

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 2008	Date of expiry: / Datum isteka:	07 Aug 2013
Evaluation Standard / Standard procjene	SGS Forest Management Standard (AD33) adapted for Serbia , version 04 of 23.08.2010 . SGS Forest Management Standard (AD33) prilagođena za Srbija, verzija 04 od 23.08.2010		
Forest Zone:	Temperate		
Total Certified Area	129 752 ha		
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 četinara.		
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Evaluation dates Datum procene:			
Main Evaluation/ Glavna procena	05 – 13 NOV 2007		
Surveillance 1 / Nadzor 1	03 – 06 NOV 2008		
Surveillance 2 / Nadzor 2	04 – 07 MAY 2009		
Surveillance 3 / Nadzor 3	19 – 22 Oct. 2010		

Surveillance 4 / Nadzor 4**Date the current version of the report
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AD 38:	Peer Review Report / <i>Izveštaj recenzenata</i>
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	List of stakeholders contacted / <i>Spisak kontaktiranih interesnih grupa</i>

Complaints and Disputes

Procedures for submitting complaints, appeals and disputes, and the SGS processing of such are published on www.sgs.com/forestry. This information is also available on request – refer contact details on the first page.

Procedura za podnošenje žalbi, molbi i rešavanje sporova, te procesuiranje istih od strane SGS-a su objavljene na internet stranici www.sgs.com/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 proveri 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 sertifikata 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
		129 752	-	-

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	129 752
Total/ Ukupno	4	129 752

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	129 752
Community Managed Društveno gazdovanje	-

Composition of the Certified Forest(s) / Sastav sertifikovanih šuma	
	Area (ha) / Površina (ha)
Area of forest protected from commercial harvesting of timber and managed primarily for conservation objectives / Površina šuma zaštićenih od komercijalne seče drveta i primarno gazdovana u svrhu očuvanja.	2 268 (1.75%)
Area of forest protected from commercial harvesting of timber and managed primarily for production of NTFPs or services / Površina šume zaštićena od komercijalne seče drveta i primarno gazdovana u svrhu proizvodnje sporednih šumskih proizvoda i usluga.	0
Area of forest classified as "high conservation value forest" / Površina šuma svrstanih u "šume visoke vrednosti očuvanja"	8522
Total area of production forest (i.e. forest from which timber may be harvested) / Ukupna površina produktivnih šuma (npr. Šume u kojima je dozvoljena seča)	97747-2268 = 95 479
Area of production forest classified as "plantation" / Površina produktivnih šuma svrstanih u "plantaže"	36 314
Area of production forest regenerated primarily by replanting or coppicing / Površina produktivnih šuma obnovljenih prvenstveno sadnjom	70%
Area of production forest regenerate primarily by natural regeneration / Površina produktivnih šuma obnovljenih prvenstveno prirodnom obnovom	30%

List of High Conservation Values / Spisak šume visoke vrednosti očuvanja	
Description / Opis	Notes / Beleške
Seed stands / Semenske sastojine:	
Protection forests – I level Project / zaštitne šume – I stepen 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 / Ukupno – 4 308.64ha (3.32%)	
Fisheries: / Ribolovna područja 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: / Zaštita prirode	
Special Nature reserve 4 specijalna rezervata prirode Natural memorial (old act) 2 spomenika prirode (po novom zakonu) Strict Nature reserve 7 strogih rezervata prirode Natural memorial (new act) 3 prirodna spomenika (po starom zakonu)	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

List of High Conservation Values / Spisak šume visoke vrednosti očuvanja	
Description / Opis	Notes / Beleške
Special Nature reserve 1 specijalnog rezervata prirode Landscape exceptionally distinction 2 predela izuzetnih odlika Natural park 2 parka prirode Natural memorial 1 spomenika prirode	JP is manager and user JP je upravljač i korisnik

List of Timber Product Categories / Spisak klasa				
Product Class	Product Type	Trade Name	Category	Species
Wood in the rough drvo sirovina	Logs of coniferous wood trupci četinarskog drveta	Veneer round wood / Trupci F,L; Rookwood / Trupci I-III; Communication poles / TT stubovi; Mining Timber / Jamsko drvo;	Conifer Četinari	1 – Abies alba; 5 – Larix spp; 6 – Picea abies; 10 – Pinus sylvestris;
Wood in the rough drvo sirovina	Logs of non-coniferous wood trupci četinarskog drveta		Deciduous (Hardwood) Liščari (tvrdo drvo)	1 – Acer spp; 9 – Alnus spp; 40b – Betula spp; 66 – Carpinus betulus; 150 – Fagus sylvatica; 152 – Fraxinus spp; 195 – Juglans; 275 – Populus spp; 277a – Prunus avium; 293 – Quercus spp; 299 – Robinia pseudoaccacia; 302 – Salix spp; 341 – Tilia spp; 345 – Ulmus spp;
Wood in the rough drvo sirovina	Fuel wood Ogrevno drvo	Fuel wood Ogrevno drvo	Deciduous (Hardwood) Liščari (tvrdo drvo)	1 – Acer spp; 9 – Alnus spp; 40b – Betula spp; 66 – Carpinus betulus; 150 – Fagus sylvatica; 152 – Fraxinus spp; 195 – Juglans; 275 – Populus spp; 277a – Prunus avium; 293 – Quercus spp; 299 – Robinia pseudoaccacia; 302 – Salix spp; 341 – Tilia spp; 345 – Ulmus spp;

Annual Timber Production / Godišnja proizvodnja drveta				
Species (botanical name) Vrste (latinski naziv)	Species (common name) Vrste (narodni naziv)	Area (ha) Površina	Maximum Annual Sustainable Yield (m ³) / Maksimalni Godišnji Održivi Prinos (m3)	
			Projected / Planirano	Actual / Ostvareno
Coniferous	Četinari			
Broadleaves	Liščari			
Totals / Ukupno			646 403	480 861 netto 567 848 bruto

Annual increment is 679 865 m³

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 / Ogravno 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 Lista Pesticida										
Product Name Naziv Proizvoda	Quantity Used / Korišćena količina					Area of application / Polje primene				
	MA	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	MA	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4
Forray 48B				4500l					1 500	
Bakarni kreč				763kg					305	
Venturin				4.5l					6	
Etiol ULV				3084l					3084	
Etiol tečni				151l					100	
Motivel				1051l					700	
Glifosat				36525l					5218	
Prometrin				60l					30	
Acetogal				68l					34	

2. COMPANY BACKGROUND / OPIS PREDUZEĆA

2.1 Ownership / Vlasništvo

Public Enterprise "Vojvodinašume" 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 „Višnjićevo“, Višnjićevo
 - 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 lovnog 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 altitude 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 reljefa čine lesne 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°C > 25) is in average 92, and the number of hot-days (T° 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 vazdušnih 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 automornih zemljišta ravničarskog dela Vojvodine izvan Deliblatske i Subotičko-Horgoške peščare, značajan je samo černozem (tip zemljišta). Černozem u ravničarskom delu Vojvodine zauzima znatne površine (oko 45 %), a rasprostire se na lesnim zaravnima, lesnim terasama i oceditim aluvijalnim terasama.

Red hidromornih 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 prevlaživanja, ugroženih zona u profilu zemljišta i dužine trajanja prevlaživanja. 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 prevlaživanje, 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 halomornih 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 Vršackih planina kambisol (gajnjača), rendzine i u podnožju planine černozem.

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 Vojvodinašume 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 postojća 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 drvnjoj zalihi, prirastu, doznačenju drvnjoj 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. Raškovic-Smogvica, 5. Vinična-Žeravinac-Puk, 6. Radjenovci- Novi, 7. Radinska-Vranjak, 8. Kućine-Naklo-Klješteвица, 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. Jalija-Leget-Turjan, 19. Visoka šuma-Lošinci, 20. Matijevica-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 „**Uperedna 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 mladi, 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 bespravni 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

Number of own workers / Broj radnika	1 766
Number of contract workers / Broj izvođača radova	90
Minimum daily wage for agricultural/forestry workers / Minimalna dnevna plata za poljoprivredne/šumarske radnike	Country/ Državi – 9 EUR; Company / Preduzeću – 16 EUR
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%
Proportion of male/female employed Odnos zaposlenih muškaraca i žena	84,3% / 15,7%

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, Croats, Bosnians, Montenegers, 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 reegistrovan 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, send, 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 Pančičeve 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 legislativa, 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	Code manual for IT on forestry

Republike Srbije	
Pravilnik o načinu obeležavanja stabala za seču šuma, načinu evidentiranja tih stabala u doznačnim knjigama, obliku i sadržini doznačne knjige	Regulation on tree marking, wood evidence
Pravilnik o obliku i sadržini šumskog žiga, obrascu propratnice, odnosno otpremnice, uslovima, načinu i roku žigosanja posečenog 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	
Surveillance 2 Nadzor 2	
No changes	

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-procene 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 Procenjivački tim	Notes Komentar
Team Leader Vodeći ocenjivač:	Has a forestry university degree, 19 years experience in forestry nationally, ISO 9001:2000 and 14000:2004 Lead Auditor, SA 8000 training, 80 days FSC auditing, partly understands local language. Posедује šumarsko univerzitetsko obrazovanje, 19 godina nacionalnog iskustva u šumarstvu, ISO 9001:2000 i 14000:2004 Glavni Auditor, SA8000, 80 dan auditor za FSC, delomično razumevanje lokalnog jezika.
Auditor Trainee Auditor na obuci:	Has a forestry university degree, 20 years experience in forestry nationally, ISO 9001:2000 and 14000:1996 Auditor, speaks local language. Posедује šumarsko univerzitetsko obrazovanje, 21 godina nacionalnog iskustva u šumarstvu, ISO 9001:2000 Lead Auditor i 14000:1996 Auditor, govori lokalni jezik
Local Specialist Lokalni stručnjak:	Has a forestry university degree, 2 years experience in forestry nationally, speaks local language. Posедује šumarsko univerzitetsko obrazovanje, 3 godine nacionalnog iskustva u šumarstvu, govori lokalni jezik.
Peer Reviewers Recezeni:	Notes Komentar:
Peer Reviewer 1 Recezent 1	Has a forestry university degree, 25 years experience in forestry internationally, and currently works at the university (Forestry Faculty). Posедује šumarsko univerzitetsko obrazovanje, 25 godina internacionalnog iskustva u šumarstvu I trenutno je zaposlen na šumarskom fakultetu.
Peer Reviewer 2 Recezent 2	Has a forestry university degree, 15 years experience in forestry internationally, and currently works in the Institute of lowland forestry and environment. Posедује šumarsko univerzuitetsko obrazovanje, 15 godina internacionalnog iskustva u šumarstvu, trenutno zaposlen u Institutu za nizijsko šumarstvo i zaštitu životne sredine.

