and co-operation in activities (support local economy – donations, road building and maintenance, sites important to local people). Forest Management Plans are open to public consultation prior to the final approval by the Ministry. List of compartments with planned harvesting operation is available at the beginning of each year.</p> <p>Requests and complains are registered and solved.</p> <p>Lista značajnih lokacija za lokalnu zajednicu je pripremljena u konsultacijama sa Zavodom za zaštitu kulture i kartirana, i poštuje se.</p> <p>Izgradnja i održavanje puteva se obavlja uz konsultacije sa lokalnom zajednicom i vlasnicima zemljišta (obračun naknada i plaćanje). Izgradnja puteva se usaglašava sa lokalnim zahtevima i potrebama.</p> <p>Održavaju se sastanci sa predstavnicima opštine i postoji saradnja u aktivnostima (podrška lokalnoj ekonomiji, donacije, izgradnja i održavanje puteva, lokacije od značaja za lokalno stanovništvo). Planovi gazdovanja šumama su otvoreni za javne konsultacije pre finalnog odobranja od strane Ministarstva. Lista odeljenja sa planovima seče je dostupno na uvid na početku svake godine.</p> <p>Zahtevi i žalbe se evidentiraju i plaćaju.</p> <p>Maps of sites important for local people are available and were checked. Those areas are transformed to harvest projects. Foresters show those sites to workers before works are started. Forester technician is present at the harvesting site the whole time.</p> <p>Mape lokaliteta od značaja za lokalno stanovništvo su dostupne i pregledane su. Postoje u digitalnoj i papirnoj formi. Te površine su uključene u Izvođačke planove. Šumari ukuazuju radnicima na njih, pre početka radova. Šumarski tehničar je prisutan na radilištu čitavo vreme.</p>
Criterion 4.5 Resolution of grievances and settlement of compensation claims Rešavanje žalbi i pravedne nadoknade	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>The General Director (GD) gives out the cases to responsible persons. The Law department solves special cases. Commissions are formed by GD if cases are difficult to solve.</p> <p>They record all complaints and requests in the Register of delivered post. The summary of solved and unsolved cases is reported annually in the Annual Summary Report.</p> <p>Direktor ŠG pojedine slučajeve predaje odgovornim osobama. Pravni sektor rešava posebne</p>

	<p>slučajeve. Ako se slučaj ne može rešiti, direktor formira komisiju.</p> <p>Sve žalbe i zahtevi se evidentiraju u Registar prijemne i poslate pošte (Delovodnik).</p>
<p>PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST / KORISTI OD ŠUME</p>	
<p>Criterion 5.1 Economic viability taking full environmental, social, and operational costs into account Ekonomska održivost vodeći računa o ekološkim, sociološkim i operativnim troškovima</p>	
<p>Strengths Prednosti</p>	
<p>Weaknesses Nedostaci</p>	
<p>Compliance Usklađenost</p>	<p>Financial accounts are available and regularly checked by the Board of Directors and local government. All possible products are used, wood is cross-cut according to the quality. Waste wood is processed to firewood by local people. There are several funds (see 1.2) for making provisions in future financial plans. All possible products are used, wood is cross-cut according to the quality. Waste wood is processed to firewood by local people.</p> <p>Finansijski plan i izveštaj se redovno dostavlja Generalnoj direkciji. Postoji nekoliko fondova (vidi 1.2) za izradu budućeg finansijskog plana.</p> <p>Business plan specifies operational costs, maintenance and investment to infrastructure, machinery and human resources. Basic and Extended Biological Reproduction Funds are used for basic forest reproduction and forest improvement.</p> <p>Poslovni plan navodi Operativne troškove, održavanje i investicije u infrastrukturu i ljudske resurse. Sredstva za Prostu i Proširenu Reprodukciju se koriste za prostu reprodukciju i unapređenje šuma.</p> <p>Hunting and fishing and production of decorative trees and shrubs enlarge the diversification of products portfolio, production produced. Harvest and afforestation is planned a year in advance to calculate future incomes (wood marking and projects writing).</p> <p>Lovstvo, ribolov i proizvodnja dekorativnog drveća i žbunja povećalo broj proizvoda (proširilo lepezu proizvoda). Seča i pošumljavanje su planirani za godinu dana unapred i kalkuliše se budući prihod (doznaka i priprema izvođačkih planova).</p>
<p>Criterion 5.2 Optimal use and local processing of forest products Optimalno korišćenje i lokalna prerada šumskih proizvoda</p>	
<p>Strengths Prednosti</p>	
<p>Weaknesses Nedostaci</p>	
<p>Compliance Usklađenost</p>	<p>Products produced: logs, roundwood (cut and rotary veneer, saw logs I – III), mine wood, posts, pulp wood, fuel wood, hunting for fee, venison, hunting trophy. Secondary products are not utilised yet. Wood price list is approved by government.</p> <p>Ministry states the minimal technical requirements for processors. Criteria for purchaser selection are: regular buyer, regular payments, the highest possible level of processing, export oriented, and the capacity for processing).</p> <p>Proizvodi: trupci, oblo drvo (trupci za furnir i ljuštenje, pilanski trupci I – III), rudno drvo, TT stubovi, celulozno drvo, ogrevno drvo, lovne dozvole, meso divljači, trofeji. Sekundarni šumski proizvodi se još ne iskorišćavaju.</p> <p>Cenovnik odobrava Vlada RS.</p> <p>Ministarstvo utvrđuje minimalne zahteve za prerađivače. Kriterijumi za izbor kupaca su : stalni kupci, redovne platiše, viši stepen prerade, izvezno orijentisani, kapaciteti za preradu.</p> <p>Fuelwood is prepared by local people after harvest – checked and measured by Foresters and receipt is paid at the forest office.</p> <p>Lokalno stanovništvo prikuplja ogrevno drvo nakon seče-ono bude provereno i izmereno od strane šumara koji izdaje potvrdu na osnovu koje se plaća određeni iznos u šumskoj upravi.</p>
<p>Criterion 5.3 Waste minimisation and avoidance of damage to forest resources Minimiziranje otpada i izbegavanje štete na drugim šumskim resursima</p>	
<p>Strengths</p>	

Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Harvesting, skidding and timber extraction is based on long-term FMPs and approved operational Projects for execution.</p> <p>Cutting is done by workers skilled for managing chain-saw. Production of wood assortments is done according to national standards. Trees are cross-cut to assortments and extracted by forest mechanization, forwarders, "half-sides", etc. Animal and gravitation logging is using just on small hilly forest area "Vršački breg". Assortment skidding on land, in flat areas is rarely used.</p> <p>Seča, privlačenje i izvlačenje drveta se zasniva na dugoročnim šumskim osnovama i odobrenim operativnim izvođačkim planovima..</p> <p>Seču stabala vrše obučeni radnici za rad sa motornim testerama. Drvo se kroji na određene sortimente u skladu sa važećim nacionalnim standardima. Privlačenje i izvoz sortimenata do stovarišta se vrši mehanizovano forvarderima, ekipažama i poluprikolicama. Animalno i gravitaciono privlačenje se vrši samo na vrlo ograničenoj površini šuma brdskog područja Vršačkog brega. Privlačenje vučom sortimenata po zemljištu u ravničarskim područjima se vrši samo u izuzetnim slučajevima.</p> <p>Harvested products are graded and utilised optimally. Damages are monitored by Forestry Inspection after forest activities are finished. Forest guards monitors damages. All harvest is supervised by a forest technician responsible for grading, measuring, marking and recording.</p> <p>Posečena stabla se klasiraju i optimalno iskorišćavaju. Oblovina koja je natrula se meri. Štete nastale nakon završetka šumarskih aktivnosti su pod nadzorom Šumarske inspekcije. Štete nadgledaju i šumari.</p> <p>Seča se nadgleda od strane šumarskog tehničara koji je odgovoran za klasiranje, mjerenje, doznaku i bilježenje podataka.</p>
Criterion 5.4	Forest management and the local economy Gazdovanje šumom i lokalna ekonomija
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Hunting is regulation on the Law on Hunting and Regulation as to preparing Hunting management plan. They prepared 10 year Hunting management plan (approved by the Ministry). Cull is calculated according to spring counting in Annual hunting plans. There are closed (fenced) and open hunting areas.</p> <p>People have free access to forest. For fisheries see 5.5.</p> <p>Lov je regulisan Zakonom o lovu i Pravilnikom o izradi lovne osnove. Izrađena je desetogodišnja lovna osnova (odobrena od strane Ministarstva). Odstrel se računa u skladu sa prolećnim brojanjem divljači, prema godišnjim lovnim planovima. Postoje zatvorena(ograđena) i otvorena lovišta.</p> <p>Ljudi imaju slobodan pristup šumi. Za ribarstvo vidi 5.5</p>
Criterion 5.5	Maintenance of the value of forest services and resources Održavanje vrednosti šuma i šumskih i resursa
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>No damage to water bodies was observed. The assortment method and extraction by forwarders do not damage forest resources.</p> <p>Fisheries are leased to organisations by the Ministry for 10 years. Some parts are marked and fishing is not allowed – for fish protection and regeneration.</p> <p>Management Plans are approved by responsible Ministry. Opinions from other responsible organs are required for final approval.</p> <p>Nema šteta na vodotocima koji su viđeni. Sortimentni metod i privlačenje forvarderima ne nanosi štetu šumskim resursima.</p> <p>Vodotoci se koriste za ribarenje. Neki delovi su izdvojeni i tamo nije dozvoljeno ribarenje –</p>

	<p>zaštićeni su i koriste se za obnavljanje ribljeg fonda.</p> <p>Osnove gazdovanja se odobravaju od strane Ministarstva. Za konačno odobrenje traži se mišljenje i drugih odgovornih organa.</p>
Criterion 5.6	Harvest levels Nivoi iskorišćavanja
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Timber production is based on Forest management plans (FMP). Forests are measured during FMP preparation; increment and etat (Allowable cut) for 10 years are calculated. Volume measurement is based on statistical method and measurement in sample plots. Annual management plan and Harvest projects are prepared for each year and compartment with planned forest operations. The whole production is recorded and checked by Forestry inspection.</p> <p>Proizvodnja drvnih proizvoda je bazirana na Šumskim osnovama (ŠO). U pripremi izrade ŠO vrše se merenja u šumi; određuje prirast i etat (dozvoljena seča) za narednih 10 godina. Merenje zapremine se zasniva na statističkim metodama a merenje se vrši na primernim površinama Godišnji planovi gazdovanja i izvođački planovi se pripremaju svake godine i usaglašeni su sa ŠO. Celokupna proizvodnja se registruje i proverava od strane Šumarske inspekcije.</p> <p>FMP and management classes define average sustainable harvest. Harvest projects define particular harvest for compartment. Felled timber is numbered, measured and marked with dye hammer. Harvest is recorded. Harvest projects are checked by the Forestry Inspection office.</p> <p>Posebnom osnovom na nivou gazdinske klase se obezbeđuje održivost proizvodnje, prinosa i prihoda . Izođački plan definiše određenu seču za odelenje. Stabla za obaranje se doznače i mere. Oborena stabla se označe brojem, izmere i označe čekićem. Seča se zapisuje. Izvođački planovi se kontrolišu od strane Šumarske Inspekcije.</p> <p>Hunting is regulated and based on actual game numbers. Fish catch is regulated by legislation and license policy. Free access to forest – mushrooms and berries are collected by people, collection is allowed by legislation.</p> <p>Lovstvo se reguliše i zasniva se na stvarnom broju divljači. Izlov ribe se reguliše zakonima i politikom izdavanja dozvola. Slobodan pristup u šumu - pečurke i plodovi se sakupljaju, sakupljanje je dozvoljeno zakonom.</p>
PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT / UTICAJ NA OKOLINU	
Criterion 6.1	Environmental impacts evaluation Procena uticaja na okoliinu
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>The Procedures for impact assessment of forest activities to environment were prepared. They include the description of possible negative impact to people, forest resources, water, rare flora and fauna, soil, landscape etc. and how to minimise or prevent the negative impact of forest activities. There are following procedures prepared: Procedure for maximum allowed damage during harvest and wood extraction, Procedure for high forest harvest, Procedure for plantation management and Procedure for chemical usage.</p> <p>Internal guideline for EIA of forest activities were prepared for construction and maintenance of roads, harvest activities, afforestation and other activities in forest.</p> <p>Road construction is consulted with municipals. Public roads, power lines, new disposal sites are assessed according to the new Law of EIA. Non-native plants are not used except EA poplars. Buffer zones are maintained along water courses.</p> <p>Forest activities are executed according to the approved Harvest projects. They are checked by the Forestry inspection during operations and after they are finished. Minutes from inspection after harvest are recorded and followed up. Harvest projects include environmental impact assessment (RTE species, water bodies, soil etc).</p> <p>Precudure za procenu uticaja šumarskih aktivnosti na životnu sredinu su napisane. Uključuju opis mogućih negativnih uticaja na ljude, šumske resurse, vodu, retku floru i faunu, tlo, predeo itd, kao i načine na koje se minimizuje ili sprečava negativni uticaj šumarskih aktivnosti.</p>

	<p>Sledeće procedure su napisane: Procedure za maksimalnu dozvoljenu štetu tokom seče i izvlačenja drveta, Procedura za seču u visokim šumama, Procedura za gazdovanje plantažama i Procedura za upotrebu hemikalija.</p> <p>Smernice za procenu uticaja na životnu sredinu aktivnosti koje se izvode u šumi su pripremljene za izgradnju i održavanje puteva, seču i pošumljavanje.</p> <p>Izgradnja puteva je konsultovana sa lokalnom zajednicom. Javni putevi, dalekovodi, nova odlagališta se ocenjuju u skladu sa novim Zakonom o proceni uticaja.</p> <p>Strane vrste se ne koriste izuzev EA topola.</p> <p>Šumarske aktivnosti se sprovode u skladu sa odobrenim Izvođačkim planom. Proveru vrši šumarska inspekcija tokom izvođenja radova i nakon završetka radova. Zapisnicima se nalažu potrebne mere. Prirodno obnavljanje se podržava selektivnim sečama. Plan seča uključuje procenu uticaja (RTE vrste, vodotoke, zemljište ...).</p>
Criterion 6.2	Protection of rare, threatened and endangered species Zaštita retkih, ranjivih i ugroženih vrsta
Strengths Prednosti	Monitoring of nests of white-tail eagle and black stork in SG Sombor (Apatinski rit) Vrši se monitoring gnezda orla belorepana i crne rode u ŠG Sombor (Apatinski rit).
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Hunting is planned and the cull is calculated and approved annually based on the game census provided at the end of March. Current game quantities are lower than projected and so the planned cull is minimised to support increase in game population.</p> <p>The pocket atlas of RTE species was distributed to foresters. RTE species are listed in Harvest projects if present, no damage was observed. There is cooperation with the University, Nature protection Offices and Institute for lowland forestry and environment in several studies and projects.</p> <p>There is 3.9% of the area in strict nature protection and about 62% of the whole area is under some level of nature protection. Protected areas are defined, strict nature reserves and permanent protection forests are without any management, other types according to their purpose.</p> <p>Nests are protected and buffer protection zones are established around nests.</p> <p>Lov je planiran i odstrel se obračunava i godišnje odobrava na osnovu stanja divljači do kraja Marta. Trenutno brojno stanje divljači je niže od definisanog i zato je planirani odstrel minimalan da bi se pomoglo povećanju populacije divljači.</p> <p>Džepni atlas osjetljivih, rijetkih i zaštićenih biljnih vrsta je distribuiran šumarima. Postoji spisak RTE vrsta u Izvođačkom planu, nisu sve štete obrađene.</p> <p>Sarađuju sa Univerzitetom, Zavodom za zaštitu prirode i Institutom za nizijsko šumarstvo i životnu sredinu u nekoliko studija i projekata.</p> <p>3,9% površine je u striktnom režimu zaštite a oko 62% od ukupne površine je pod nekim režimom zaštite. Zaštićene zone su definisane, strogi prirodni rezervati i stalno zaštitne šume su izuzete iz gazdovanja, drugi tipovi u skladu sa njihovom namenom. Zaštićene zone su kartirane i opisane u Osnovama.</p> <p>Gnezda su zaštićena i uspostavljene su zaštitne zone oko gnezda.</p>
Criterion 6.3	Maintenance of ecological functions and values Održavanje ekoloških funkcija i vrednosti
Strengths Prednosti	All fruit and noble species are left standing and intact. Voćkarice i plemenite vrste se ostavljaju
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>There are shelterwood systems and natural regeneration supported by under sowing is used in oak forest, clear-cuts in EA Poplar plantations, willow plantations, Robinia and Pine forests. Natural regeneration of domestic species (white poplar) is supported in flooded areas.</p> <p>Oak rotation is 160 years. Only regular thinnings are made. Mature oak are harvested in several phases to support natural regeneration including removing under-story and soil preparation. Clear-cuts are used for other tree species harvest without soil scarification. High EAP and willow plants are used to survive high floods.</p> <p>There is no natural regeneration of oak or ash in flooded areas although old trees are present –</p>

	<p>grown before dikes were built..</p> <p>Old trees and groups of native tree species are left during harvest for die off. All fruit and noble species are left standing.</p> <p>Primenjuje se sistem oplodnog gazdovanja sa podsejavanjem u hrastovim šumama, čista seča postoji samo u plantažama EA topola, plantaže vrba, bagrema i borova. Podržava se obnavljanje domaćih vrsta (bela topola) u plavnim područjima.</p> <p>Ophodnja za hrast je 160 godina. Samo se sprovode regularne prorede. Zreli hrastovi se seku u nekoliko faza kako bi se podržalo prirodno obnavljanje uključujući uklanjanje pod-sprata i pripremu zemljišta. Čiste seče se primenjuju za seču ostalih vrsta drveća bez oštećenja zemljišta. Visoke EAP i vrbe se koriste za preživljavanje kod visokih voda.</p> <p>Nema prirodnog obnavljanja hrasta i jasena u poplavnim zonama, iako tamo ima starih stabala ovih vrsta, koje su se pojavile pre izgradnje nasipa</p> <p>Ostavljanje pojedinačnih stabala do odumiranja se vrši tokom seče. Ostavljaju se stable vočkarica i plemenitih lišćara.</p>
Criterion 6.4	<p>Protection of representative samples of existing ecosystems Zaštita reprezentativnih uzoraka postojećih ekosistema</p>
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>There is 3.3% of the area in strict nature protection and about 62% of the whole area is under some level of nature protection. Protected areas are defined, strict nature reserves and permanent protection forests are without any management, other types according to their purpose.</p> <p>3,9% površine je u striktnom režimu zaštite a oko 62% od ukupne površine je pod nekim režimom zaštite. Zaštićena područja su identifikovana, u strogim prirodnim rezervatima i permanentno zaštićenim šumama nema nikakvih aktivnosti, u drugim tipovima prema njihovoj nameni.</p> <p>Representative samples are included in the existing network of nature protection areas (from flooded areas to dry sands) and new areas were added in protective forest and buffer zones. Nature protected areas are managed according to the Programs for restoration and development, management of protective forests is defined in the FMPs according to their conditions.</p> <p>Reprezentativni uzorci su uključeni u postojeću mrežu zaštićenih prirodnih dobara (od plavnih područja do suvih peskova) a nova područja zaštite su dodata u zaštitne šuma i bafer zone. Gazdovanje zaštićenih prirodnih dobara se vrši u skladu sa Programima za restauraciju, razvoj, a gazdovanje zaštitnim šumama je definisano u planovima gazdovanja u zavisnosti od njihovog stanja.</p>
Criterion 6.5	<p>Protection against damage to soils, residual forest and water resources during operations Zaštita od oštećenja na zemljištu, ostatku šume i vodnim resursima tokom izvođenja operacija</p>
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	<p>Buffer zone is not in one case completely preserved; planting and maintenance of buffer zone is planned at this compartment through corresponding Harvest Project, and the work is still ongoing. The observation of this buffer zone was therefore not applicable, during this visit, and the management of buffer zone is not on the level of best regional practices. OBS 02 – Closed at SA2014;</p> <p>Bafer zona u jednom slučaju nije u potpunosti obezbeđena; planirano je podizanje bafer zone vrba u izvođačkom projektu; radovi su u toku i nije bilo moguće proveriti kompletiranje bafer zone tokom ovog nadzora. Upravljanje i zaštita postojećih bafer zona nije na nivou najbolje prakse i iskustava iz regiona.</p>
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Procedures are written for all operations, Harvest projects are used, projects for constructions are prepared</p> <p>They prepared procedure defining minimal and maximal damage during harvest, skidding and timber extraction. Damage to soil is defined during skidding along skidding and extraction roads.</p>