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, www.sgs.com/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, www.sgs.com/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	23. Aug. 2010	04	Surveillance 03: only Minor changes were made (C6.6). Nadzor 03: napravljene su manje izmene (C6.6)

6.4 Stakeholder notification / **Obaveštenja interesnim grupama**

A wide range of stakeholders were contacted 4 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 4 nedelje 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. Kompletna 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			
80	3	3	4
SURVEILLANCE 1 NADZOR 1			
5	2	2	1
SURVEILLANCE 2 NADZOR 2			
4	1	2	1
SURVEILLANCE 3 NADZOR 3			
8	3	2	3
SURVEILLANCE 4 NADZOR 4			

Nr of Stakeholders contacted Br. Kontaktiranih Interesnih grupa	Nr of Interviews with		
	NGOs Nevladine organizacije	Government Vlada	Other Ostalo

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 Programme-om 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	<p>All procedures, programs and other documents are placed at the company web pages available for employees and stakeholders in the section Publications.</p> <p>Sve procedure, programi i druga dokumenta se nalaze na web stranama preduzeća, dostupna su i zaposlenima i zainteresovanim stranama u sekciji Publikacije.</p>
Weaknesses / Nedostaci	<p>Decrees from the Institute for nature protection are not fully implemented in forests managed by specialized organizations established by local government.</p> <p>Uredbe Instituta za zaštitu prirode nisu u potpunosti implementirane u šumama kojima gazduju specijalizovane organizacije osnovane od strane Vlade.</p> <p>Major CAR 01 (see also 9.1) – closed.</p> <p>Veliki zahtev za korektivnom akcijom CAR 01 zatvoren (videti 9.1)</p>
Compliance / Usklađenost	<p>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.</p> <p>No evidence of legal non-compliance was found</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Institute for Nature protection analysed all forest and hunting management plans if the requirements (measures) for nature protection were issued and if they were implemented in plans (Analyses of FMP consistence with requirements for nature protection dated from 09/07/08). In most FMP the requirements were issued and implemented.</p> <p>The Institute for nature protection and JP "Vojvodinašume" signed the Agreement on cooperation (signed on 14/07/08) which defines the roles, responsibilities and timelines for issuing and implementation of requirements for nature protection.</p> <p>The Institute for Nature Protection issued the official support for issuance of FSC certificate for JP "Vojvodinašume". It was also confirmed by the awarding of the diploma to JP "Vojvodinašume" for contribution to improvement of nature protection in Serbia from 23 April 2008.</p> <p>Major CAR 01 closed and changed to OBS 09.</p> <p>Zavod za zaštitu prirode Srbije, je analizirao sve šumske i lovne osnove, kako bi proverio da li su za njih izdati Uslovi zaštite, kao i da li su isti ugrađeni u planove. (Analiza usklađenosti planova gazdovanja sa Uslovima zaštite od 09/07/08). U većini planova gazdovanja Uslovi zaštite su izdati i ugrađeni (implementirani).</p> <p>Zavod za Zaštitu Prirode Srbije i JP "Vojvodinašume" su potpisali dokument "Sporazum o saradnji (potpisan 14/07/08) kojim se definišu uloge, odgovornosti i rokovi za izdavanje i implementaciju Uslova zaštite u planove gazdovanja.</p> <p>Zavod za Zaštitu Prirode Srbije pružio je zvaničnu podršku procesu sertifikacije šuma u JP</p>

	<p>“Vojvodinašume” putem pisanog saopštenja. To je potvrđeno i kroz dodelu plakete JP “Vojvodinašume”, za doprinos unapređenju zaštite prirode u Srbiji, od 23 aprila 2008.</p> <p>Veliki zahtev za korektivnom akcijom je zatvoren CAR 01, zatvoren je i promenjen u OBS 09</p> <p>SA2008: The JP and the Institute for nature protection agreed works in forest for the last year of FMP before renewal. Other FMPs were consulted and the requirements were implemented – the FMPs were adjusted.</p> <p>Foresters and managers demonstrated knowledge of relevant practices. The Internal control department makes regular inspections of all works made.</p> <p>SA2008: JP i Zavod za Zaštitu Prirode su se dogovorili oko radova u šumi za poslednju godinu važenja Osnova gazdovanja šumama. Ostale Osnove su pregledane i zahtevi su implementirani – planovi su prilagođeni.</p> <p>Šumari i rukovodstvo su pokazali znanje o relevantnim praksama, Interna kontrola vrši redovan nadzor na svim izvršenim radovima.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>Payments made are summarised in Annual report and checked at the Economic Affairs and Marketing Sector.</p> <p>There is no evidence of non-payment.</p> <p>Plaćanja: plate zaposlenih i doprinosi (penzioni 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, 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> <p>SA2008: The payments are summarized in the business report. Business reports and payments (both incomes and expenditures) were checked by the independent auditor. Both bussiness and audit reports are available at the company webpages for years 2006 and 2007.</p> <p>SA2008: Isplate su sumirane u poslovnom izveštaju. Poslovni izveštaji i plaćanja (i prihodi i rashodi) su provereni od strane nezavisnog revizora. Svi izveštaji za 2006 i 2007 godinu, i poslovni i izveštaj revizora su dostupni na websajtu preduzeća</p>
Criterion 1.3	Respect for provisions of international agreements Poštovanje odredbi međunarodnih sporazuma
Strengths Prednosti	<p>62% of the area is covered by some level of nature protection.</p> <p>62% površine ulazi u neki od stepena zaštite</p>
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>ILO Conventions, CITES, Convention on Biodiversity, Basel convention signed, other convention not signed.</p> <p>Local species from CITES list are identified.</p> <p>ILO Konvencija, CITES, Konvencija o biodiverzitetu, Bazelska konvencija je potpisana, dok ostale nisu. Lokalne vrste sa CITES liste su identifikovane.</p> <p>SA2009: CITES lists available and checked for SG Banat Pančevo and Sremska Mitrovica. ILO conventions are included in the national legislation. The Institute for Nature protection –</p>

	<p>confirms that the International Biodiversity Convention is included in the national network of protected areas and they are respected in FMP. ILO conventions are included in the national legislation (interview with trade unions). The Labour law from 2005 applies.</p> <p>SA2009: CITES liste su dostupne što je provereno u ŠG Banat Pančevo i ŠG Sremska Mitrovica. ILO konvencije su uključene u nacionalno zakonodavstvo (intervju sa predstavnici sindikata). Zavod za zaštitu prirode potvrđuje da je Međunarodna konvencija o biodiverzitetu uključena u nacionalnu mrežu zaštićenih površina i one se poštuju u Osnovama gazdovanja šumama. Primenjuje se zakon o radu iz 2005.</p>
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	<p>Species change in areas where water condition changed. See 6.10 for details.</p> <p>Promene vrsta u zonama gde su promenjeni uslovi vlaženja. Vidi 6.10 za detalje.</p>
Criterion 1.5	Protection of forests from illegal activities Zaštita šuma od bespravni aktivnosti
Strengths Prednosti	<p>Timber marking in forest ensures its traceability during loading and transport.</p> <p>Drvo se u šumi obeležava na način koji omogućava praćenje tokom utovara i transporta.</p>
Weaknesses Nedostaci	<p>Small scale illegal cutting and settling as a result of transition economy and the dissolution of the country.</p> <p>Ilegalne seče malog intenziteta se javljaju kao posledica ekonomske tranzicije u zemlji.</p> <p>OBS 01 – Closed</p>
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>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</p> <p>Illegal activity – diary of forest ranger – Report form illegal activity – Register of illegal activities (at FO) – analyses and court decision</p> <p>Monitoring during working hours and during weekends from April to November (fire monitoring)</p> <p>Šumarska čuvarska služba – redovan nadzor ilegalnih aktivnosti, bolesti šuma i zaštita od požara uključujući vikende i praznike- zasnovano na Zakonu o šumama.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Monitoring radnim danima a vikendom i praznikom u periodu april-novembar (protiv požara).</p> <p>SA2008: The number of illegal activities is decreasing. Monitoring is made during working hours and weekends. 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.</p> <p>SA2008: Broj ilegalnih aktivnosti je u opadanju. Nadzor se odvija tokom radnih dana i vikendom. Transport drveta kontroliše i policija i proverava prpratnu dokumentaciju. Drvo se obeležava pločicama i žigosnim čekićima koji se odnose na poreklo drveta. Ostale ilegalne aktivnosti prate patrole.</p>
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 (5 504ha) – 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 distribuirana 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>SA2009: 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.</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 odeljenja 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>SA2008: Free access to forests is secured, including picking berries, mushrooms and medicinal plants for their personal use.</p> <p>SA 2008: 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 transport iz drugih područja.</p>

	<p>SA2008: Free 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>SA2008: 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	<p>There are small scale land disputes solved by courts. Land disputes result from the country transformation from centrally planned economy to market one and the restitution process.</p> <p>Postoje sporovi oko zauzeća manjeg obima, koji su rešeni putem suda. Sporovi oko zemljišta nakon prelaska sa centralnoplanskog na tržišnu ekonomiju i proces restitucije.</p> <p>OBS 02 – Closed</p> <p>The results of the restitution of parish forests.</p> <p>OBS 11</p>
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>SA2008: Land disputes were finished. According to the law from 2007 the church forests will be returned to their original owners. The putative owners shall provide ownership documents.</p> <p>SA2008: zatvoreni su sporovi nad zemljištem. Prema zakonu iz 2007 godine, crkvene šume će biti vraćene prvobitnim vlasnicima. Oni koji polažu prava na povraćaj, će priložiti dokumentaciju.</p> <p>SA2009: Ownership is based on cadastral records. Vojvodinašume manages all forests according to the Act on Forests. The act about the restitution of land and estates to religion communities. The restitution of private land will be solved in the new law to be passed.</p> <p>Vlasništvo se zasniva na podacima katastra. Vojvodinašume gazduje svim šumama u skladu sa Zakonom o šumama. Akt o restituciji zemljišta i poseda verskim zajednicama i crkvama. Restitucija privatnog vlasništva će biti rešena novim zakonom.</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 Nije primenljivo – pogledaj kriterijum 4.4 – dodatni lokalni indikator ispunjava ovaj kriterijum
Criterion 3.4	
Compensation of indigenous peoples for the application of their traditional knowledge	
Compliance Usklađenost	Not applicable Nije primenljivo
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>SA2009: Most works are conducted by contractors but the proportion of employees and contractors varies in FMUs. Most workers are local. 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>SA2009: Većina radova se izvršava preko izvođača radova, ali odnos zaposlenih radnika na seči i izvlačenju i angažovanja izvođača varira između gazdinstava. 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	There are specialised technicians at headquarter and at each FMU for training and monitoring H&S, PPE, first aid etc. They received specialised training. Postoje obučeni tehničari u direkciji i usvakoj šumskoj upravi za obuku i monitoring u oblasti

	<p>sigurnosti i zaštite na radu, prve pomoći, korišćenja zaštitne opreme itd. Oni su prošli specijalizovane treninge.</p> <p>SA2009: JP published set of guidelines for chain saw operators.</p> <p>JP je objavilo set uputstava za rukovaoce motornim testerama</p>
Weaknesses Nedostaci	<p>Tree undercutting was performed in young stand</p> <p>Podsecanje zakačenih stabala pri obaranju u mladim sastojinama.</p> <p>Minor CAR 02 - closed</p>
Compliance Uskladenost	<p>There is new H&S law – Coll 101/05. 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).</p> <p>Procedure for PPE is approved – cutter: helmet, gloves, protective shoes, anti-cut trousers. No breaches regarding PPE usage were observed.</p> <p>Health exam are registered for employees. Cutters checked had training for chain-saw operators</p> <p>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, korišćenju, održavanju i rokovima upotrebe sredstava i opreme lične zaštite i službene odenje, obuće i opreme</p> <p>SA2006: There are specialised technicians at headquarter and at each FMU for training and monitoring H&S, PPE, first aid etc. They received specialised training. There is the decision about definition, provision, duration and using personal protective equipment (PPE) from 27.12.2006 based on the Law on health and safety at work.</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. Training is provided by the JP or licensed companies (contractors). The system of work, first aid kits and PPE usage is checked by forest technicians – weekly reports. Internal control (from the JP, FMU) is unannounced and reports are available. The annex is signed for every contract for works in forests to keep H&S requirements. 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 rukovaoce 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>SA2009: JP managed the training for chain-saw operators from private companies and prepared the set of guidelines for safety work with chain saw.</p> <p>SA2009: JP je organizovalo trening za rukovaoce motornim testerama iz privatnih preduzeća, i pripremio je set uputstava za sigurno rukovanje motornom testerom</p>
Criterion 4.3	<p>Workers' rights to organise and negotiate with employers</p> <p>Prava radnika za organiziranje i dobrovoljno pregovaranje sa poslodavcima</p>
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses	

Nedostaci	
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	<p>Regarding buffer zones see Minor CAR 07 za bafer zone videti CAR 07</p> <p>Environmental NGO stakeholders from Vršac and neighbouring areas were not recognised and consulted. List of stakeholders, records from stakeholders.</p> <p>Ekološki NVO iz Vršca i okoline nisu identifikovane i konsultovane .Spisak interesnih grupa, zapisi od interesnih grupa.</p> <p>Minor CAR 03 – closed</p>
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 odobravanja 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>SA2008: The list of stakeholders was updated to include new stakeholders. There are records of meetings with stakeholders (meeting with the representative of the “Green Patrol” – the FMP and activities were agreed with the requirements of the Institute for Nature protection - ILFE).</p> <p>SA2008: Lista zainteresovanih strana je ažurirana i uključuje nove zainteresovane strane. Postoje zapisnici o sastancima sa zainteresovanim stranama (sastanak sa predstavnicima “Zelene Patrole” – planovi gazdovanja i aktivnosti su usaglašene sa zahtevima Zavoda za</p>