	<p>Forest infrastructure checked is not threatening water, erosion or specific sites. Forest workers had absorbing materials present in tractors. They use bio-degradable oil for chain lubrication.</p> <p>Pripremljena je procedura za definisanje minimalnih i maksimalnih šteta tokom seče, privlačenja i izvlačenja drveta. Štete na zemljištu su definisane tokom privlačenja i za traktorske vlake.</p> <p>Proverena šumska infrastruktura neje pretnja vodotocima, eroziji ili specifičnim predelima. Šumski radnici imaju u traktorima absorbujuće materijale. U upotrebi je biorazgradljivo ulje za podmazivanje testera.</p> <p>The procedure was prepared for buffer zones along water courses, public roads and settlements defining the width of the buffer zone according to the importance. Buffer zones were checked at forest and they were left intact.</p> <p>Pripremljene su procedure (br. Nr 2317/13-1 od 23.10.2007= za bafer zone pored vodotokova, javnih puteva i naselja kojom se definiše širina bafer zone u skladu sa značajem. Postojanje bafer zona je provereno u šumi, i one postoje.</p> <p>SA2014: Buffer zones of forests are maintained and re-established where they did not exist. Forests along the Tamiš river at SG Pančevo were observed from boat and by foot at river island. This OBS 02 is closed.</p> <p>Bafer zone su uspostavljene gde ranije nisu postojale. Bafer zone na Tamišu u ŠG Pančevo, posmatrano sa čamca i rečnog ostrva. Observacija 02 je zatvorena</p>
<p>Criterion 6.6 Chemical pest management Upravljanje hemijskim pesticidima</p>	
<p>Strengths Prednosti</p>	
<p>Weaknesses Nedostaci</p>	<p>Clear measurable targets for long term chemical use with reduction as the objective is not defined in the strategy for pesticide use. Minor CAR 03 – Closed at SA2014.</p> <p>Jasno merljivi ciljevi, sa smanjenjem kao ciljem, za dugoročnu upotrebu hemijskih sredstava nisu definisani u strategiji korišćenja pesticida</p>
<p>Compliance Uskladenost</p>	<p>List of prohibited chemicals is available and active ingredients are analysed for chemicals used. Safety data sheets are kept at nursery.</p> <p>They stopped using prohibited chemicals and cooperate with the Institute for lowland forestry and environment to find alternatives. Chemicals are used only in nurseries and young poplar stands and they are recorded in the Nursery book (date, time, chemical, person, device and pest). They use pest diagnostic forecast service. The Institute for lowland forestry and environment from Novi Sad makes health checks in nursery twice a year.</p> <p>Pesticides application is provided by trained contractors.</p> <p>Lista zabranjenih hemikalija je dostupna i aktivne supstance hemikalija su analizirane. Podaci o bezbednosti se čuvaju u rasadniku.</p> <p>Ne koriste se hemijska sredstva, osim feromoni za potkornjake. Hemikalije se koriste samo u rasadniku i mladim zasadima topole, postoje zapisi u Knjizi rasadnika (datum, vreme, hemikalija, odgovorna osoba, aparatura i štetočina). Koriste IDP službu. Institut za nizijsko šumarstvo i životnu sredinu iz Novog Sada vrši zdravstveni pregled rasadnika dva puta godišnje.</p> <p>Pesticide primenjuju obučene osobe pod ugovorom.</p> <p>SA2014: There is the Strategy for pesticide usage from 6.2.2014 nr 885/2; section rationalisation of pesticide usage, decreasing pesticide usage by 5% within the certificate period looking for alternatives, using mechanical or biological means if possible; This Minor CAR 03 is closed.</p> <p>Definisana je Strategija korišćenja pesticida, datum 6. februar 2014, br. 885/2; definisan je cilj smanjenja korišćenja pesticida za 5% u vremenu trajanja sertifikata, uz traženje alternativnih načina, korišćenjem mehaničkih ili bioloških sredstava, gde je moguće. Ovaj Zahtev za Korektivnom Merom je zatvoren.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.7 Use and disposal of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes Upotreba i odlaganje hemijskih sredstava, kontejnera, tečnog i čvrstog neorganskog otpada</p>	
<p>Strengths Prednosti</p>	
<p>Weaknesses Nedostaci</p>	<p>Storage of used oil was not in compliance with legal procedures at one place. Full barrels were not stored in a regulated place. Minor CAR 04 – Closed at SA2014.</p>

	Skladištenje korišćenog ulja nije u saglasnosti sa zahtevima. Puna burad nisu uskladištena na kontrolisanom mestu.
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>There is no waste left after forest operations. They remove waste brought by floods during reforestation. The company established temporary waste collection sites in forest. Waste is collected by public service and fees are paid.</p> <p>Ne ostaje otpad nakon šumskih aktivnosti. U saradnji sa lokalnim opštinama, lovačlim organizacijama i školama odstranjena su stara bespravna odlagališta otpada i postavljene table za zabranu odlaganja otpada. Firma je odredila privremena odlagališta otpada. Otpad odvozi javni komunalni servis i to se plaća.</p> <p>SA2014: The storage places for used oil barrels are renovated at the level of company in each of the 4 forest estates. The visit to machinery park and workshop in ŠG Pančevo, shows that all the storage of used oil barrels and complete handling of hazardous material is in compliance with ILO Guide. Procedure nr. 2317/8-2 is implemented. Minor CAR 04 is closed.</p> <p>Izvršeno je renoviranje i preuređenje načina skladištenja praznih bačvi za ulje na nivou preduzeća, u sva 4 ŠG. Poseta mašinskom parku u ŠG Pnačevo – skladištenje bačvi za ulje i upravljanje opasnim materijama je u skladu sa ILO Smernicama. Procedura 2317/8-2 je implementirana. Zahtev za Korektivnom Merom 04 je zatvoren</p>
Criterion 6.8	Use of biological control agents and genetically modified organisms Upotreba bioloških mera borbe i genetski modifikovanih organizama
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>The use of biological control agents is controlled and monitored. They are used instead of pesticides to control specific forest insect pests. No genetically modified species are used.</p> <p>D-stop (forey) protiv gubara (koristi se samo za kontrolu gradacije jednom u više godina). Genetički modifikovane vrste se ne koriste.</p>
Criterion 6.9	The use of exotic species Upotreba stranih vrsta
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Not using except EA poplars – see principle 10. There is Certis occidentalis and Robinia pseudoaccacia natural regeneration in dry sand soils. Robinia is supported for firewood production and honey production.</p> <p>Ne koriste, izuzev EA topola – vidi princip 10; Postoji prirodno obnavljanje Certis occidentalis and Robinia pseudoaccacia na suvim peščanim staništima. Podržava se bagrem radi korišćenja kao ogrevno drvo.</p>
Criterion 6.10	Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses Konverzija u plantaže ili nešumsko zemljište
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Forest conversion is not allowed and not used (except situation approved by the Law). Old trees and groups of native tree species were left in sites where they can survive changed conditions. During the audit only the species change of autochthonous white willow plantation by EA poplars was found after changed natural conditions. The area of such change is minimal.</p> <p>Konverzija šuma nije dopuštena i ne vrši se (sem u slučaju predviđenim zakonom); Stara stabla i grupe domaćih vrsta su ostavljene na staništima gde mogu da prežive promenjene uslove). Tokom ocene ustanovljena je samo zamena plantaže autohtone bele vrbe sa EA topolama, usled promenjenih prirodnih uslova. Površina sa ovakvom promenom je minimalna</p>

PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLAN / ŠUMSKA OSNOVA (PLAN GAZDOVANJA)	
Criterion 7.1 Management plan requirements <i>Zahtevi plana gazdovanja</i>	
Strengths <i>Prednosti</i>	
Weaknesses <i>Nedostaci</i>	
Compliance <i>Usklađenost</i>	<p>Forest Management Plan is prepared for the whole area for period 2004 to 2013. FMP consists of General description, Summary tables (management classes), Inventory data for each compartment and Maps.</p> <p>Rate of harvest is defined including operational techniques and species selection. Harvest projects are prepared for every compartment if harvested volume is higher than 100m³. Projects are approved and checked by Forestry Inspection.</p> <p>Management classes include inventory summary, increments, harvest rate, harvest system etc. Silviculture techniques, harvesting methods and tree species selection are defined for each management class. FMP were consulted with Nature protection Administration. Protected and special areas are defined in FMP.</p> <p>General description includes natural condition status, land use and ownership status, analysis of previous management activities, future management plans and overall economic assessment.</p> <p><i>Gazdinske klase uključuju sažetak inventure, prirast, intezitet seče, sisteme seče itd. Za svaku gazdinsku klasu je definisana uzgojna tehnika, sistem seča i način odabira stabala.</i></p> <p><i>Opšti opis uključuje status prirodnih uslova, korišćenje zemljišta i vlasništvo, analizu prethodnog gazdovanja, šumske planove za naredni period i opštu ekonomsku procenu.</i></p> <p><i>Izvođački planovi se izrađuju za svako odeljenje kojem je sečiva zapremina veća od 100m³. Planovi se proveravaju i odobravaju od strane Šumarske Inspekcije.</i></p> <p>Forest growth and dynamics are monitored by regular inventory during FMP renewal.</p> <p>Hunting is planned and the cull is calculated and approved annually based on the game census provided at the end of March. Current game quantities are lower than projected and so the planned cull is minimised to support increase of game population.</p> <p>Maps are based on army topographic maps and cadastral maps. Maps are also in electronic version.</p> <p><i>Opšta šumska osnova je izrađena za celokupno područje za period od 2004. do 2013. godina. OŠO sadrže opšti opis, sažete tabele (gazdinske klase), podatke o inventuri za svaki odeljenje i karte.</i></p> <p><i>Rast i razvoj šuma se nadzire redovnim inventurama/taksacijama prilikom revizije šumskih osnova.</i></p> <p><i>Gazdinske klase: Visoke šume (oplodni ili grupimično-postepeni sistem gazdovanja); Izdanačke šume (rekonstrukcija čistim sečama ili negom); zaštitne šume (ekstremne lokacije – sanitarna seča).</i></p> <p><i>Lov se planira i odstrel se računa i odobrava godišnje na osnovu brojanja koji se obezbeđuje krajem marta.</i></p>
Criterion 7.2 Management plan revision <i>Revizija plana gazdovanja</i>	
Strengths <i>Prednosti</i>	<p>All Forest management plans (FMP – opšta i posebna osnova) are publicly available at the company web pages.</p> <p><i>Sve planovi gazdovanja (opšta i posebna osnova) su javno dostupni na sajtu preduzeća.</i></p>
Weaknesses <i>Nedostaci</i>	
Compliance <i>Usklađenost</i>	<p>FMP is regularly renewed in 10-year period. Only companies with Government Licence can prepare FMP. FMPs are approved by Ministry.</p> <p>Inventories are based on statistical methods and form the basement for FMP data. Assessment of previous management period is included in FMP.</p> <p><i>Redovna revizija Šumskih osnova se radi svakih deset godina. Samo Šumarski Inženjeri sa Stručnim ispitom mogu izrađivati ŠO. Šumsk osnove se odobravaju od strane Ministarstva.</i></p> <p><i>Taksacija se zasniva na statističkim metodama te se tako formira osnov za podatke šumskih osnova. Procena prethodnog gazdovanja je uključena u šumske osnove.</i></p>

Criterion 7.3 Training and supervision of forest workers Obuka i nadzor šumskih radnika	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Staffs receive regular H&S and fire protection training, and other specific training according to their duties (accountant, internal control, personnel department etc). Education, practise and skills are defined for each working position and people are chosen for those positions. Staffs have mostly forestry university education.</p> <p>Forestry activities are supervised by forest technician and forest engineers from local Forest offices.</p> <p>Zaposleni dobijaju redovnu obuku o bezbednosti na radu i protivpožarnu obuku, kao i druge posebne obuke u skladu sa dužnostima (računovodstvo, interna kontrola, kadrovsko odelenje itd). Obrazovanje, praksa i veštine se definišu za svako radno mesto i zapošljavanje i raspoređivanje radnika je u skladu sa tim. Zaposleni većinom imaju fakultetsko šumarsko obrazovanje</p> <p>Šumarske aktivnosti nadgledaju šumarski tehničari i šumarski inženjeri iz Šumskih uprava.</p>
Criterion 7.4 Public availability of the management plan elements Javna dostupnost elemenata plana gazdovanja	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>The annual report is being prepared for each business year, and publicly available including comparison of planned and realised activities: basic (forest regeneration) and extended (afforestation) reproduction; pest control and forest protection; tree marking for harvest projects; FMP renewal; wood harvest, skidding and sale; seed and plant production; technical professional guidance for private forests. All elements listed in C7.1 are available.</p> <p>Godišnji izveštaji se pripremaju i javno su dostupni, uključuje prikaz planiranih i realizovanih aktivnosti: prosta i proširena reprodukcija; kontrola štetočina i zaštita šuma; doznaka za plan seča, revizija/izrada osnova; seča, izvlačenje i prodaja; proizvodnja semena i sadnica; stručni poslovi u privatnim šumama; ribarstvo; lov; ekonomska analiza i investicije itd.</p>
PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION / MONITORING I PROCENA	
Criterion 8.1 Frequency, intensity and consistency of monitoring Učestalost, intenzitet i doslednost monitoringa	
Strengths Prednosti	<p>Nests of rare birds are identified and regularly monitored. Foresters provide regular reports from nest monitoring.</p> <p>Gnezda retkih ptica su identifikovana i redovno se prati stanje. Preduzeće priprema redovne izveštaje praćenja gnezda</p>
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Forest guards monitor all activities in forest including staff activities and other person's activities – illegal activities (land acquisition, harvest, collection, waste disposal), forest activities (harvest, extraction, skidding, timber transport, damages to forest resources), forest conditions (pest abundance). Forestry Inspection makes regularly random inspection to harvest activities. Forest phytosociology types are mapped and monitored during FMP renewal.</p> <p>Foresters identify and monitor fauna and flora.</p> <p>Šumari nadziru sve aktivnosti u šumi uključujući aktivnosti osoblja i drugih osoba-bespravne aktivnosti (uzurpacije, seča, prikupljanje, odlaganje otpada), šumske aktivnosti (seča, izvlačenje, privlačenje, transport, štete šumskim resursima), stanje šuma (prisustvo štetnika). Šumarska inspekcija redovno čini nasumične inspekcije prilikom aktivnosti seče. Šumski tipovi su kartirani i praćeni tokom revizije osnove.</p> <p>Šumari su počeli identifikaciju i monitoring faune i flore.</p> <p>There is the Regulation on Internal Control. Recors of monitoring are available and evaluated.</p> <p>Postoji pravilnik o Internoj Kontrolji. Šumari upisuju u dnevnik svakodnevne aktivnosti.</p>

	Bespravne aktivnosti se prijavljuju.
Criterion 8.2	Research and data collection for monitoring Istraživanje i sakupljanje podataka za monitoring
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Forestry Inspection checks compartments when forestry activities are finished and writes any further request to correct the situation. Forest is monitored in 10-year period by FMP renewal including statistical methods for forest inventory and changes in forest vegetation classes which are used for consequent planning. Daily monitoring brings data on pest control, illegal activities and forestry activities.</p> <p>Fauna is monitored during hunting game census in March. All game culled or found dead are summarised and analysed.</p> <p>Po završetku šumskih aktivnosti šumarska inspekcija proverava odelenja i pravi zapisnik sa zahtevima u cilju popravljavanja stanja. Šume se prate u periodu od 10 godina kroz obnavljanje osnova gazdovanja, koje uključuju i statističke metode inventure šuma promene u vegetaciji koje se koriste za konsekventno planiranje. Dnevni monitoring daje podatke o kontroli štetočina, ilegalnim aktivnostima i šumarskim aktivnostima.</p> <p>Monitoring životinjskog sveta se prati preko brojanja divljači u martu. Odstreljena i uginula divljač se sumira i analizira.</p> <p>From approved Annual Plan the Project for execution is prepared and approved by the Forestry Inspection and registered in the Book of harvest (register of all projects). Responsible person for execution is appointed and harvest is checked by the Internal control and responsible person for verification and technical acceptance is recorded by the Forestry inspection.</p> <p>Na osnovu odobrenog godišnjeg plana priprema se Izvedbeni Projekat koji se odobrava od strane Šumarske Inspekcije, te se upisuje u Knjigu sječe (Registar svih projekata). Imenuje se odgovorna osoba za izvedbu a sječa se provjerava od strane interne kontrole. Odgovorna osoba za verificiranje i tehnički prijem je upisana od strane Šumarske inspekcije.</p>
Criterion 8.3	Chain of custody Lanac nadzora
Strengths Prednosti	<p>The whole area is certified, they use strong system of marking and recording of timber harvest. Timber from private forest (non-certified) is not bought.</p> <p>Ukupna površina je sertifikovana, u upotrebi je pouzdan sistem obeležavanja i evidentiranja seča. Drvo iz privatnih šuma (nije sertifikovano) i ne vrši se otkup.</p>
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Trees for felling are measured and marked before the felling. Harvest projects are prepared by the forest enterprise and approved by the Forestry Inspection.</p> <p>Logs are measured, marked and recorded after felling by technician in a Mensuration book per day and compartment – also salary calculation for workers.</p> <p>At forest road the registered Shipping list is filled in (order number/payment, forest hammer code, place of storage, date&time of loading, place of delivery, date of issue, log descriptions - number, length, diameter, volume, class and signatures).</p> <p>Registered dye hammers are used for tree and log marking. They use different dye hammers for each processing stage. Roundwood is marked by numbered coloured labels. Records of sales are available and well kept.</p> <p>They use correct FSC claim and certification code on invoices and delivery notes. The use of FSC logo was approved and is correctly used.</p> <p>Vrši se doznaka i merenje stabala pre obaranja. Izvođački plan izrađuje preduzeće i odobrava od strane Šumarske Inspekcije.</p> <p>Trupci su izmereni, označeni i zapisani nakon obaranja od strane tehničara u knjigu prijema (broj, vrsta drveća, klasa, dužina, prečnik, zapremina, datum, odelenje, vozač traktora) na dnevnoj bazi i za svaki odelenje-kao i dnevni učinak radnika.</p> <p>Pored šumskog puta popunjava se registrovana Otpremnica (sadrži broj narudžbe/isplate, oznaku i boju čekića, mesto skladištenja, datum i vreme utovara, mesto isporuke, rok važnosti, potpisi šumara i kupca, opis trupca-broj, dužina, prečnik, zapremina, klasa kao i potpis šumara i</p>

	kupca). Postoje 4 kopije (jedna za kupca, dve za finansijski sektor i jedna ostaje u knjizi). Koriste se registrovani čekići za doznaku i žigosanje. Koriste se posebni čekići za svaki proces. Trupci su obeleženi brojem određene boje.
Criterion 8.4	Incorporation of monitoring results into the management plan Uključivanje rezultata monitoringa u plan gazdovanja
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	Detail evaluation of previous management period is included in FMP. Annual summary includes summaries and analyses of performed monitoring programs and are used for future planning. Reports from Internal control and Forestry Inspection are used for corrective actions and improvement of current performance. Detaljno vrednovanje prethodnog gazdovanja je uključeno u ŠO. Godišnji sažetak plana poslovanja sadrži sažetke i analize izvršenog monitoringa i isti se koriste za buduće planiranje. Izveštaji Interne kontrole i Šumarske Inspekcije se koriste za korektivne mere i unapređenje tekućih aktivnosti.
Criterion 8.5	Publicly available summary of monitoring Javno dostupan sažetak rezultata monitoringa
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	Annual summary is prepared and submitted for revision and approval to the Board of directors. The report is available on web pages. In section 1.2.6 there is summarised the protection of nature and environment in 2006. Details are included in the section of FSC certication on internet. Godišnji sažetak je pripremljen i poslat na reviziju i odobrenje u direkciju JP. Izveštaj je dostupan na web strani preduzeća U odeljku 1.2.6 sumarni pregled zaštite prirode i životne sredine u 2006. Detalji uključuju sekciju o FSC sertifikaciji.
PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS / ŠUME VISOKE VREDNOSTI OČUVANJA	
Criterion 9.1	Evaluation to determine high conservation value attributes Procena postojanja atributa karakterističnih za šume visoke vrednosti očuvanja
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	There are 6 categories of HCVF identified with total area of 8522 ha covering 23% of all forests. HCV attributes and their management system were defined in FMP. The management is defined from natural process (no human activities – Strict Nature Reservation – 3.9% of total area), sanitary felling and pest control to normal management adapted to specific purpose. Identifikovano je 9 kategorija HCVF na ukupnoj površini od 8522ha, tj. 23% ukupne površine pod šumama. HCV atributi i upravljanje njima je definisano u Osnovama. Definisano je upravljanje prirodnim procesima (bez ljudskih aktivnosti – Strogi prirodni rezervati), u redovnom gazdovanju vrše se sanitarne seče i kontrola štetočina gde je to potrebno.
Criterion 9.2	Consultation process Proces konsultacija
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance	Identified HCV attributes are defined in FMP and consulted with respective bodies (Nature