	<p>Zaštitu Prirode)</p> <p>Harvest projects for next year contained buffer zones planned. Procedure for Internal control and inspections defines the responsible persons and follow-up. Communications is recorded. Documents can be traced by its register number. Responsible person is defined.</p> <p>Izvođački planovi za sledeću godinu sadrže planirane bafer zone. Procedure za internu kontrolu i inspekciju definišu odgovorne osobe. Komunikacija se beleži. Dokumentacija se prati preko registracionog broja. Određena je odgovorna osoba.</p> <p>Maps of sites important for local people are available and were checked. They are kept in digital and paper form. 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>
<p>Criterion 4.5 Resolution of grievances and settlement of compensation claims Rešavanje žalbi i pravedne nadoknade</p>	
<p>Strengths Prednosti</p>	
<p>Weaknesses Nedostaci</p>	
<p>Compliance Usklađenost</p>	<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 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>SA2009: 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>SA2009: Lovstvo, ribolov i proizvodnja dekorativnog drveća i žbunja povećalo broj proizvoda (proširilo lepezu proizvoda). Seča i pošumljavanje su planirani za godinu dana unapred i</p>

	kalkuliše se budući prihod (doznaka i priprema izvođačkih planova).
Criterion 5.2	Optimal use and local processing of forest products Optimalno korišćenje i lokalna prerada šumskih proizvoda
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<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.</p> <p>Wood price list 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, ogревно 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, izvozno 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 ogревно 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>SA2008: There is a department for non-timber products for hunting, fishing and Juniperus berries harvest. Juniperus berries are picked every 2-3 years by employees and local people for medicinal purposes. The harvest depends on the fruitage and does not harm juniperus spreading at open land. For fisheries and hunting see 5.5.</p> <p>SA2008: Postoji odeljenje za ostale šumske proizvode, lovstvo, rinarstvo u prikupljanje bobica Kleke. One se skupljaju svake 2-3 godine od strane zaposlenih i lokalnog stanovništva za medicinske svrhe. Seča zavisi od plodonošenja, i ne ugrožava širenje kleke na čistinama. Za ribarstvo i lovstvo pogledati 5.5</p>
Criterion 5.3	Waste minimisation and avoidance of damage to forest resources Minimiziranje otpada i izbegavanje štete na drugim šumskim resursima
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	<p>Willows at buffer zone were damaged by harvesting operations at some places.</p> <p>Vrbe u bafer zonama su oštećene tokom seče na nekim mestima (ŠG Pančevo- Tisa, ŠG Novi Sad – Dunav)</p> <p>Minor CAR 14 – Closed at SA2010 / Zatvoren zahtev za korektivnom akcijom tokom nadzora 2010</p>
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</p>

	<p>gravitaciono privlačenje se vrši samo na vrlo ograničenoj površini šuma brdskog područja Vršackog 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.</p> <p>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>Sječa se nadgleda od strane šumarskog tehničara koji je odgovoran za klasiranje, mjerenje, doznaku i bilježenje podataka.</p> <p>SA2010: Sites checked during the audit were without damages.</p> <p>Lokaliteti koji su provorni tokom nadzora su bez oštećenja</p>
<p>Criterion 5.4 Forest management and the local economy Gazdovanje šumom i lokalna ekonomija</p>	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Hunting is regulated 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>
<p>Criterion 5.5 Maintenance of the value of forest services and resources Održavanje vrednosti šuma i šumskih i resursa</p>	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>No damage to water bodies was observed. The sortiment 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 – 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> <p>SA2008: Program for management of fisheries at upper Danube river defines the management for 5 years (2007-2011). Shelterwood system insecures small-scale management with low impact to other services. Clear-cuts in EA poplars are large-scale, but buffer zones are left at water courses, roads and villages to minimise negative impact. Soil erosion or degradation is not observed (flat areas). Hunting management is based on the</p>

	<p>game census in March. Open hunting areas and fenced areas are managed. 10-year and annual plans are available for every hunting ground.</p> <p>SA2008: Programom za gazdovanje ribolovnim područjem gornjeg Dunava definiše se gazdovanje za 5 godina (2007-2011). Oplođni sistem gazdovanja je nepouzdan za gazdovanje malog intenziteta sa malim uticajem na druge aktivnosti. Čiste seče u EA topolama su velikog obima, ali se ostavljaju bafer zone pored vodotokova, puteva, sela kako bi se minimizovao negativni uticaj. Nije primećena erozija ili degradacija zemljišta. Gazdovanje divljači se zasniva na cenzusu u martu. Otvorenim i ograđenim lovištima se gazduje u skladu sa 10 godišnjim planovima, a godišnji planovi su dostupni za svako lovište.</p>
Criterion 5.6 Harvest levels Nivoi iskorišćavanja	
Strengths Prednosti	<p>SA2009: Thinnings in new oak stands established by sowing are consulted with the Forestry faculty. Positive thinning with marking goal trees is applied.</p> <p>Prorede u novim hrastovim sastojinama koje su podignute setvom, se konsultuju sa Šumarskim fakultetom. Primenjuje se pozitivna proreda sa obeležavanjem stabala budućnosti.</p>
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>Posebno osnovom na nivou gazdinske klase se obezbeđuje održivost proizvodnje, prinosa i prihoda. Izvođački 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> <p>SA2009: Harvested wood is cross-cut at site and measured and marked by forest technician. Wood is measured again during loading for transport. Records are available and compared. Nursery production is recorded in the Nursery registers (plant and cut production, pesticides used, delivery of new cuts from ILFE). Annual hunting plan and cull are prepared and the cull is registered and reported.</p> <p>Posebno drvo se poprečno seče (kroji) na licu mesta, i tehničar ga meri i obeležava. Drvo se ponovo meri prilikom utovara za transport. Podaci su dostupni i mogu se uporediti. Rasadnička proizvodnja se beleži u registru u rasadniku (proizvodnja sadnica i reznica, upotreba pesticida, isporuka novih reznica iz ILFE). Godišnja lovni planovi i odstrel su urađeni, a odstrel je registrovan i prijavljen.</p>
PRINCIPLE 6: Environmental impact / Uticaj na okolinu	
Criterion 6.1 Environmental impacts evaluation Procena uticaja na okoliinu	
Strengths Prednosti	

Weaknesses Nedostaci	<p>Roads are adapted to terrain conditions but environmental impact evaluation was not prepared for some extraction roads.</p> <p>Putevi su prilagođeni uslovima terena; Procena uticaja na životnu sredinu nije urađena za neke puteve za izvlačenje</p> <p>Minor CAR 05 - Closed</p>
Compliance Uskladenost	<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.</p> <p>Non-native plants are not used except EA poplars. Buffer zones are planned 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. 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> <p>SA2008: The Procedure for environmental impact assessment is prepared. The EIA was implemented in the projects for road reconstruction. Both road projects and harvest projects were checked and they included environmental and social impact assessments. Minutes from the Internal control department and the Forestry Authority are kept at finished harvest projects (harvest projects for finished works at FMUs). Non-compliances are followed-up by the Internal Control department nad the Forestry Authority. Non-native plants or animals are not used except approved EA poplars.</p> <p>SA2008: pripremljene su procedure za izradu procene uticaja na životnu sredinu. Procena uticaja je ugrađena u projekte za rekonstrukciju puteva. Pregledani su i izvođački planovi i planovi za rekonstrukciju puteva, i oni sadrže i procene uticaja na životnu sredinu, kako i procenu društvenog uticaja. Zappisnik interne kontrole i republičke inspekcije se uredno čuva u završenim izvođačkim planovima. Neusaglašenosti se prate i rešavaju po nalogu interne kontrole i šumarske inspekcije. Ne koriste se biljne i životinjske vrste osim, odobrenih EA topola.</p>
Criterion 6.2	Protection of rare, threatened and endangered species Zaštita retkih, ranjivih i ugroženih vrsta
Strengths Prednosti	<p>Monitoring of nests of white-tail eagle and black stork in SG Sombor (Apatinski rit)</p> <p>Vrši se monitoring gnezda orla belorepana i crne rode u ŠG Sombor (Apatinski rit).</p>
Weaknesses Nedostaci	<p>Not all RTE species are identified and mapped</p>

	<p>Nisu identifikovane i kartirane sve RTE vrste</p> <p>Minor CAR 06 – Closed</p>
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.</p> <p>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> <p>SA2008: There are maps of RTE species prepared for each FMU (Gazdinska jedinica). It was checked in FMUs. The data were collected from foresters in consultation with the Institute for nature protection (nests of protected birds – <i>Cicconia nigra</i>, <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>, and flora).</p> <p>SA2008: Postoje karte retkih i ugroženih vrste za svaku gazdinsku jedinicu. To je i provereno u šumskim upravama. Prikupljeni podaci su dobijeni od šumara uz konsultaciju sa Zavodom za zaštitu prirode (gnezda ugroženih vrsta ptica - <i>Cicconia nigra</i>, <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>, and flora)</p> <p>There are 5-year programs for restoration and development prepared for all nature reservations in Vojvodinašume. They are prepared in cooperation of Vojvodinašume and the Institute for nature protection. There is the procedure for establishing buffer zones around nests. Program for restoration and revitalisation of burnt area and fire protection of forests at Deliblatska peščara with the agreement of the Institute for nature protection is prepared.</p> <p>Maps of RTE species and protected areas are prepared for each FO (GJ).</p> <p>Postoje pripremljeni 5 godišnji programi za obnovu i razvoj svih zaštićenih prirodnih dobara u Vojvodinašumama. Pripremljeni su uz saradnju Vojvodinašume i Zavoda za zaštitu prirode. Postoji procedura za uspostavljanje bafer zona oko gnezda. Pripremljen je i program za obnovu i restauraciju požarišta, u Deliblatskoj peščari, uz saglasnost Zavoda za zaštitu prirode.</p> <p>Za svaku gazdinsku jedinicu su pripremljene mape retkih i ugroženih vrsta.</p>
Criterion 6.3	Maintenance of ecological functions and values Održavanje ekoloških funkcija i vrednosti
Strengths Prednosti	<p>All fruit and noble species are left standing and intact.</p> <p>Voćkarice i plemenite vrste se ostavljaju</p>
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 – grown before dikes were built.</p> <p>Forest types (management classes) are regularly monitored during FMP renewal.</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 voćkarica 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	<p>Definition and evaluation of representative samples is not finished.</p> <p>Definicija i vrednovanje novih reprezentativnih površina nije završena.</p> <p>OBS 03</p>
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 zones are not established according to the importance of water course – narrow buffer zone along the river Danube and close to strict nature reserves.</p> <p>Bufere zone nisu uspostavljene u skladu sa važnosti vodenog toka - uske bufer zone pored</p>