Usklađenost	Conservation, Water management, municipalities). FMP is approved by Ministry. There is consultation with municipality during FMP renewal. Identifikovani HCV atributi su definisani u Šumskim osnovama i konsultovani sa odgovarajućim telima (Zaštita prirode, Upravljanje vodama, lokalne zajednice). Šumske osnove odobrava Ministarstvo.
Criterion 9.3	Measures to maintain and enhance high conservation value attributes Mere za održavanje i poboljšavanje atributa karakterističnih za šume visoke vrednosti očuvanja
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	HCV attributes and their management system were defined in FMP. The management is defined from natural process (no human activities – Strict Nature Reservation – 3.9% of total area), sanitary felling and pest control to normal management adapted to specific purpose. HCV atributi i upravljanje njima je definisano u Osnovama. Definisano je upravljanje prirodnim procesima (bez ljudskih aktivnosti – Strogi prirodni rezervati), u redovnom gazdovanju vrše se sanitarne seče i kontrola štetočina gde je to potrebno
Criterion 9.4	Monitoring to assess effectiveness Monitoring radi procene efektivnosti
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	Records of monitoring are not kept for all identified HCV forests (identified HCV forests outside nature protection areas); Minor Car 05 – Closed at SA2014 Ne čuvaju se podaci o monitoringu za sve identifikovane HCV šume (identifikovane HCV šume izvan zaštićenih područja)
Compliance Usklađenost	Complete survey is made during FMP renewal including forest types (original vegetation), forest resources, forest inventory and the results are reviewed and approved by the Ministry. Monitoring of game, forest health conditions and pest control is performed annually. Harvest is usually performed only once in ten-year period and monitored at that time. Kompletan pregled je izrađen tokom revizije šumske osnove uključujući tipove šuma (prirodna vegetacija), šumski resursi, inventura šuma i analizirani i odobreni od ministarstva. Monitoring divljači, zdravstveno stanje i kontrola štetočina se radi svake godine. Seče se obično rade jednom u deset godina i tada se vrši monitoring. The company cooperates with the Institute for lowland forestry and environment and nature conservation administration (several studies) to implement research developments. Preduzeće saraduje sa Institutom za nizijsko šumarstvo i životnu sredinu i Zavodom za zaštitu prirode (više studija) na implementaciji razvojnih istraživanja. SA2014: Records of monitoring are kept for all HCVF, including the compartments outside the protected areas – example. GJ “Vršački Breg”, comp 131a, record 02-10/1-1/07 from 15 Jan 2014. Monitoring log frames are updated for including records of monitoring in all HCVF categories – example. Monitoring log frame in Forest Office Banatski Karlovac/Vršac. Minor CAR 05 is closed. Vode se službene beleške monitoringa svih HCVF -primer GJ “Vršački Breg”, odelj 131a, sl. beleška 02-10/1-1/07 od 15 Jan 2014. Monitoring planovi su ažurirani i uključuju zapise o praćenju svih HCVF – Monitoring LogFrame u ŠU Banatski Karlovac> Ovaj Zahtev za Korektivnom Merom je zatvoren
PRINCIPLE 10: PLANTATIONS / PLANTAŽE	
Criterion 10.1	Statement of objectives in the management plan Ciljevi u šumskoj osnovi
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	FMP – maximal production of technical wood for the area with defined measures and guidelines for objectives realisation

	<p>Objectives: durability and max increment, max production, multifunction forests, pest control. Šumska osnova – maksimalna proizvodnja drveta. Ciljevi: trajan i maksimalan prirast, maksimalna proizvodnja, multifunkcionalne šume</p>
Criterion 10.2 Plantation design and layout Planiranje i raspored plantaža	
Strengths Prednosti	<p>Old trees for die off are left; fruit and noble tree species are protected. Stara drveća se ostavljaju do odumiranja; voćkarice i plemenite vrste se čuvaju.</p>
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Belts of autochthon species are left. Existing and climax vegetation types are identified and mapped during FMP renewal. Variation of age classes is used. Rotation varies in compartments. Natural vegetation occurs and is accepted within these plantations. Large forest compartments are harvested in smaller blocks to support better age distribution and resistance. Postojeća autochthon vegetacije identifikovana i kartirana tokom obnove šumskih osnova. Postoji varijabilnost starosnih klasa. Ophodnja se razlikuje po odelenjima. Prirodna vegetacija se pojavljuje i ostavlja se unutar plantaža, velika odelenja se seku u više malih blokova kako bi se podržala bolja dobná struktura i optornost.</p>
Criterion 10.3 Diversity in composition Diverzitet u sastavu	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>They use I-214 and Panonia Poplar clones, large blocks are harvested in smaller blocks. Long-term management provides diversity in age and clone structure. Koriste I-214 i Panonija klonove topola, Velike površine se seku u više navrata. Dugoročno planiranje obezbeđuje starosni diverzitet i strukturu klonova.</p>
Criterion 10.4 Species selection Izbor vrsta	
Strengths Prednosti	<p>Cooperation with the Institute for lowland forestry and environment Saradnja sa institutom za nizijsko šumarstvo i životnu sredinu</p>
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	
Criterion 10.5 Restoration of natural forest Obnavljanje prirodnih šuma	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>There are 3.9% of the area in strict nature protection and about 62% of the area is under some level of protection 3.9% površine je u striktnom režimu zaštite a oko 62% površine je u nekom od režima zaštite.</p>
Criterion 10.6 Impacts on soil and water Uticaji na zemljište i vode	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Management classes define forest and soil types; they are regularly mapped during FMP renewal. Stumps are not removed. Changes in conditions (sand sedimentation and changed water conditions in flooded areas) are consulted with the Institute for lowland forestry and environment. Soil reclamation is performed according to suggestions and guidelines of the Institute for lowland forestry and environment. All water courses and resources are mapped.</p>

	Gazdinske klase su definisane na osnovu tipa šume i tipa zemljišta. Panjevi nisu uklonjeni Promenjeni uslovi (taloženje peska i promena režima vlaženja u plavnim područjima) su konsultovani Institutom.. Na preporuke i po uputstvima Instituta za nizijsko šumarstvo i životnu sredinu se vrši rekultivacija zemljišta. Svi vodni tokovi i stajaće vode su ucrtani na šumske karte.
Criterion 10.7	Pests and diseases Štetočine i bolesti
Strengths Prednosti	There is video control to prevent and control forest fire in some areas (Deliblatske pescare) Postoji video nadzor u cilju sprečavanja i kontrole nastanka šumskih požara u nekim oblastima (Deliblatska peščara)
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	Pest and disease are monitored. There are preventive measures in nurseries and forests – monitoring of Listera, fungi in nurseries. There is no fire risk. There is regular cooperation with scientific institutions to control pests and diseases. There is fire protection plan for all forests in the area including regular staff training. Postoji monitoring štetočina i bolesti. Primenjuju se preventivne mere u rasadnicima i šumi – monitoring Listera, gljiva u rasadnicima. Nema rizika od požara. Redovna saradnja sa naučnim institucijama u kontroli štetočina. Protiv požarni plan za celo područje uključujući protiv požaranu obuku za zaposlene.
Criterion 10.8	Monitoring of impacts, species testing and tenure rights Monitoring uticaja, testiranje vrsta i pravo korišćenja
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	No significant changes in use. There is long-term forest management managed by FMP. Changes are consulted with respective institutions; Nema značajnih promena u korišćenju. Postoje dugoročni planovi gazdovanja. Sve promene se konsultuju sa nadležnim institucijama.
Criterion 10.9	Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 Plantaže podignute konverzijom prirodnih šuma nakon novembra 1994
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	No conversion after November 1994. Nema konverzije nakon novembra 1994. Godine There is the Program of transformation of plantation to autochthonous species from Jan.2010 in cooperation with IfNP; Dynamics of transformation is agreed and implemented; poplars are harvested and willows and white poplar are planted. Program konverzije plantaža u vrste sa autohtonim vrstama od januara 2010 u saradnji sa Institutom za Nizijsko šumarstvo. Usaglašena je i implementirana dinamika konverzije; izvršena je seča topola i sadnja vrba i bele topole

9. CERTIFICATION DECISION / ODLUKA O SERTIFIKACIJI

SGS considers that JP „Vojvodinašume“, Petrovaradin's forest management of forests can be certified as:

- i. There are no outstanding Major Corrective Action Requests

- ii. The outstanding Minor Corrective Action Requests do not preclude certification, but SG JP „Vojvodinašume“, Petrovaradin is required to take the agreed actions before next surveillance visit. These will be verified by SGS QUALIFOR at the first surveillance to be carried out about 12 months from the date of the issuance of the certificate. If satisfactory actions have been taken, the CARs will be ‘closed out’; otherwise, Minor CARs will be raised to Major CARs.
- iii. The management system, if implemented as described, is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard(s) are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation;
- iv. The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.

SGS smatra da se gazdovanje šumama JP „Vojvodinašume“, Petrovaradin može sertifikovati jer:

- i. Nema otvorenih zahteva za Velikim korektivnim merama (Major CAR).
- ii. Zahtevi za malim korektivnim merama (Minor CAR) ne sprečavaju certifikaciju, ali se od JP „Vojvodinašume“, Petrovaradin zahteva da izvrše dogovorene mere pre nadzor. Ove mere će biti proverene od strane SGS QUALIFOR-a prilikom prvog nadzora koja će biti oko 12 meseci nakon izdavanja sertifikata. Ako su mere zadovoljavajuće, zahtevi za korektivnim merama će biti ‘zaključeni’ odnosno smatrani rešenim; u protivnom, Mali zahtevi za korektivnim merama će biti preimenovani u Velike zahteve za korektivnim merama (Major CAR).
- iii. Sistem gazdovanja, u slučaju da se implementira kako je i opisano, može osigurati da se svi zahtevi primenljivih standarda ostvare na čitavom šumskom području obuhvaćenim područjem provere ;
- iv. Vlasnik sertifikata je demonstrirao, osim propisanih zahteva za korektivne mera, da se opisani sistem gazdovanja primenjuje konzistentno na celom šumskom području obuhvaćenim proverom.

10. MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION / ODRŽAVANJE SERTIFIKATA

During the surveillance evaluation, it is assessed if there is continuing compliance with the requirements of the Qualifor Programme. Any areas of non-conformance with the QUALIFOR Programme are raised as one of two types of Corrective Action Request (CAR):

- .01 Major CARs - which must be addressed and closed out urgently with an agreed short time frame since the organisation is already a QUALIFOR certified organisation. Failure to close out within the agreed time frame can lead to suspension of the certificate.
- .02 Minor CARs - which must be addressed within an agreed time frame, and will normally be checked at the next surveillance visit

The full record of CARs raised over the certification period is listed under section 11 below.

The table below provides a progressive summary of findings for each surveillance. A complete record of observations demonstrating compliance or non-compliance with each criterion of the Forest Stewardship Standard is contained in a separate document that does not form part of the public summary.