	<p>Dunava i striktno pored rezervata prirode.</p> <p>Minor CAR 07 – Closed</p> <p>Oil emergency measures at contractors hired by wood purchasers (transport ships) – box with sand, storing oils.</p> <p>Mere za slučaj prosipanja nafte kod podizvođača koji su unajmljeni od strane kupaca drveta (transportni brodovi) – kutije sa peskom, odlaganje ulja.</p> <p>OBS 12</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 (Nr 2317/13-1 from 23.10.2007) 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>SA2009: Projects for roads include detail situation description and measures for construction including EIA. Harvest projects checked are adjusted to natural conditions. Wood transport by ships is available at rivers Tisa and Danube. Wood is extracted by forwarders with very low impact to soil. Buffer zones are accepted and new ones are established (present at all sites visited).</p> <p>Projekti za izgradnju puteva uključuju detaljan opis situacije i mere za izgradnju uključujući i Procenu uticaja na životnu sredinu. Pregledani izvođački planovi su prilagođeni prirodnim uslovima. Transport drveta brodovima je moguć na Tisi i Dunavu. Drvo se izvlači forwarderima sa malim uticajem na zemljište. Bafer zone su prihvaćene i nove se uspostavljaju (prisutno na svim običenim lokalitetima).</p>
Criterion 6.6 Chemical pest management Upravljanje hemijskim pesticidima	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	<p>The procedure for pesticide usage does not include the strategy and analysis for use for all possible chemicals</p> <p>Strategija za korišćenje pesticida i analiza nije uključena u procedure za korišćenje hemijskih sredstava.</p> <p>Minor CAR 08 – Closed</p> <p>They stopped using prohibited chemicals and cooperate with the Institute for lowland forestry and environment to find alternatives.</p> <p>Korišćenje zabranjenih hemijskih sredstava je obustavljeno i radi se zajednički sa Institutom za nizijsko šumarstvo, kako bi se pronašle alternative</p> <p>OBS – Closed</p>
Compliance Usklađenost	<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</p>

	<p>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>SA2008: The strategy for pesticide usage Nr 885 from 31.03.2008 was prepared in cooperation with the Institute of lowland forestry and environment (ILFE). The strategy includes the List of recommended pesticides. The Institute monitors pests and makes suggestions for maintenance of nurseries and forests.</p> <p>There is the contract for alternatives (for suppressing mice in forest during natural regeneration of oak) with the ILFE.</p> <p>SA2008: Pripremljena je strategija za korišćenje pesticida br. 855 od 31.03.2008, u saradnji sa Institutom za nizijsko šumarstvo i zaštitu životne sredine. Strategija uključuje listu preporučenih pesticida. Institut prati štetočine i daje predloge za zaštitu rasadnika i šuma.</p> <p>Postoji ugovor za alternative (za suzbijanje miševa u šumi tokom prirodne obnove hrasta), sa Institutom.</p>
Criterion 6.7	<p>Use and disposal of chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes Upotreba i odlaganje hemijskih sredstava, kontejnera, tečnog i čvrstog neorganskog otpada</p>
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	<p>Waste was left in forest by forest workers (plastic bottles, old chain-saw blade) in some locations.</p> <p>Ostavljen je otpad u šumi posle radnika (plastične boce, stari lanci motornih testera) na nekim lokacijama.</p> <p>Minor CAR 13 – Closed at SA2009</p>
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>SA2009: There are contracts with authorized companies for disposal of dangerous waste. Waste was not observed at harvest site. Forest technician and workers are aware of these requirements (site visit, interviews). Temporary waste collection sites are removed after works are finished.</p> <p>Postoje ugovori sa ovlašćenim preduzećima koja se bave odlaganjem opasnog otpada. Otpad nije primećen na radilištima. Šumarski tehničari i radnici su upoznati sa ovim zahtevima (poseća radilištu, intervju). Privremene kante za prikupljanje otpada se uklanjaju nakon završetka radova</p>
Criterion 6.8	<p>Use of biological control agents and genetically modified organisms Upotreba bioloških mera borbe i genetski modifikovanih organizama</p>
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	See 6.6 – Closed
Compliance	D-stop for Lymantria dispar (used only for infestation control once in several years). No

Usklađenost	<p>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> <p>SA2008: In cooperation with the Institute for lowland forestry and environment (ILFE) they applied Foray 48B at ŠG Sremska Mitrovica. It was recommended and managed by ILFE. Monitoring was made by inspectors from ILFE and report is available with results.</p> <p>U saradnji sa Institutom za nizijsko šumarstvo primenjen je FORAY 48B u ŠG Sremska Mitrovica. Preporučeno je i aplikacija je praćena od strane Instituta. Monitoring je urađen od strane Instituta i dostupan je izveštaj sa rezultatima.</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 <i>Certis occidentalis</i> and <i>Robinia pseudoaccacia</i> natural regeneration in dry sand soils. <i>Robinia</i> is supported for firewood production.</p> <p>Ne koriste, izuzev EA topola – vidi princip 10; Postoji prirodno obnavljanje <i>Certis occidentalis</i> and <i>Robinia pseudoaccacia</i> na suvim peščanim staništima. Podržava se bagrem radi korišćenja kao ogrevno drvo.</p> <p>SA2009: Exotic species are not planned for afforestation (except EAP). Stands with allochthonous species <i>Fraxinus pensylvanica</i> (invasive species) are transformed to EAP. Another species (<i>Amorpha fruitcosa</i>) are also replaced by non-invasive species.</p> <p>Egzotične vrste nisu planirane za pošumljavanje (osim EAT). Sastojine alohtonog Američkog jasena - <i>Fraxinus pensylvanica</i> (invazivna vrsta) su transformisane u EAT. Druga, takođe invazivna vrsta <i>Amorpha fruitcosa</i>, zamenjena je ne-invazivnom vrstom.</p>
Criterion 6.10 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses Konverzija u plantaže ili nešumsko zemljište	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	<p>See Minor CAR 09 for species change made from autochthonous species to allochthonous species in naturally sensitive areas.</p> <p>Vidi Minor CAR 09 Vrše se konverzije iz autohtonih u alohtone šume dešava u zonama očuvanja, zaštićenim područjima.</p>
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 Zahtevi plana gazdovanja	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	<p>The rate of harvest in young coppice forests is not fully implemented (low harvest).</p> <p>Intezitet seća u mladim šumama i seće obnavljanja (prebirne seće)</p> <p>OBS 05 – changed to Minor CAR 16/ promenjeno u Mali Zahtev za Korektivnom Akcijom br.16</p> <p>Plans and internal procedures are not properly implemented. Thinning was not marked before</p>

	<p>harvest, map legend for harvest was not correct.</p> <p>Planovi i interne procedure nisu dosledno primenjeni; Doznaka nije izvršena pre seče; legenda na karti za seču nije bila tačna</p> <p>Minor CAR 10 – Closed / Mali Zahtev za Korektivnom Akcijom br.10 - zatvoren</p> <p>SA2009: Buffer zones are not planned in old FMPs but they are included in the harvest projects and approved by the Forestry Inspection. Implementing of buffer zones to harvest projects.</p> <p>Bafer zone nisu planirane u starim planovima gazdovanja, ali su uključene u Izvođačke planove i odobrene od strane Šumarske inspekcije. Ugradnja bafer zona u Izvođačke planove.</p> <p>OBS 13 – changed to minor CAR 16 / promenjeno u Mali Zahtev za Korektivnom Akcijom br.13</p> <p>Short-term measures in harvest plans for compartments are not properly described (rate of harvest is not explained in connection to real conditions).</p> <p>Kratkorocne mere u izvođackim planovima za odeljenja nisu adekvatno opisane</p> <p>Minor CAR 16 - Mali Zahtev za Korektivnom Akcijom br.16</p>
<p>Compliance Usklađenost</p>	<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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>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.</p> <p>Opšti opis uključuje status prirodnih uslova, korišćenje zemljišta i vlasništvo, analizu prethodnog gazdovanja, šumske planove za naredni period i opštu ekonomsku procenu.</p> <p>Izvođački planovi se izrađuju za svako odeljenje kojem je sečiva zapremina veća od 100m³. Planovi se proveravaju i odobravaju od strane Šumarske Inspekcije.</p> <p>Forest growth and dynamics are monitored by regular inventory during FMP renewal.</p> <p>Management classes: High forests; Coppice forests (tending or reconstruction by clear-cut); young forest (usually from artificial planting – tending); Protection forest (extreme sites – sanitary felling).</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. They use maps in scale 1:10000 and 1: 25000. Maps are also in electronic version.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Rast i razvoj šuma se nadzire redovnim inventurama/taksacijama prilikom revizije šumskih osnova.</p> <p>Gazdinske klase: Visoke šume (oplodni ili grupimično-postepeni sistem gazdovanja); Izdanačke šume (rekonstrukcija čistim sečama ili negom); zaštitne šume (ekstremne lokacije – sanitarna seča).</p> <p>Lov se planira i odstrel se računa i odobrava godišnje na osnovu brojanja koji se obezbeđuje</p>

	<p>krajem marta.</p> <p>SA2008: The field visit confirmed that thinnings are planned and marked before the harvest.</p> <p>SA2008: Terenska poseta je potvrdila da su prorede planirane i da je izvršena doznaka pre seče.</p> <p>SA2009: Plans are available at FMUs checked, including programmes for management and development of Nature protected areas. The General description of FMP includes description of resources (pedology, phytosociology, climate, hydrology, historical management etc). Summary tables contain the inventory summary of forest compartment by management classes including volumes, increments and age structure. FMP contain inventory data for every compartment containing detail information on stand and planned measures for 10 years. Statistical methods are used every ten years for measuring stand data and calculating the FMP. All wood marked for harvest is measured before harvest (on stump) and after harvest (cross-cut roundwood). Harvesting techniques are justified in harvest projects and approved by the Forestry Administration.</p> <p>Osnove su dostupne za proverene gazdinske jedinice, uključujući i Program za gazdovanje i razvoj Zaštićenih prirodnih dobara. Opšti opis Posebne osnove gazdovanja uključuje opis resursa (pedologija, fitosociologija, klima, hidrologija, istorija gazdovanja itd) Pregledne tabele sadrže sažetak inventure odeljenja, po gazdinskim klasama uključujući zapremine, prirast i starosnu strukturu. Posebna osnova gazdovanja šumama sadrži inventurne podatke za svako odeljenje sa detaljnim informacijama o sastojini i planiranim merama za uređajno razdoblje od 10 godina. Osnova se izrađuje na osnovu statističkih podataka i kalkulacija, na svakih deset godina. Doznačena stabla se mere pre seče (na panju) i nakon obaranja (poprečni presek oblovine). Tehnike seče se opravdavaju u Izvođačkim planovima koje odobrava nadležni državni organ.</p>
Criterion 7.2 Management plan revision <i>Revizija plana gazdovanja</i>	
Strengths <i>Prednosti</i>	<p>Detail evaluation of previous management period is included in FMPs.</p> <p>Detaljna analiza prethodnog gazdovanja uključena u Šumske osnove.</p> <p>All Forest management plans (FMP – obšta i posebna osnova) are publicly available at the company web pages.</p> <p>Sve planovi gazdovanja (opšta i posebna osnova) su javno dostupni na sajtu preduzeća.</p>
Weaknesses <i>Nedostaci</i>	<p>FMP renewal was not publicly announced although FMP draft is available at web pages.</p> <p>Obnavljanje Osnova gazdovanja nije bilo javno objavljeno, iako je nacrt nove Osnove bio dostupan na sajtu</p> <p>Minor CAR 11 – Closed</p>
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>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.</p> <p>Taksacija se zasniva na statističkim metodama te se tako formira osnov za podatke šumskih osnova. Procena prethodnog gazdovanja je uključena u šumske osnove.</p> <p>SA2008: The FMP renewal is defined by national legislation. The list of FMPs being renewed is published at the firm's web pages including all procedures and a request for stakeholder's opinion. Forest phytosociology (original eco-vegetation) mapping plus consultation with the Institute for nature protection defines changes in environmental conditions. Economic and social considerations are included in the analysis of the previous management.</p> <p>SA2008: Obnavljanje osnova je regulisano zakonom. Lista Osnova koje su u procesu obnavljanja se nalazi na sajtu preduzeća, zajedno sa procedurama i zahtevom za dostavljanje mišljenja zainteresovanih strana. Promene ekoloških uslova se definišu prema Šumskoj fitosociologiji, mapiranjem uz konsultacije sa Institutom za nizijsko šumarstvo. Ekonomska i socijalna razmatranja su uključena u analizu prethodnog gazdovanja,</p>
Criterion 7.3 Training and supervision of forest workers <i>Obuka i nadzor šumskih radnika</i>	
Strengths	SA2009: JP managed the training for chain-saw operators from private companies and

Prednosti	<p>prepared the set of guidelines for safety work with chain saw.</p> <p>JP je organizovalo trening za rukovaoce motornim testerama iz privatnih preduzeća, i pripremio je set uputstava za sigurno rukovanje motornom testerom</p>
Weaknesses Nedostaci	See 6.2 and 8.1
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 odeljenje 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> <p>SA2009: Pocket atlas of RTE species was published by JP for foresters to help identify them. The level of education in the company is very high, including forestry and economics university education. Most managers are well educated in their field of work. All activities in compartments are checked by the responsible forest manager from FMU and part is checked by managers from the HO. Harvet are checked by the Forestry Authorities.</p> <p>Džepni atlas Retkih i Ugroženih vrsta je pripremljen i publikovan od strane JP, kako bi se olakšala identifikacija. Nivo obrazovanja u preduzeću je vrlo visok, uključujući obrazovanje šumarskog i ekonomskog fakulteta. Većina rukovodilaca su dobro obrazovani u svom polju rada. Sve aktivnosti u odeljenjima se proveravaju od strane odgovornog rukovodioca u gazdinstvu ili delom iz generalne direkcije. Seča kontroliše nadležni državni organ</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 for 2006 prepared 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; fishing, hunting; economic balance and investments etc. In section 1.2.6 there is summarised the protection of nature and environment in 2006.</p> <p>Godišnji izveštaj za 2006 pripremljen i javno dostupan, 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. U odelju 1.2.6 postoji sumarni prikaz zaštite prirode i životne sredine u 2006.</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>SA2009: 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	<p>Not all activities are regularly monitored. Code of good practice for H&S is not kept, thinning marking.</p> <p>Ne prate se redovno sve aktivnosti. Ne vodi se dnevnik dobrih primera za zaštitu na radu,</p>

	<p>nedostaje doznaka za prorede.</p> <p>Minor CAR 12 – Closed at SA2009</p>
Compliance Uskladenost	<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 started identification and monitoring of fauna and flora.</p> <p>Šumari nadziru sve aktivnosti u šumi uključujući aktivnosti osoba 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. Forest guards keep their diary with daily minutes. Illegal activities are reported.</p> <p>Postoji pravilnik o Internoj Kontroli. Šumari upisuju u dnevnik svakodnevne aktivnosti. Bespravne aktivnosti se prijavljuju.</p> <p>SA2008: Forest technician present at harvest sites monitors harvest, wood mensuration, cross-cut, waste disposal, contractors performance etc and writes weekly reports (sedmidnevni izveštaj). Internal control departments check all works including foresters (marking trees for harvest in thinning and regeneration cut) and workers (employees and contractors). Harvest projects are checked by the Internal control department before the Forestry Inspection.</p> <p>Nature protected areas are monitored by the inspectors from the Institute for nature protection. They make regular inspection regarding fulfillment of Programs for restoration and development of nature reserves.</p> <p>H&S, PPE usage is monitored by forest technician at site and by specialized trained inspectors from the HQ and FMUs.</p> <p>SA2008: Šumarski tehničar je pristuna na radilištu, prati seču, merenje drveta, krojenje, odlaganja otpada, učinak i ponašanje podugovarača i priprema nedeljni izveštaj. Interna kontrola proverava sve radove, uključujući i šumare (doznaka stabala u proredama i oplodni sek) i radnike (zaposlene i podugovarače). Izvođački planovi se proveravaju od strane Interne kontrole pre same inspekcije.</p> <p>Zaštićena prirodna dobra prate inspektori iz Zavoda za zaštitu prirode. Oni sprovode redovne kontrole koje se odnose na sprovođenje Programa za obnovu i razvoj rezervata prirode.</p> <p>Bezbednost i zdravlje na radu, korišćenje lične zaštitne opreme se prati od strane tehničara na licu mesta, od strane posebno obučених inspektora iz Direkcije preduzeća i šumskih uprava.</p> <p>SA2009: Institute for lowland forestry and environment (ILFE) sends regular reports regarding pest control (including forecast of pest outbreak and recommendations). Regular monitoring is included in the company costs (forest, hunting and fish guards). H&S, PPE usage is monitored by forest technicians present at working sites most of the time. RTE species are monitored by foresters; weekly reports are available at FOs. Maps of RTE species are present at all FMUs with updated informations.</p> <p>Institut za nizijsko šumarstvo i zaštitu životne sredine (ILFE) šalje redovne izveštaje koji se odnose na kontrolu štetočina (uključujući i prognoze gradacija, sa preporukama). Redovan monitoring je uključen u planiranje troškova preduzeća (šumo-,lovo- i ribočuvari). Zdravlje i zaštita na radu, korišćenje zaštitne opreme se prati većinu vremena od strane prisutnog poslovođe na radilištu. Preduzeće prati retke i ugrožene vrste; dostupni su nedeljni izveštaji u Šumskim upravama. Karte retkih i ugroženih vrsta su dostupne u svim gazdinstvima sa ažuriranim podacima.</p>
Criterion 8.2	Research and data collection for monitoring Istraživanje i sakupljanje podataka za monitoring
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses	Waste was left by forest workers at two sites at SG Sremska Mitrovica. Waste disposal sites

Nedostaci	<p>were not established and checked regularly</p> <p>Ostavljeno je smeće na dva lokaliteta u SG Sremska Mitrovica. Mesta za odlaganje otpada nisu određena i njihova provera nije uradjena redovno</p> <p>Minor CAR 17 / Mali Zahtev za Korektivnom Akcijom br.17</p>
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 odeljenja 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> <p>SA2008: Yields of all forest products are recorded. The results are available at the business report published at the company web pages including wood harvested and sold, hunting and fishery management. Injury analysis is prepared for previous years and available at the company web pages.</p> <p>SA2008: beleže se svi prinosi šumskih proizvoda. Rezultati su dostupni u poslovnom izveštaju i publikovani su na sajtu preduzeća, uključujući i posečeno i prodato drvo, i gazdovanje ribarstvom i lovstvom. Priprema se i analiza povreda za prethodne godine koja je takođe dostupna na sajtu preduzeća.</p> <p>Timber resource inventory (volumes and increments) is made during the FMP renewal. Statistical methods are used for the inventory. Forest phytosociology (original eco-vegetation) mapping plus consultation with the Institute for nature protection defines changes in environmental conditions. RTE species are mapped at FMUs.</p> <p>Inventura drvnog resursa (zapremina i prirast) se pravi tokom obnove osnove. Za inventuru s ekoriste statistički metodi. Promene ekoloških uslova se definišu prema Šumskoj fitosociologiji, mapiranjem uz konsultacije sa Institutom za nizijsko šumarstvo. Retke i ugrožene vrste su mapirane u svakoj gazdinskoj jedinici.</p> <p>Maps of RTE species are available, there are questionnaires regarding the identification of RTE species. Programs for restoration and development on nature reserves are developed and checked.</p> <p>Dostupne su mape retkih i ugroženih vrsta, postoje i upitnici koje se odnose na identifikaciju ovih vrsta. Pripremljeni su programi za razvoj rezervata prirode i oni su pregledani.</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	<p>FSC Logo was used at promotional material without approval.</p> <p>FSC Logo je koriscen na protivnom materialu bez prethodnog odobrenja</p>

	Minor CAR 18 / Mali Zahtev za Korektivnom Akcijom br.18
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 (number, tree species, class, length, diameter, volume, date, compartment, tractor driver) 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.</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 kupca). Postoje 4 kopije (jedna za kupca, dve za finansijski sektor i jedna ostaje u knjizi).</p> <p>Koriste se registrovani čekići za doznaku i žigosanje. Koriste se posebni čekići za svaki proces. Trupci su obeleženi brojem određene boje.</p>
Criterion 8.4	Incorporation of monitoring results into the management plan Uključivanje rezultata monitoringa u plan gazdovanja
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>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.</p> <p>Reports from Internal control and Forestry Inspection are used for corrective actions and improvement of current performance.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Izveštaji Interne kontrole i Šumarske Inspekcije se koriste za korektivne mere i unapređenje tekućih aktivnosti.</p>
Criterion 8.5	Publicly available summary of monitoring Javno dostupan sažetak rezultata monitoringa
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>see also 7.4</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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	SA2009: There are several recreational parks identified and activities are consulted with town representatives.
Weaknesses Nedostaci	<p>Forest activities were not consulted in some areas of HCVF forests. JP has shared responsibility for nature protection in some areas. Planned forestry activities were not consulted with nature conservation administration – other public organisations are responsible for management and JP is responsible only for execution of forestry activities.</p> <p>Aktivnosti seče nisu konsultovane za područja sa šumama HCVF. Preduzeće ima zajedničku odgovornost za zaštitu prirode u nekim područjima. Planirane aktivnosti nisu konsultovane sa administrativnim organima zaštite prirode - drugim organizacijama koje su odgovorne za gazdovanje a preduzeće je odgovorno za izvođenje šumarskih aktivnosti (Subotička peščara)</p> <p>See Major CAR 01</p> <p>Major CAR 01 closed and changed to OBS 09. See 1.1.</p> <p>Major CAR 01 je zatvoren i promenjen u OBS 09, vidi 1.1</p> <p>SA2009: At some places forests with recreational function were not identified as HCV forests.</p> <p>Na nekim mestima šume sa rekreativnom funkcijom nisu svrstane u HCV šume ((ŠG Pančevo – Tisa; ŠG Novi Sad – Danube).</p> <p>Minor CAR 15 – Closed at SA2010 / Zatvoren Zahtev za Korektivnom Akcijom tokom nadzorne posete 2010</p>
Compliance Uskladenost	<p>There are 9 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.</p> <p>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. Definirano je upravljanje prirodnim procesima (bez ljudskih aktivnosti – Strogi prirodni rezervati), u redovnom gazdovanju vrše se sanitarne seče i kontrola štetočina gde je to potrebno.</p> <p>SA2010: Recreational forests were included in the list of HCV forests (SG Novi Sad, site Kamenjar, 60.87ha).</p> <p>Sume čija je osnovna namena rekreativna funkcija suma, su uključene u listu HCV suma SG Novi Sad, Kamenjar, 60.87 ha</p>
Criterion 9.2 Consultation process Proces konsultacija	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Uskladenost	<p>Identified HCV attributes are defined in FMP and consulted with respective bodies (Nature Conservation, Water management, municipalities). FMP is approved by Ministry. There is consultation with municipality during FMP renewal.</p> <p>Identifikovani HCV atributi su definisani u Šumskim osnovama i konsultovani sa odgovarajućim telima (Zaštita prirode, Upravljanje vodama, lokalne zajednice). Šumske osnove odobrava Ministarstvo.</p>
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	<p>No autochthonous species were used for afforestation on sands at Subotička peščara.</p> <p>Nisu korišćene autohtone vrste za pošumljvanje na pesku u Subotičkoj peščari</p>