U toku provere obaviće se procena kontinuiteta usklađenosti sa zahtevima QUALIFOR Programme-a. Bilo koje područje neusklađenosti sa zahtevima predviđenih QUALIFOR Programme-om će se uvrstiti u jedan od dva tipa Zahteva za korektivnim merama :

.01 Velike neusklađenosti (Major CAR) – moraju se razmotriti i « zaključiti » odnosno rešiti hitno u dogovorenom kratkom vremenskom intervalu s obzirom da je preduzeće već sertifikovano od strane QUALIFOR-a. Ne izvršenje u određenom vremenskom roku može dovesti do oduzimanja sertifikata.

.02 Male neusklađenosti (Minor CAR) – moraju se rešiti u određenom vremenskom periodu, i biće provereni prilikom sledeće nadzorne posete.

Kompletan zapisnik Zahteva za korektivnim merama se nalazi u delu 11.

Naredna tabela prikazuje progresivni sažetak saznanja za svaku nadzornu proveru. Kompletan spisak primedbi koje se odnose na poštovanje ili ne poštovanje kriterijuma FSC-a se nalaze u odvojenom dokumentu koji nije deo javnog izveštaja.

MAIN EVALUATION	
Issues that were hard to assess / Pitanja koja je bilo teško razmotriti:	Active works were checked during the visit including document review and stakeholder consultation. No issues were hard to assess.
Number of CARs closed Broj zatvorenih CAR-s:	3 Minor CARs from the previous evaluation period were closed.
Nr of CARs remaining open / Br. Neusaglašenosti koje ostaju otvorene	None
Number of CARs raised Nove Neusaglašenosti:	No New Major CARs and 5 (five) Minor CARs were raised.
SURVEILLANCE 3 / NADZOR 3	
Issues that were hard to assess / Pitanja koja je bilo teško razmotriti:	Active works were checked during the visit including document review; stakeholder consultation and feedback is provided in written. No issues were hard to assess. / posećena su aktivna radilišta, komentari zainteresovanih strana su dobijeni pismenim putem, nije bilo spornih pitanja ili situacija tokom nadzora
Number of CARs closed Broj zatvorenih CAR-s:	5 Minor CARs is closed; 2 Observations are closed 5 zahteva za korektivnim merama i 2 observacije su zatvorene
Nr of CARs remaining open / Br. Neusaglašenosti koje ostaju otvorene	None
New CARs raised / Nove Neusaglašenosti:	2 Minor CARs raised / 2 zahteva za korektivnim merama
Brief Summary of Sites Inspected Kratak opis posećenih lokacija	Visit to offices (document review) harvest sites in FMU, regeneration forests, maintained buffer zones, HCVF and nature protected areas./ uprava (pregled dokumenata), radilišta u šumi, održavanje bafer zona, HCVF i zaštićena prirodna dobra
Recommendation Preporuka	The forest management of the forests of JP Vojvodinašume remains certified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The management system is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard(s) are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation; and - The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate. <p>Gazdovanje šumama na području šuma x ostaje sertifikovano jer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sistem gazdovanja osigurava da se svi zahtevi primenljivih standarda ostvare na čitavom šumskom području obuhvaćenim područjemprovere ; jer je - Vlasnik sertifikata demonstrirao, osim propisanih korektivnih mera, da se opisani sistem gazdovanja implementira konzistentno na celom šumskom području obuhvaćenim sertifikacijom.
SURVEILLANCE 3 / NADZOR 3	
Issues that were hard to assess / Pitanja koja je bilo teško razmotriti:	
Number of CARs closed Broj zatvorenih CAR-s:	
Nr of CARs remaining open / Br. Neusaglašenosti koje ostaju otvorene	
New CARs raised /	

Nove Neusaglašenosti:	
Brief Summary of Sites Inspected	
Recommendation Preporuka	-
SURVEILLANCE 3 / NADZOR 3	
Issues that were hard to assess / Pitanja koja je bilo teško razmotriti:	
Number of CARs closed Broj zatvorenih CAR-s:	
Nr of CARs remaining open / Br. Neusaglašenosti koje ostaju otvorene	
New CARs raised / Nove Neusaglašenosti:	
Brief Summary of Sites Inspected	
Recommendation Preporuka	-
SURVEILLANCE 4 / NADZOR 4	
Issues that were hard to assess / Pitanja koja je bilo teško razmotriti:	
Number of CARs closed Broj zatvorenih CAR-s:	
Nr of CARs remaining open / Br. Neusaglašenosti koje ostaju otvorene	
New CARs raised / Nove Neusaglašenosti:	
Brief Summary of Sites Inspected	
Recommendation Preporuka	-

11. RECORD OF CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS (CARs) / ZAPISNIK ZAHTEVA ZA KOREKTIVNIM MERAMA (CAR)

CARs from the previous certification period (2008-2013):

CAR # Broj	Indikator	CAR Detail					
		Detalji o zahtevima za korektivnim merama (CAR)					
19	4.2.4	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	10 Nov. 2011	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	1 March 13
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					
		Forestry operations does not comply as a minimum, with the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Aktivnosti tokom radova u šumarstvu nisu u skladu sa ILO Pravilnikom o sigurnosti na radu i zaštiti zdravlja u šumarstvu					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		Workers at one site broke the H&S rules regarding the transport of people on the forwarder's platform— standing on the outside platform of forwarder in motion, during the transport of logs to logyard. Radnici na jednom posećenom radilištu su prekršili pravila sigurnosti i zaštite na radu jer je jedan od njih prilikom transporta forwarderom stajao na spoljnoj platformi traktora u pokretu.					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
Breakage of H&S rules regarding the ILO Code of practice on Safety and Health in Forestry, is not observed during the field visit, at logging sites; the company has updated the Internal control and monitoring procedure, which includes guidelines on monitoring H&S rules in forest utilization and silviculture activities – Procedure update nr. 2213/1, sections 3 and 4 – This minor CAR is closed. Tokom terenske posete radilištima, nije uočeno kršenje pravila MOR Priručnika za BZR u šumarstvu. Ažurirana je procedura Interne Kontrole, koja uključuje smernice za kontorlu BZR tokom radova na korišćenju i gajenju šuma – procedura br. 2213/1, tačke 3 i 4. Mali zahtev za korektivnom merom je zatvoren.							
20	4.4.2	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	10 Nov. 2011	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	1 March 13
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					
		Areas of potential conflict identified by evaluations are not adequately addressed in plans Oblasti potencijalnih konflikata koji su identifikovani se adekvatno ne uključuju u planove					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		Harvest project at one case did not define potential conflict and adverse impact of forestry activities as a settlement is located near the logging site U jednom slučaju, u Izvođačkom Projektu nije identifikovana i opisana grupa kuća koja se nalazi na ivici odeljenja u kome se izvode radovi.					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
All Harvest Projects checked include required analysis on potential conflict and adverse impact of forestry activities as a settlement is located near the logging site. Harvest projects checked: nr. 847/12 compartment 46a; harvest project nr. 111/13, compartment 50/b, FMU "Apatinski rit"; the company has updated the Internal control and monitoring procedure, which includes guidelines on monitoring H&S rules in forest utilization and silviculture activities – Procedure update nr. 2213/1, section 6 – This minor CAR is closed. Svi provorni Izvođački projekti sadrže zahtevanu analizu potencijalnih konflikata i negativnih uticaja šumarskih aktivnosti; izvođački projekti 847/12, odeljenje 46a; br. 111/13, odeljenje 50/b, GJ "Apatinski rit". Ažurirana je procedura Interne Kontrole, koja uključuje smernice za kontorlu BZR tokom radova na korišćenju i gajenju šuma – procedura br. 221/3, tačka 6. Mali zahtev za korektivnom merom je zatvoren							
21	4.4.3	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	10 Nov. 2011	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	1 March 13
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					

CAR # Broj	Indikator	CAR Detail	
		Detalji o zahtevima za korektivnimerama (CAR)	
		An up-to-date list of stakeholders is not maintained Lista kontaktat zainteresovanih strana se ne ažurira redovno	
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:	
		Some of the addresses provided by the Company in the stakeholders' list, were not valid Određeni broj adresa, definisanih od strane preduzeća u listi zainteresovanih strana nisu validne.	
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:	
		The updated list is prepared; last update is made on 31. Oct 2012, with valid addresses of all stakeholders – This minor CAR is closed Ažurirana Lista je pripremljena; poslednje ažuriranje od 31.10. 2013, sa validnim adresama svih zainteresovanih strana.- zahtev za malom korektivnom merom je zatvoren	

CARs from the current certification period (2013-2018):

CAR # Broj	Indikator	CAR Detail					
		Detalji o zahtevima za korektivnimerama (CAR)					
01	4.2.6	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	1 March 13	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	1 March 14	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	12 March 2014
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					
		Managers do not take measures to ensure that workers use the PPE that is provided Poslovođe ne preduzimaju mere da bi osigurali upotrebu lične zaštitne opreme od strane radnika					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		Some workers did not used all prescribed PPE during their work in forest (shields, ear protection, life vest); Neki od radnika na radilištima nisu koristili propisanu LZO tokom izvođenja radova (prednji vizir i antifoni, pojasi za spasavanje za putnike i čamdžiju)					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
02	4.2.7	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	1 March 13	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	1 March 14	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	12 March 2014
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					
		Health and safety records are not maintained and up-to-date in all cases Ne Održavaju se aktuelni podaci o zaštiti zdravlja i sigurnosti na radu (uključujući procene rizika, zapisnike o nesrećama)					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		Injury statistics do not include injuries of contractor workers Evidencija povreda na radu ne uključuje podatke o povredama kod izvođača radova.					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					