	Minor CAR 04; See also 10.4 – Closed at SA2008 and OBS10 issued
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>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.</p> <p>HCV atributi i upravljanje njima je definisano u Osnovama. Definirano je upravljanje prirodnim procesima (bez ljudskih aktivnosti – Strogi prirodni rezervati), u redovnom gazdovanju vrše se sanitarne seče i kontrola štetočina gde je to potrebno</p> <p>SA2008: From the main assessment only autochthonous species are planted in the area (white poplar, lime tree, birch). By the agreement with the Institute for nature protection they will establish the Program of restoration (Program o konverziji) within one year. Nakon glavne ocene korišćene su samo autohtone vrste u ovom području (bela topola, lime tree, breza). Prema sporazumu sa Zavodom za zaštitu prirode biće pokrenut Program konverzije u periodu od jedne godine.</p> <p>Biological and social attributes are described in the FMPs – there is cooperation with the Institute for nature protection – Program for restoration and revitalisation of burnt area in Special nature reservation Deliblatska Pescara and Programs for restoration and development of Nature reserves.</p> <p>Biološki i društveni atributi su opisani u planovima gazdovanja- postoji sardanja sa Zavodom za zaštitu prirode – Program za obnovu i revitalizaciju požarišta u specijalnom rezervatu prirode Dleiblatska Peščara, i Program za obnovu i razvoj rezervata prirode.</p> <p>Protection forests are established to protect steep slopes, water sources, and thin soil from erosion (included in the FMPs with management defined). Buffer zones are defined in harvest projects according to the procedure to protect water courses and landscape view (at roads and villages).</p> <p>Zaštitne šume su formirane kako bi zaštitili strmi nagibi, izvorišta, i tanak sloj tla od erozije (uključene su Osnove sa definisanim gazdovanjem). Bafer zone se definišu i Izvođačkim planovima u skladu sa procedurama za zaštitu vodotokova i pejzaža (pored puteva i naselja)</p>
Criterion 9.4	Monitoring to assess effectiveness Monitoring radi procene efektivnosti
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Kompletan pregled je izrađen tokom revizije šumske osnove uključujući tipove šuma (prirodna vegetacija), šumski resursi, inventura šuma i analizirani i odobreni od ministarstva.</p> <p>Monitoring divljači, zdravstveno stanje i kontrola štetočina se radi svake godine. Seče se obično rade jednom u deset godina i tada se vrši monitoring.</p> <p>The company cooperates with the Institute for lowland forestry and environment and nature conservation administration (several studies) to implement research developments.</p> <p>Preduzeće saraduje sa Institutom za nizijsko šumarstvo i životnu sredinu i Zavodom za zaštitu prirode (više studija) na implementaciji razvojnih istraživanja.</p>
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.</p> <p>Šumska osnova – maksimalna proizvodnja drveta.</p> <p>Ciljevi: trajan i maksimalan prirast, maksimalna proizvodnja, multifunkcionalne šume</p> <p>SA2008: Plantations cover about 37% of all forests. There are enough other forest types adapted to natural conditions. Programs for restoration and development of nature reserves define removal of EA poplars from the first and second zone of protection. The objective for EA poplars is clear: the proportion of area is 37% but proportion of increment is 51%.</p> <p>SA2008: plantaže učestvuju sa oko 37% u celokupnoj površini pod šumama. Postoji dovoljno drugih tipova šuma prilagođenih prirodnim uslovima. Program za obnovu i razvoj rezervata prirode predviđa uklanjanje EA topola iz prve i druge zone zaštite. Cilj za EA topole je jasan: proporcija ppovršine je 37% ali je ideo u zapremini 51%.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.2 Plantation design and layout Planiranje i raspored plantaža</p>	
<p>Strengths Prednosti</p>	<p>Old trees for die off are left; fruit and noble tree species are protected.</p> <p>Stara drveća se ostavljaju do odumiranja; voćkarice i plemenite vrste se čuvaju.</p>
<p>Weaknesses Nedostaci</p>	<p>Species change was made from autochthonous species to allochthonous species. Change was forced by the government policy and recommendation of the Institute for lowland forestry and environment because of changed underground water conditions – sand sediments and dikes built prevent growth of native willow and regeneration of oak and ash.</p> <p>Vrše se konverzije iz autohtonih u alohtone šume. Konverzija je podržana kroz politiku Vlade, kao i kroz preporuke Instituta za nizijsko šumarstvo, usled promenjenih uslova podzemnih voda - nanosi peska i nasipi sprečavaju rast prirodne vrbe i obnavljanje hrasta i jasena.</p> <p>Minor CAR 09 – Closed / Zatvoren Zahtev za Korektivnom Akcijom br.09</p> <p>Harvest close to strict nature reserves.</p> <p>Seča blizu striktnih rezervata prirode</p> <p>OBS 06 – Closed / Observacija 06 zatvorena</p>
<p>Compliance Usklađenost</p>	<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.</p> <p>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 dobna struktura i otpornost.</p> <p>SA2008: From the main assessment only autochthonous species are planted in the area (white poplar, lime tree, birch). By the agreement with the Institute for nature protection they will establish the Program of restoration (Program o konverziji) within one year. The plan for nursery production will be adjusted.</p> <p>SA2008: Nakon glavne ocene korišćene su samo autohtone vrste u ovom području (bela topola, lime tree, breza). Prema sporazumu sa Zavodom za zaštitu prirode biće pokrenut Program konevrzije u periodu od jedne godine. Plan za rasadničku proizvodnju će biti prilagođen.</p> <p>There are examples of restoration to natural forest (GJ Kolut-Kozara 7-b).</p> <p>Postoje primeri konverzije u prirodne šume (GJ Kolut-Kozara 7b)</p> <p>All existing forest types are identified and mapped (softwood fast-growing management, oak long-rotation management and management of dry forests on sands and mountains). Natural vegetation is included in the natural reserves and other protected areas.</p> <p>Svi postojeći tipovi šuma su identifikovani i mapirani (gazdovanje brzorastućim lišćarima, gazdovanje hrastom sa viskom ophodnjom i gazdovanje suvim šumama na pesku i na planinama. Prirodna vegetacija je uključena u rezervate prirode i druga zaštićena prirodna dobra.</p> <p>Pattern of existing plantation blocks is defined. They are interrupted with other semi-natural forests or natural sites (wetlands, ponds, canals, buffer zones). Buffer zones are established</p>

	<p>along water courses, roads and villages.</p> <p>Definisana je šema postojećih blokova u platažama. Oni se prekidaju sa drugim polu-prirodnim šumama na prirodnim staništima (močvare, bare, kanali, bafer zone). Bafer zone se ostavljaju pored vodotokova, puteva i naselja.</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.</p> <p>Koriste I-214 i Panonija klonove topola, Velike površine se seku u više navrata. Dugoročno planiranje obezbeđuje starosni diverzitet i strukturu klonova.</p> <p>SA2009: No new plantations are established. The existing ones are renewed by E-A Poplars or by autochtonous species. Compartments are cut in smaller blocks than established to decrease the impact. Buffer zones are left and lower areas are planted with willows or autochtonous poplars.</p> <p>Nisu podignute nove plantaže. Postojeće sse obnavljaju EA topolama ili drugim autohtonim vrstama. Bafer zone se ostavljaju, au u nizinama se popunjavaju sa vrbama ili autohtonim topolama. U odeljenjima se vrši seča u manjim blokovima, kako bi sprečio negativan uticaj.</p>
Criterion 10.4 Species selection Izbor vrsta	
Strengths Prednosti	<p>Cooperation with the Institute for lowland forestry and environment</p> <p>Saradnja sa institutom za nizijsko šumarstvo i životnu sredinu</p>
Weaknesses Nedostaci	<p>Selection of species is not accurate for sands. No autochtonous species were used for afforestation on sands at Subotička peščara.</p> <p>Izbor vrsta nije odgovarajući za peščana staništa. Nisu korišćene autohtone vrste za pošumljavanja u Subotičkoj peščari.</p> <p>See Minor CAR 04</p> <p>Vidi Minor CAR 04</p>
Compliance Usklađenost	<p>Registered clones are used – certified by and bought from the Institute for lowland forestry and environment (40000 cuts from a nursery). Clones are long term tested. New clones are tested.</p> <p>Koriste se registrovani klonovi – sertifikovani i kupljeni od Instituta za nizijsko šumarstvo i životnu sredinu (40 000 reznica iz rasadnika). Klonovi su dugoročno testirani.</p> <p>Cuttings and seedlings are from registered nurseries and there is regular survey from Forestry Inspection and the Institute for lowland forestry and environment</p> <p>Reznice i sadnice potiču iz registrovanih rasadnika i pod nadzorom su Inspekcije i Instituta za nizijsko šumarstvo i životnu sredinu.</p> <p>SA2008: From the main assessment only autochtonous species are planted in the area (white poplar, lime tree, birch). By the agreement with the Institute for nature protection they will establish the Program of restoration (Program o konverziji) within one year.</p> <p>SA2008: Nakon glavne ocene korišćene su samo autohtone vrste u ovom području (bela topola, lime tree, breza). Prema sporazumu sa Zavodom za zaštitu prirode biće pokrenut Program konevrzije u periodu od jedne godine.</p> <p>It will be checked during the next surveillance.</p> <p>Biće provereno tokom sledeće posete nadzora.</p>
Criterion 10.5 Restoration of natural forest Obnavljanje prirodnih šuma	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses Nedostaci	

Compliance Usklađenost	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.
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> <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 stajače vode su ucrtani na šumske karte.</p> <p>SA2009: Soil sonds are frequently made to find the best species for planting. Conditions can change due to river sedimentation at some sites. The stands within dikes (flooded areas) are difficult to regenerate with ash or oak due to often and long floods. There are only old trees found without any natural regeneration. All water sources are mapped and buffer zones are established depending on the importance of water body (10 to 30m wide). Buffer zones of autochthonous species are left (willows – checked at many sites and harvest projects); if buffer zone is not present, then it is established by planting willows to establish new one. Wood can be transported by ships instead of vehicles if required by a client. Wood is easily loaded by a special ramp with hydraulic arm directly to ships.</p> <p>Često se radi sondaža tla kako bi se odredilo koja je vrsta najbolja za sadnju. Uslovi se mogu menjati usled rečnog nanosa na nekim staništima. Sastojine unutar nasipa (nebranjani deo – forland) imaju problema sa obnavljanjem jasea i hrasta usled dugotrajanih i čestih poplava. Tu se mogu pronaći samo stara stabla bez podmlatka. Svi izvori vode su kartirani a oformljene su i bafer zone u zavisnosti od značaja vodotoka (10 do 30m širina). Ostavljene su bafer zone autohtonih vrsta (vrbe – provereno na mnogo lokaliteta i u izvođačkim planovima). Ako bafer zona nije uspostavljena, vrši se sadnja vrba kako bi se napravila nova zona. Drvo se može transportovati brodovima, umesto vozilima ukoliko je tako zahtevano od klijenta. Drvo se lako utovara preko specijlane rampe uz pomoć hidraulične ruke, direktno na brod.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Criterion 10.8 Monitoring of impacts, species testing and tenure rights Monitoring uticaja, testiranje vrsta i pravo korišćenja	
Strengths Prednosti	
Weaknesses	Fraxinus pensylvanica (flooded areas) and Certis occidentalis (dry sand areas) presents

Nedostaci	unwanted regeneration within the planted areas. Fraxinus pensylvanica (poplavna područja) and Certis occidentalis (suva peščana područja) neželjeno obnavljanje u zonama plantaža. OBS 07
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	There are changes from willow (native) plantations to EAP plantations in changed water conditions (new sediments in flooded areas). There was a government policy promoting new plantations to increase wood production. Postoje promene od plantaža vrbe (domaće) u plantaže EAP u pomenjenim vodnim uslovima (novi nanosi u poplavnim područjima). Postojala je politika Vlade koja je promovisala nove plantaže kako bi se povećala proizvodnja drveta. OBS 08
Compliance Usklađenost	No conversion after November 1994. Nema konverzije nakon novembra 1994. godine

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 6 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 sertifikaciju, 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 6 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 uskladađenosti 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 neusaglašenosti (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 neusaglašenosti (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.