CAR # Broj	Indikator	CAR Detail					
		Detalji o zahtevima za korektivnimerama (CAR)					
		<p>Injury statistics are updated and include the data for subcontractors: there were no death injuries in 2013; there were not injuries recorded at subcontractor workers – example checked: injury record in ŠG Pančevo. Data on injuries are publicly available at company's web site. This Minor CAR is closed.</p> <p>Evidencija povreda na radu je ažurirana i uključuje podatke o povredama izvođača radova ; nije bilo povreda sa smrtnim ishodom u 2013, kod izvođača radova nije bilo povreda – provera evidencija povreda na radu u ŠG Pančevo. Svi podaci o povredam su javno dostupni na web sajtu preduzeća Ovaj Zahtev za Korektivnom Merom je zatvoren.</p>					
03	6.6.3	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	1 March 13	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	1 March 14	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	12 March 2014
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					
		<p>The owner/manager has not prepared and implement clear measurable targets for long term chemical use; with reduction as the objective in the company strategy</p> <p>Nisu definisani jasni i merljivi ciljevi za dugoročnu strategiju korišćenja hemikalija</p>					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		<p>Clear measurable targets for long term chemical use with reduction as the objective is not defined in the strategy for pesticide use.</p> <p>Jasno merljivi ciljevi, sa smanjenjem kao ciljem, za dugoročnu upotrebu hemijskih sredstava nisu definisani u strategiji korišćenja pesticida</p>					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
		<p>There is the Strategy for pesticide usage from 6.2.2014 nr 885/2; section rationalisation of pesticide usage, decreasing pesticide usage by 5% within the certificate period looking for alternatives, using mechanical or biological means if possible; This Minor CAR is closed.</p> <p>Definisana je Strategija korišćenja pesticida, datum 6. februar 2014, br. 885/2; definisan je cilj smanjenja korišćenja pesticida za 5% u vremenu trajanja sertifikata, uz traženje alternativnih načina, koršćenjem mehaničkih ili bioloških sredstava, gde je moguće. Ovaj Zahtev za Korektivnom Merom je zatvoren.</p>					
04	6.7.3	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	1 March 13	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	1 March 14	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	12 March 2014
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					
		<p>The manager did not ensure that the handling and disposal of chemicals comply as a minimum with the ILO Guide.</p> <p>Organizacija nije obezbedila da se upravljanje i odlaganje hemikalija, vrši u skladu sa mimimumom koji propisuje ILO Smernice</p>					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		<p>Storage of used oil was not in compliance with legal procedures at one place. Full barrels were not stored in a regulated place.</p> <p>Skladištenje korišćenog ulja nije u saglasnosti sa zahtevima. Puna burad nisu uskladištena na redovnom mestu.</p>					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
		<p>The storage places for used oil barrels are renovated at the level of company in each of the 4 forest estates. The visit to machinery park and workshop in ŠG Pančevo, shows that all the storage of used oil barrels and complete handling of hazardous material is in compliance with ILO Guide. Procedure nr. 2317/8-2 is implemented. This Minor CAR is closed.</p> <p>Izvršeno je renoviranje i preuređenje načina skladištenja praznih bačvi za ulje na nivou preduzeća, u sva 4 ŠG. Poseta mašnskom parku u ŠG Pnačevo – skladištenje bačvi za ulje i upravljanje opasnim materijama je u skladu sa ILO Smernicama. Procedura 2317/8-2 je implementirana. Ovaj Zahtev za Korektivnom Merom je zatvoren</p>					
05	9.4.2	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	1 March 13	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	1 March 14	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	12 March 2014
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					

CAR # Broj	Indikator	CAR Detail Detalji o zahtevima za korektivnimerama (CAR)					
		Records of monitoring are not kept and used, in consultation with acknowledged experts, local and national stakeholders, to adapt future management Podaci o nadzoru se ne čuvaju i koriste, u konsultaciji sa priznatim stručnjacima, lokanim i nacionalnim interesnim grupma, kako bi se prilagodilo gazdovanje u budućnosti					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		Records of monitoring are not kept for all identified HCV forests (identified HCV forests outside nature protection areas); Ne čuvaju se podaci o monitoringu za sve identifikovane HCV šume (identifikovane HCV šume izvan zaštićenih područja)					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
		Records of monitoring are kept for all HCVF, including the compartments outside the protected areas – example. GJ “Vršački Breg”, comp 131a, record 02-10/1-1/07 from 15 Jan 2014. Monitoring log frames are updated for including records of monitoring in all HCVF categories – example. Monitoring log frame in Forest Office Banatski Karlovac/Vršac. This Minor CAR is closed. Vode se službene beleške monitoringa svih HCVF -primer GJ “Vršački Breg”, odelj 131a, sl. beleška 02-10/1-1/07 od 15 Jan 2014.. Monitoring planovi su ažurirani i uključuju zapise o praćenju svih HCVF – Monitoring LogFrame u ŠU Banatski Karlovac> Ovaj Zahtev za Korektivnom Merom je zatvoren					
06	5.6.2	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	12 March 2014	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	12 March 2015	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					
		Sustainable harvest and thinning intensities and frequencies have not been calculated for the FMU based on the most up-to-date available information Održivi nivo korišćenja, intenzitet i učestalost prореde za Šumsko područje nije izračunat na osnovu najaktuelnijih dostupnih podataka					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		The sample measured for regeneration harvest was not correctly made and calculated resulting in big difference between planned and realised harvest in some fast growing stands (EA poplar clones) Uzorak za doznaku seče obnavljanja nije uradjen dobro I kalkulacija je rezultirala velikom rezlikom između planirane I realizovane sece u sastojini brzorastucih vrsta EA topole					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
07	6.1.3	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	12 March 2014	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	12 March 2015	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					
		All potential environmental impacts are not identified during assessments and are not considered during operations and planning to ensure that adverse impacts are avoided or mitigated Svi potencijalni uticaji na okolinu nisu identifikovani tokom procene i ne uzimaju se u obzir prilikom planiranja i izvođenja operacija kako bi se osiguralo izbegavanje ili ublažavanje neželjenih uticaja					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		Environmental impact assessment is not completed in some checked projects for activities (wetland protection at harvest, transport, manipulation and measures for diesel application against gypsy moth nests (Lymantria dispar) Nije uradjena EIA za neke aktivnosti = tretiranja gnezda gubara dizelom, mainpulacija I mere za transport dizela, zastita mocvarnih stanista tokom sece					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					

12. RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS / ZAPISNIK O ZAPAŽANJIMA

OBS # / Br. zapažanja	Indicator Indikator	Observation Detail Detalji o observaciji			
01	4.2.5	Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:	1 March 2013	Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	12 March 2014
Observation: Zapažanje:					
<p>The maintenance of tools and equipment is not performed with full carefulness in one case. One chain guide-bar at one chainsaw was not timely replaced, and in one case, thin plastic bottles were used for transport of chainsaw fuel in forest.</p> <p>Nije dovoljno pažnje posvećeno održavanju alata i sredstava za rad. Jedan od mačeva na testeri nije u potpuno sigurnom ispravnom stanju i nije bilo pravovremene zamene, i koriste se nadekvatne plastične flaše za transport goriva za motornu testeru.</p>					
Follow-up evidence:					
<p>Visit to harvest sites in comp 480 c, FMU Deliblatski Pesak, comp 52, FMU Neprečava Varoš – all chain guide-bars are in good condition (3 chainsaws checked); new hand canister, in accordance with safety requirements, for transport of oil and fuel for chainsaws are present and used at logging sites. This OBS is closed.</p> <p>Poseta radilištima u odjelj. 480c, GJ Deliblatski pesak, i odjelj 52 u GJ Neprečava Varoš – svi mačevi na testerama su u dobrom stanju i na vreme zamenjeni; novi ručni kanisteri za transport ulja i goriva za motorne testere su nabavljeni i koriste se na radilištima. Observacija je zatvorena</p>					
02	6.5.3	Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:	1 March 2013	Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	12 March 2014
Observation: Zapažanje:					
<p>Buffer zone is not in one case completely preserved; planting and maintenance of buffer zone is planned at this compartment through corresponding Harvest Project, and the work is still on-going. The observation of this buffer zone was therefore not applicable, during this visit, and the management of buffer zone is not on the level of best regional practices.</p> <p>Bafer zona u jednom slučaju nije u potpunosti obezbeđena; planirano je podizanje bafer zone vrba u izvođačkom projektu; radovi su u toku i nije bilo moguće proveriti kompletiranje bafer zone tokom ovog nadzora. Upravljanje i zaštita postojećih bafer zona nije na nivou najbolje prakse i iskustava iz regiona.</p>					
Follow-up evidence:					
<p>Buffer zones of forests are maintained and re-established where they did not exist. Forests along the Tamiš river at SG Pančevo were observed from boat and by foot at river island. This OBS 02 is closed.</p> <p>Bafer zone su uspostavljene gde ranije nisu postojale. Bafer zone na Tamišu u ŠG Pančevo, posmatrano sa čamca i rečnog ostrva. Observacija 02 je zatvorena</p>					

**13. RECORD OF STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS AND INTERVIEWS /
ZAPISNIK KOMENTARA I RAZGOVORA SA INTERESNIM GRUPAMA**

Nr	Comment / Komentar	Response / Odgovor
Main Evaluation / Glavna Procena		
01	<p>Bird protection NGO has the cooperation with Vojvodinašume in monitoring of White tale eagle; there is a good cooperation (Cooperation agreement signed), NGO provides the expertise of internationally acknowledged experts for birds.</p> <p>NVO za zaštitu ptica ima dobru saradnju sa Vojvodinašume u projektu praćenja populacije Orla Belorepana; potpisan je Sporazum o saradnji; NVO obezbeđuje podršku međunarono priznatih stručnjaka za ptice</p>	<p>Positive feedback Pozitivan komentar</p>
02	<p>Coopertaion with youth envirnmental NGO; joint projects and Vojvodina šume provides logistic and operational support.</p> <p>Saradnja sa ekološkim NVO mladih; zajednički projekti; Vojvodinašume pruža logističku i operativnu podršku.</p>	<p>Positive feedback Pozitivan komentar</p>
03	<p>Fishery Union of Vojvodina – raised issue of planting “Canadian Poplar”, which is causing damage for the fish fund, since the leaves are falling in the water, and pollute the natural environment for fish spawning.</p> <p>General observation on leaving temporary water crossing and branches after harvest in side channels of the river.</p> <p>Ribolovački Savez Vojvodine – primedba na sadnju kanadskih topola čije lišće zagađuje vodu i sprečava mrešćenje ribe</p> <p>Opšta primedba na ostavljanje privremenih prelaza i grana posle seče u sporednim kanalima</p>	<p>Only the clones I214 is used which is the combination of European, domestic and Canadian poplar; there are no know scientific research of negative impact of any poplar species to fish spawning.</p> <p>In Guidance and Harvest Project is planed removal of temporary water crossing and branches; it wasn't observed during the field audit in visited compartments.</p> <p>Koristi se klon I214 dobijen ukrštanjem evropske, domaće i kanadske topole; nema poznatih naučnih istraživanja koja ukazuju na štetnost lišća topole na mrest ribe</p> <p>Smernice i Izvođački projekti predviđaju klanjanje prelaza i grana iz kanala; nisu uočene takve situacije tokom obilaska terena.</p>
04	<p>Department for Biology and Ecology, Novi Sad university – good cooperation with foresters; the company is supporting graduate and post graduate student research.</p> <p>Departman za biologiju i ekologiju, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu – dobra saradnja sa šumarima; podržavaju se istraživanja studenata i posle diplomaca</p>	<p>Positive feedback Pozitivan komentar</p>
05	<p>Subcontractor's workers – no negative comments</p> <p>Zaposleni kod podizvođača radova u šumi – nema primedbi</p>	<p>Positive feedback Pozitivan komentar</p>
06	<p>Local wood processor – applied for contracting to buy logs at the company; raised issue on not becoming a new contract and not having reply from the forestry company</p> <p>Lokalna prerada drveta – primedba da je podnet zahtev za ugovaranje količine za prodaju drveta, za tekuću godinu. Zahtev je odbijen bez odgovora.</p>	<p>Request was received in January this year and it was replied (nr. 211/1) that the request was received too late, since all applications for next year, must be submitted in December previous year. This processor was a buyer and knew the regulation from before, which hasn't change. Purchasers are selected in January based on requests from December for bigger buyers, more than 4-5000m3; the complainee requested 7000m3 but in previous 3 years they purchase 4000 in total and</p>