SURVEILLANCE 1 / NADZOR 1	
Issues that were hard to assess / Pitanja koja je bilo teško razmotriti:	By the agreement with the Institute for nature protection they will establish the Program of restoration (Program o konverziji) within one year. It will be checked during the next surveillance. Prema sporazumu sa Zavodom za zaštitu prirode biće pokrenut Program konevzrije u periodu od jedne godine. Biće provereno tokom sledeće posete nadzora.
Number of CARs closed / Broj zatvorenih CAR-s:	_12_ outstanding CARs were closed. _12_ konstatovane neusaglašenosti (CAR) koje su zatvorene.
Nr of CARs remaining open / Br. Neusaglašenosti koje ostaju otvorene	_0_ outstanding CARs from previous evaluations were not closed. _0_ ikonstatovane neusaglašenosti (CAR) iz prethodnih provera koje nisu zatvorene.
New CARs raised / Nove Neusaglašenostii:	__ new Major CARs and _1_ Minor CARs were raised. __ nove pokrenute velike i male neusaglašenosti (Minor and Major CAR).
Recommendation / Preporuka	The forest management of the forests of JP „Vojvodinašume“, Petrovaradin

	<p>remains certified as:</p> <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 JP „Vojvodinašume“, Petrovaradin 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 2 / NADZOR 2	
Issues that were hard to assess / Pitanja koja je bilo teško razmotriti:	The Program is being developed and it will be finished till September 2009.
Number of CARs closed Broj zatvorenih CAR-s:	_1_ outstanding CAR was closed. 1_ konstatovane neusaglašenosti (CAR) koje su zatvorene.
Nr of CARs remaining open / Br. Neusaglašenosti koje ostaju otvorene	_0_ outstanding CARs from previous evaluations were not closed. _0_ ikonstatovane neusaglašenosti (CAR) iz prethodnih provera koje nisu zatvorene.
New CARs raised / Nove Neusaglašenostii:	__0_ new Major CARs and _2_ Minor CARs were raised. __0_ velike i _2_ male nove pokrenute neusaglašenosti (Minor and Major CAR).
Recommendation Preporuka	<p>The forest management of the forests of JP „Vojvodinašume“, Petrovaradin remains certified as:</p> <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 JP „Vojvodinašume“, Petrovaradin 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:	Program in the cooperation with the Institute for nature protections is being implemented. There are no issues hard to assess.
Number of CARs closed Broj zatvorenih CAR-s:	2 Minor CARs were closed
Nr of CARs remaining open / Br. Neusaglašenosti koje ostaju otvorene	No CARs remained open
New CARs raised /	3 new CARs were raised

Nove Neusaglašenosti:	
Recommendation Preporuka	<p>The forest management of the forests of JP „Vojvodinašume“, Petrovaradin remains certified as:</p> <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 JP „Vojvodinašume“, Petrovaradin ostaje sertifikovano jer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sistem gazdovanja osigurava da se svi zahtevi primenjivih standarda ostvare na čitavom šumskom području obuhvaćenim područjemprovere ; jer je <p>Vlasnik sertifikata demonstrirao, osim propisanih korektivnih mera, da se opisani sistem gazdovanja implementira konzistentno na celom šumskom području obuhvaćenim sertifikacijom.</p>
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:	
Recommendation Preporuka	

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

CAR # Broj	Indikator	CAR Detail					
		Detalji o zahtevima za korektivnim merama (CAR)					
M01	1.1 9.1	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	13/11/07 20/04/08	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	3 months	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	20/07/08
		Non-Conformance: Neusklađenost:					
<p>Forest activities were not consulted in some areas for HCVF forests. Forest management does not respect all applicable laws Nisu konsultovane aktivnosti na seči i izvlačenju u nekim područjima za HCVF šume Gazdovanje šumom ne poštuje sve primenjive zakone države</p>							
Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:							
<p>JP has shared responsibility for nature protection in some areas. Planned forestry activities were not consulted with nature conservation administration – other public organisation is responsible for management and JP is responsible only for execution of forestry activities. Decrees from the Institute for Nature Protection are not fully implemented in forests managed by specialized organizations established by local government. JP ima podeljenu odgovornost za zaštitu prirode na nekim površinama. Planirane šumarske aktivnosti nisu bile konsultovane sa administrativnim organima zaštite prirode - druga javna organizacija je odgovorna za gazdovanje a JP ima odgovornost za izvođenje šumarskih aktivnosti. Uredbe Instituta za zaštitu prirode nisu u potpunosti implementirani u šumama kojima gazduju specijalizovane organizacije osnovane od starne Vlade.</p>							
Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:							
<p>The Institute for Nature protection analysed all forest and hunting management plans if the requirements (measures) for nature protection were issued and if they were implemented in plans (Analyses of FMP consistent with requirements for nature protection dated from 09/07/08). In most FMPs the requirements were issued and implemented. The Insitute for Nature Protection and JP "Vojvodinašume" signed the Agreement on cooperation (signed on 14/07/08) which defines the roles, responsibilities and timelines for issuing and implementatin of requirements for nature protection. The Instutute for Nature Protection issued the official support for issuance of FSC certificate for JP "Vojvodinašume". It was also confirmed by the awarding of the diploma to JP "Vojvodinašume" for contribution to improvement of nature protection in Serbia from 23 April 2008. Major CAR closed and changed to OBS Zavod za Zaštitu Prirode Srbije, je analizirao sve šumske i lovne osnove, kako bi proverio da li su za njih izdati Uslovi zaštite, kao i da li su isti ugrađeni u planove. (Analiza uskalđenosi planova gazdovanja sa Uslovima zaštite od 09/07/08). U većini planova gazdovanja Uslovi zaštite su izdati i ugrađeni (implementirani). Zavod za Zaštitu Prirode Srbije i JP "Vojvodinašume" su potpisali dokument "Sporazum o saradnji (potpisan 14/07/08) kojim se definišu uloge, odgovornosti i rokovi za izdavanje i implementaciju Uslova zaštite u planove gazdovanja. Zavod za Zaštitu Prirode Srbije pružio je zvaničnu podršku procesu sertifikacije šuma u JP "Vojvodinašume" putem pisanog saopštenja. To je potvrđeno i kroz dodelu plakete JP "Vojvodinašume", za doprinos unapređenju zaštite prirode u Srbiji, od 23 aprila 2008. Veliki zahtev za korektivnom akcijom je zatvoren CAR 01, zatvoren je i promenjen u OBS 09</p>							
02	4.2.6	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	06/11/08
		Non-Conformance: Neusklađenost:					

CAR # Broj	Indica tor	CAR Detail Detalji o zahtevima za korektivnimerama (CAR)					
		<p>Code of practise for safe work was not kept Ne čuva se pravilnik o zaštiti na radu</p> <p>Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:</p> <p>Tree undercutting was performed in young stand Podsecanje zakačenih stabala pri obaranju u mladim sastojinama</p> <p>Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:</p> <p>Workers (employees and contractors) fulfil requirements for training (licence for chain-saw operator), medical examinations and personal protective equipment. Training is provided by the JP or licensed companies (contractors). The system of work, first aid kits and PPE usage is checked by forest technicians – weekly report. Internal control (from the JP, FMU) is unannounced and reports are available. The annex is signed for every contract for works in forests to keep H&S requirements. 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>					
03	4.4.3	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	06/11/08
Non-Conformance: Neusklađenost:							
<p>Not all potential stakeholders were identified and consulted. Nisu identifikovane i konsultovane sve potencijalne interesne grupe.</p>							
Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:							
<p>Environmental NGO stakeholders from Vršac and neighbouring areas were not recognised and consulted. List of stakeholders, records from stakeholders. Ekološki NVO iz Vršca i okoline nisu identifikovane i konsultovane .Spisak interesnih grupa, zapisi od interesnih grupa.</p>							
Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:							
<p>The list of stakeholders was updated to include new stakeholders. There are records of meetings with stakeholders (meeting with the representative of the “Green Patrol” – the FMP and activities were agreed with the requirements of the Institute for Nature protection and Institute for Lowland forestry and environment - ILFE).</p> <p>SA2008: Lista zainteresovanih strana je ažurirana i uključuje nove zainteresovane strane. Postoje zapisnici o sastancima sa zainteresovanim stranama (sastanak sa predstavnicima “Zelene Patrole” – planovi gazdovanja i aktivnosti su usaglašene sa zahtevima Zavoda za Zaštitu Prirode i Instituta za nizijsko šumarstvo i zaštitu životne sredine)</p> <p>Vrsac: The complain regarding marking of old trees along tourist paths was regarded as not legitimate because the trees were dangerous for tourists (fallen branches); After explanation it was accepted by the eNGOs (29.09.2008).</p> <p>Vršac: žalba koja se odnosi na obeležavanje starih stabala pored turističkih staza se smatra ne-legitimnim jer su stabla potencijalna opasnost za turiste (padanje grana). Obrazloženje je prihvaćenom od strane NVO-a) 29.09.2008</p>							
04	9.3.4 10.4 .1	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	06 NOV 08
Non-Conformance: Neusklađenost:							

CAR # Broj	Indikator	CAR Detail					
		Detalji o zahtevima za korektivnimerama (CAR)					
		Selection of species is not based on documented trials that demonstrate their suitability to the site and management objectives					
		Odabir vrsta nisu baziran na dokumentovanim probama koje ukazuju na njihovu podesnost mestu i ciljevima gazdovanja					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		No autochthonous species were used for afforestation on sands at Subotička peščara.					
		Nisu korišćene autohtone vrste za pošumljvanje na pesku u Subotičkoj peščari					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
		SA2008: From the main assessment only autochthonous species are planted in the area (white poplar, lime tree, birch). By the agreement with the Institute for nature protection they will establish the Program of restoration (Program o konverziji) within one year.					
		It will be checked during the next surveillance. – OBS 10					
		SA2008: Nakon glavne ocene korišćene su samo autohtone vrste u ovom području (bela topola, lipa, breza). Prema sporazumu sa Zavodom za zaštitu prirode biće pokrenut Program konevzije u periodu od jedne godine.					
		Biće provereno tokom sledeće posete nadzora.					
05	6.1.1	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	06/11/08
		Non-Conformance: Neusklađenost:					
		Roads are adapted to terrain conditions but environmental impact evaluation was not prepared for some extraction roads.					
		Putevi prilagođeni terenskim uslovima ali procena uticaja nije urađena za neke vlake.					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		There were not evaluated soil conditions, crossing wet places for an extraction road (Field visit, projects for harvesting).					
		Uslovi tla nisu evaluirani, prelazak puteve za izvlačenje preko vlažnih mesta. Terenska poseta, projekti za seču.					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
		The Procedure for environmental impact assessment is prepared. The EIA was implemented in the projects for road reconstruction (SG Sremska Mitrovica).					
		SA2008: pripremljene su procedure za izradu procene uticaja na životnu sredinu. Procena uticaja je ugrađena u projekte za rekonstrukciju puteva. (ŠG Sremska Mitrovica)					
06	6.2.1 / 7.3	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	06/11/08
		Non-Conformance: Neusklađenost:					
		Not all RTE species are identified and mapped					
		Nisu identifikovane i kartirane sve RTE vrste					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		Field visit, documentation – black stork nests are not systematilly monitored at all Forest offices					
		Terenska pojeta, dokumenta – gnezda crne rode nisu sistemski praćena u svim šumskim upravama					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					

CAR # Broj	Indikator	CAR Detail					
		Detalji o zahtevima za korektivnimerama (CAR)					
		<p>There are maps of RTE species prepared for each FMU (Gazdinska jedinica). It was checked in FMUs. The data was collected from foresters in consultation with the Institute for Nature Protection (nests of protected birds – Cicconia nigra, Haliaeetus albicilla, and flora).</p> <p>SA2008: Postoje karte retkih i ugroženih vrste za svaku gazdinsku jedinicu. To je i provereno u šumskim upravama. Prikupljeni podaci su dobijeni od šumara uz konsultaciju sa Zavodom za zaštitu prirode (gnězda ugroženih vrsta ptica - Cicconia nigra, Haliaeetus albicilla, and flora)</p>					
07	6.5.3 / 10.2.3 / 4.4.2	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	06/11/08
Non-Conformance: Neusklađenost:							
Buffer zones are not defined along watercourses, strict nature reserves and built areas							
Bafer zone nisu definisane pored vodo-tokova, strogih rezervata prirode i građevinskih objekata							
Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:							
Buffer zones are not established according to the importance of water course – narrow buffer zone along the river Danube and close to nature reserves (Apatinski rit).							
Bafer zone nisu uspostavljene u skladu sa važnosti vodotoka - uska bafer zone pored Dunava i blizu rezervata prirode (Apatinski rit)							
Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:							
The procedure (Nr 2317/13-1 from 23.10.2007) 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 (SG S. Mitrovica).							
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.							
08	6.6.3 / 6.8 / 10.7	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	06/11/08
Non-Conformance: Neusklađenost:							
The procedure for pesticide usage is not complete							
Procedura za korišćenje pesticida nije kompletna.							
Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:							
The procedure for pesticide usage does not include the strategy and analysis for use for all possible chemicals including comparison with other means of control.							
Procedura za korišćenje pesticida ne uključuje strategiju i analizu korišćenja za sve moguće hemikalije, uključujući i poređenje sa drugim načinima kontrole.							
Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:							
The strategy for pesticide usage Nr 885 from 31.03.2008 was prepared in cooperation with the Institute of lowland forestry and environment (ILFE).The strategy includes the List of recommended pesticides. The Institute monitors pests and makes suggestions for maintenance of nurseries and forests. (9 suggestions by October 2008).							
Pripremljena je strategija za korišćenje pesticida br. 855 od 31.03.2008, u saradnji sa Institutom za nizijsko šumarstvo i zaštitu životne sredine. Strategija uključuje listu preporučenih pesticida. Institut prati štetočine i daje predloge za zaštitu rasadnika i šuma. (dobijeno je 9 predloga do oktobra 2008)							
09	10.2.2	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	06 NOV 08
Non-Conformance: Neusklađenost:							
Species change was made from autochthonous species to allochthonous species in naturally sensitive area.							
Izvršena je zamena vrsta - autohtonih u alohtone vrste u zonama očuvanja, zaštićenim područjima.							