Nr	Comment / Komentar	Response / Odgovor
		<p>requiring 7000m3 for one year; Request received 29.10.2012 nr 4390 , sent to BoD on 15.1.2013 (201), GD – 16.1.2013 (211), responded on 21.1.2013;</p> <p>Zahtev je primljen u januaru 2012 godine, i poslat je odgovor (br. 211/1); da je zahtev podnet kasno, jer se za ugovaranje u tekućoj godini zahtevi podnose u decembru prethodne godine . Ovaj prerađivač je imao Ugovore ranijih godina i poznata su mu pravila koja u međuvremenu nisu promenjena. Sa kupcima su potpisani ugovori u Januaru zasnovani na zahtevima zr većim količinama 4 – 5000 m3. Zainteresovana strana je tražila 7000 m3, al u prethodne 3 godine kupili su ukupno oko 400m3. Zahtev je primljen 29.10.201, br. 4390 poslat Upravnom odboru 15.1.2013, generalnom direktoru 16,1,2013 i odgovoreno je 21.1.2013</p>
07	<p>Former employee – respond to stakeholder issue nr 692 from 12.2.2013:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not clear borders at GJ Palanačke Ade and illegal cuts due to unclear borders; 2. Only one map at the office, they asked for a map and was not given; 3. Log yard Čelarevo was not cleaned; 4. Clear cut in oak stand in GJ Bagremara; <p>Bivši zaposleni - odgovori na pitanja zainteresovanih strana br 692 od 12.2.2013 :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. nejasne granice u GJ Palanačke Ade i ilegalne seče zbog nejasnih granica ; 2. Samo jedna mapa u kancelariji, oni su pitali za dodatne mape koje nisu dobijene; 3. Stovarište za trupce Čelarevo nije očišćeno; 4. Čista seča u hrastovoj sastojini u GJ Bagremara 	<p>In Sept. 2012 the chief forester (complainee) prepared harvest plan for comp 7a (1st zone), he was sacked on 22.10.2012; JP Vojvodinašume director decision from 26.2.2013 forbids harvest in comp 7a; visit by the IfNP at field, sanitary cut could be done but not written confirmation;</p> <p>Border identification is made by GPS in field; there are no complaints from water management body (Vodoprivreda) as the neighbour;</p> <p>Storage Čelarevo made on the levee, road cleaned but dirt left at edges, it was agreed with the water management body that it will be cleaned after it dries (long winter with heavy snow); it was confirmed by the telephone call (Dragana Polić)</p> <p>Oak clear cuts were planned and made by the complainee as the responsible person at that time. Oaks were damaged by frost cracks. Planting of <i>Juglans regia</i> was not successful and the area will be regenerated by acorn sowing.</p> <p>U septembru 2012 šef šumske uprave (podnosilac žalbe) je pripremio Izvođački plan za odeljenje 7a (1. zona), on je smenjen na 22.10.2012 ; direktor JP Vojvodinašume odlukom od 26.2.2013 zabranjuje seču u odeljenju 7a , poseta Zavoda za Zaštitu Prirode na terenu, sanitarna seča može da se uradi, ali nije napisana pismena beleška;</p> <p>Identifikacija granica se vrši GPS.om na terenu, nema žalbi iz tela za upravljanje vodama (Vodoprivreda) kao susednog entiteta;</p> <p>Stovarištu Čelarevo je urađeno na nasipu, put je očišćen ali je materijal ostavljen na ivicama , što je dogovoreno sa Vodoprivredom da će se očistiti nakon sušenja (duga zima sa mnogo snega) , to je potvrđeno i telefonskim razgovorom (Dragana Polić)</p> <p>Čiste seče hrasta su planirane i urađene od strane podnosioca žalbe, kao odgovornog lica Šumske Uprave u tom trenutku. Hrastovi su oštećeni mrazo- pucinama. Sadnja <i>Juglans regia</i> nije bila uspešna i prostor će biti obnovljen žira setve žira</p>
08	<p>Institute for Nature Protection - in general there is improvement of cooperation with the foresters (cooperation agreement signed) - In particular, not all measures and conditions</p>	<p>Positive feedback Poztivan komentar</p> <p>Checked Harvest Project defines buffer zones around nests; field observation – buffer zone is marked on trees, in one checked compartment, with red paint and activities</p>

Nr	Comment / Komentar	Response / Odgovor
	<p>for protection of white tale eagle are conducted in field; at two sites in Sombor: disturbance of nests by activities in forest.</p> <p>Buffer zones around rivers are note maintained always and not marked in maps</p> <p>Zavod za zaštitu prirode – uopšteno, postoji unapređenje saradnje sa šumarima (potpisan sporazum o saradnji)</p> <p>U nekim slučajevima, na terenu se ne sprovode sve mere i uslovi zaštite Orla Belorepana, zabeležena su dva uznemiravanja gnezda u Somboru</p> <p>Bafer zone se ne održavaju uvek oko vodotokova i nisu ucrtane na kartama</p>	<p>are post-poned after the mating season. On first site in Sombor, it was a case of illegal activities by local people, and there is minute from Environmental Inspection; on second site local community was performing activities on road cleaning – they were informed and asked to stop with activities.</p> <p>Zones are marked in GIS , and are available for inspection on request; checked in Forest Management and Planning unit: field observation raised for buffer zones around rivers – see Observation 02</p> <p>U Izvođačkim planovima se definišu gnezda i bafer zone oko gnezda – bafre zona je ofarbana na drveću, u odeljenju koje je obišteno tokom terenske posete, a aktivnosti na seči su odložene fo završetka sezone parenja; na jednom lokalitetu u Somboru je u pitanju ila ilegalna seča, postoji zapisnik ekološke inspekcije; na drugoj lokaciji meštani su vršili čišćenje puta – na vreme su informisani i zatražen je prekid aktivnosti.</p> <p>Bafer zone su obeležene u GISu, i dostupne su na uvid – provera u odeljenju za planiranje gazdovanja šumama u ŠG; podignuta je observacija za bafre zone na terenu – videti OBS 2</p>
09	<p>Fishery Gornje Podunavlje – 60km of Danube, annual plan – approved by the authorised organisation – Nature Mathematics Faculty in Belgrade; 6 fishery guards; fish structure is researched by sample plots (electric strike); calculated are amounts by species, biomass (832000kg), allowed cull (235000 commercial), 60000kg recreational, increment 3245000kg;</p> <p>Monitoring – commercial – 8 fishermen – 55t, recreational 50t; summary monitoring report for 2012; report of inspection from 31.8.2012 – monitoring of commercial fisherman, monitoring of recreational fishermen (6x in August 2012);</p> <p>Ribarstvo Gornje Podunavlje - 60km od Dunava, godišnji plan - odobren od strane ovlašćene organizacije – PMF u Beogradu; 6 ribočuvara, struktura ribnog fonda je dobijena postavljanjem uzornih površina , izračunati su iznosi po vrstama , biomasa (832000kg) dozvoljeni izlov (235000 komercijalna), 60000kg rekreativni, prirast 3245000kg ;</p> <p>Monitoring - komercijalni - 8 ribara - 55t , rekreativne 50T , rezime praćenje izveštaj za 2012; izveštaju inspekcije iz 31.8.2012 - praćenje komercijalnog ribara , praćenje rekreativnih ribolovaca (6 puta u avgustu 2012);</p>	<p>No negative comments</p> <p>Nema negativnih komentara</p>
Surveillance 1 Nadzor 1		
01	<p>Forestry Faculty Belgrade</p> <p>Good forest management practice is applied, attention is given to RTE species, soil protection in alluvial areas of Sava and Danube rivers and waste management</p> <p>Šumarski Fakultet Beograd</p> <p>Dobra praksa gazdovanja šumama, pažnja za retke i ugrožene vrste, zaštitu zemljišta u aluvijumima Save i Dunava i upravljanje otpadom</p>	<p>Positive feedback</p> <p>Pozitivan komentar</p>

Nr	Comment / Komentar	Response / Odgovor
02	Faculty of Natural and Mathematical sciences – biology department Novi Sad The company manages the resource responsibly; waste management is active and cleaning of illegal dumping sites is taken by the company, good practice in protection of Nature Protected areas; support to research and scientific work of students PMF – departman za biologiju Novi Sad Preduzeće odgovorno gazduje poverenim resursima; aktivno upravljanje otpadom, uklanjanje divljih deponija smeća; dobra praksa u zaštićenim prirodnim dobrima; podrška naučno istraživačkom radu studenata.	Positive feedback Pozitivan komentar
03	Group of workers in harvest – chain saw operators Pleased with terms and conditions of work, some of them are working in harvest more than 25 years; PPE is provided; payment is on time Grupa rukovalaca motornom testerom – zadovoljni uslovima rada. neki od njih rade u seči preko 25 godina; LZO je obezbeđena, isplata je na vreme	Positive feedback Pozitivan komentar
04	City of Novi Sad – secretariat for environmental protection All aspects of forest management are in accordance with national laws and regulations Gradska Uprava za zaštitu životne sredine -Novi Sad Sve aspekti gazdovanja šumama su u skladu sa zakonima i propisima	Positive feedback Pozitivan komentar
Surveillance 2 Nadzor 2		
Surveillance 3 Nadzor 3		
Surveillance 4 Nadzor 4		

14. RECORD OF COMPLAINTS / ZAPISNIK ŽALBI

Nr Br	Detail / Detalji		
	Complaint: / Žalba:	Date Recorded > Datum upisa:	12 March 2014
	No complaints		
	Objective evidence obtained: / Prikupljeni objektivni dokazi:		
	Close-out information: Informacije o rješavanju:	Date Closed > Datum Rješenja:	

End of Public Summary / Kraj Javnog Sažetka