CAR # Broj	Indica tor	CAR Detail					
		Detalji o zahtevima za korektivnimerama (CAR)					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		Willow (native tree) plantation was changed to EAP plantation in naturally sensitive areas (Forest office Sombor – Apatinski rit).					
		Species change was forced by changed underground water conditions.					
		Vrše se konverzije iz autohtonih u alohtone šume. Plantaže vrba (domaća vrsta) se menjaju u plantaže EAP Forest office Sombor – Apatinski rit .					
		Zamena vrsta je izvršena u skladu promenjeni režimi podzemnih voda.					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
		SA2008: From the main assessment only autochtonous species are platnted in the area (white poplar, lime tree, birch). By the agreement with the Instituti for nature protection they will establish the Program of restoration (Program o konverziji) within one year. The plan for nursery production will be adjusted.					
		It will be checked during the next surveillance.					
		There are examples of restoration to natural forest (GJ Kolut-Kozara 7-b) .).					
		SA2008: Nakon glavne ocene korišćene su samo autohtone vrste u ovom području (bela topola, lime tree, breza). Prema sporazumu sa Zavodom za zaštitu prirode biće pokrenut Program konevrzije u periodu od jedne godine.					
		Biće provereno tokom sledeće posete nadzora.					
		Postoje primeri konverzije u prirodne šume (GJ Kolut-Kozara 7b)					
10	7.1.11 / 8.1	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	06/11/08
		Non-Conformance: Neusklađenost:					
		Plans and internal procedures are not properly implemented					
		Planovi i interne procedure nisu odgovarajuće implementirani					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		Thinning was not marked before harvest, map legend for harvets.					
		Proreda nije doznačena pre seče, neodgovarajuća legenda na karti za seče					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
		The field visit confirmed that thinnings are planned and marked before the harvest (SG S. Mitrovica, SG Pancevo).					
		Terenska poseta je potvrdila da su prorede planirane i doznačene pre seče (ŠG S. Mitrovica i ŠG Pančevo)					
11	7.2.2	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	06/11/08
		Non-Conformance: Neusklađenost:					
		FMP renewal was not publicly announced although FMP draft is available at web pages.					
		Obnova Šumsko-privredne osnove nije javno objavljena, nacrt dostupan na web stranici					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		Documents and discussions, web pages					
		Dokumenti i diskusije, web strana					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
		The list of FMPs being renewed is published at the firm’s web pages including all procedures and a request for stakeholder’s opinion.					
		Lista Osnova koje se obnavljaju se nalazi an sajtu preduzeća uključujući i procedeuere i zahtev za dostavljanje mišljenja zaineteresovanih strana.					

CAR # Broj	Indikator	CAR Detail					
		Detalji o zahtevima za korektivnimerama (CAR)					
12	8.1 / 7.3	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	06/11/08
		Non-Conformance: Neusklađenost:					
		Activities that require monitoring are not identified. Nisu sve aktivnosti identifikovane za koje je potrebno praćenje					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		Code of good practice for H&S was not monitored at some contractors; thinning marking was not checked. Primena Pravilnika za zaštitu i sigurnost na radu se ne proverava kod svih izvođača radova, doznaka prorede nije proverena					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
		Forest technician present at harvest sites monitors harvest, wood mensuration, cross-cut, waste disposal, contractors performance etc and writes weekly reports (sedmidnevni izveštaj). Internal control departments check all works including foresters (marking trees for harvest in thinning and regeneration cut) and workers (employees and contractors). There are minutes from inspections checked. Harvest projects are checked by the Internal control department before the Forestry Inspection. Nature protected areas are monitored by the inspectors from the Institute for nature protection. They make regular inspections regarding fulfillment of Programmes for restoration and development of nature reserves (minutes from inspections and discussions). H&S, PPE usage is monitored by forest technician at site and by specialized trained inspectors from the HQ and FMUs (minutes from inspection checked). SA2008: Šumarski tehničar je pristun na radilištu, prati seču, merenje drveta, krojenje, odlaganja otpada, učinak i ponašanje podugovarača i priprema nedeljni izveštaj. Interna kontrola proverava sve radove, uključujući i šumare (doznaka stabala u proredama i oplodni sek) i radnike (zaposlene i podugovarače). Izvođački planovi se proveravaju od strane Interne kontrole pre same inspekcije. Zaštićena prirodna dobra prate inspektori iz Zavoda za zaštitu prirode. Oni sprovode redovne kontrole koje se odnose na sprovođenje Programa za obnovu i razvoj rezervata prirode. Bezbednost i zdravlje na radu, korišćenje lične zaštitne opreme se prati od strane tehničara na licu mesta, od strane posebno obučanih inspektora iz Direkcije preduzeća i šumskih uprava. (pregledani zapisnici inspekcije)					
13	6.7.2	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	06 NOV 08	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	07 MAY 09
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					
		The manager did not ensure that waste generated by workers is disposed in environmentally appropriate way. Rukovodilac nije osigurao da će otpad koji ostaje posle radnika biti odložen na odgovarajući način prihvatljiv za aspekt zaštite životne sredine.					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		Waste was left in forest by forest workers (plastic bottles, old chain-saw blade) in some locations. Ostavljen je otpad u šumi posle odlaska šumskih radnika (plastične boce, oštrice testera)					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					

CAR # Broj	Indikator	CAR Detail					
		Detalji o zahtevima za korektivnimerama (CAR)					
		<p>Waste was not observed at harvest site. Forest technician and workers are aware of these requirements (site visit, interviews).</p> <p>Guideline for waste management nr 2317/8-1 from 23.10.2007 – dustbins at harvest sites; plastic box for keeping emergency leaking; pocket with sand for chain-saw operators.</p> <p>Otpad nije uklonjen sa sečine. Šumarski tehničar i radnici su upoznati sa ovim zahtevom (obilazak lokacije, intervjui).</p> <p>Smernica za upravljanje otpadom br.2317/8 od 23.10.2007 - kante za đubre, plastične kante za čuvanje prosuto ulje, posude sa peskom na mestima gde se radi sa motornim testerama.</p>					
14	5.3.2	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	07 MAY 09	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	22 Oct 10
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					
		Harvesting techniques are not designed to avoid log breakage, timber degrade and damage to the forest stand					
		Tehnike korišćenja se ne planiraju na način da se izbegne oštećivanje trupaca, degradacija drveta i nastajanje šteta u šumskoj sastojini					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		Willows at buffer zone were damaged by harvest at some places.					
		Vrbe u bafer zonama su oštećene tokom seče na nekim mestima (ŠG Pančevo- Tisa, ŠG Novi Sad – Dunav)					
Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:							
Sites checked during the audit were without damages (SG Sremska Mitrovica).							
Lokaliziteti koji su provereni tokom nadzora su bez ostecenja SG Sremska Mitrovica							
15	9.1.1	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	07 MAY 09	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	22 Oct. 10
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					
		The FMU has not been adequately assessed for HCV forests.					
		Planom gazdovanja nisu adekvatno ocenjene HCV šume.					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		At some places forests with recreational function were not identified as HCV forests.					
		Na nekim mestima šume sa rekreativnom funkcijom nisu svrstane u HCV šume ((ŠG Pančevo – Tisa; ŠG Novi Sad – Danube).					
Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:							
Recreational forests were included in the list of HCV forests (SG Novi Sad, site Kamenjar, 60.87ha).							
Sume cija je osnovna namena rekreativna funkcija suma, su uklucene u listu HCV suma SG Novi Sad, Kamenjar, 60.87 ha							
16	7.1.13	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	22 Oct. 10	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					
		Rate of progress is not adequately justified at harvest plans.					
		Stepen napredovanja nije adekvatno opravdan u izvodjackim planovima					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
Short-term measures in harvest plans for compartments are not properly described (rate of harvest is not explained in connection to real conditions).							
Kratkorocne mere u izvođackim planovima za odelenja nisu adekvatno opisane							

CAR # Broj	Indikator	CAR Detail					
		Detalji o zahtevima za korektivnimerama (CAR)					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
17	8.2.10	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	22 Oct. 10	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					
		Waste disposal sites within the FMU are not regularly checked Deponije smeća koje se nalaze u ŠPP nisu redovno provjeravane					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		Waste was left by forest workers at two sites at SG Sremska Mitrovica. Waste disposal sites were not established and checked regularly Ostavljeno je smeće na dva lokaliteta u SG Sremska Mitrovica. Mesta za odlaganje otpada nisu određena i njihova provera nije uradjena redovno					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
18	8.3.5	Date Recorded Datum zapisa:	22 Oct. 10	Due Date Rok izvršenja:	Next SA	Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					
		Use of the FSC trademark is not in accordance with policy and has not been approved by SGS. Korišćenje FSC zaštitnog znaka ne odvija se u skladu sa politikom i odobrenjem od strane SGS Qualifor-a					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		FSC Logo was used at promotional material without approval. FSC Logo je koriscen na promotivnom materijalu bez prethodnog odobrenja					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					
		Date Recorded Datum zapisa:		Due Date Rok izvršenja:		Date Closed Datum zaključenja:	
		Non-Conformance: Neusaglašenost:					
		Objective Evidence: Objektivni Dokaz:					
		Close-out evidence: Dokaz o zaključenju:					

12. RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS / ZAPISNIK O ZAPAŽANJIMA

OBS # / Br. zapažanja	Indicator Indikator	CAR Detail			
		Detalji o zahtevu za korektivnim merama (CAR)			
01	1.5.1	Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	06/11/08
		Observation: Zapažanje:			
		Small scale illegal cutting and settling as a result of transition economy and the dissolution of the country Ilegalne seče malog intenziteta kao rezultat ekonomije u tranziciji .			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		The number of illegal activities is decreasing (from reports and discussions). Samnjuje se obim ilegalnih seča (na osnovu diskusija i izveštaja)			
02	2.3.4 / 4.5	Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	06/11/08
		Observation: Zapažanje:			
		There are small scale land disputes solved by courts. Land disputes result from the transformation from centrally planned economy to market one and restitution process. Postoje sporovi oko zauzeća manjeg obima, koji su rešeni putem suda. Sporovi oko zemljišta nakon prelaska sa centralnoplanskog na tržišnu ekonomiju i proces restitucije.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		Land disputes were finished. According to the law from 2007 the church forests will be returned to their original owners. The putative owners shall provide ownership documents. The estimation of such change is 1 owner (about 1000ha – G.J. Topolik @ S.G. Novi Sad). Zatvoreni su sporovi nad zemljištem. Prema zakonu iz 2007 godine, crkvene šume će biti vraćene prvobitnim vlasnicima. Oni koji polažu prava na povraćaj, će priložiti dokumentaciju. Procena je da će takva promena vlasništva zahvatiti 1 vlasnika oko 1000ha –GJ Topolik, ŠG Novi Sad)			
03	6.4	Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	
		Observation: Zapažanje			
		Definition and evaluation of representative samples is not finished. Definicija i vrednovanje novih reprezentativnih površina nisu završene.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
04	6.6.3	Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	06/11/08
		Observation: Zapažanje:			
		They stopped using prohibited chemicals and cooperate with the Institute for lowland forestry and environment to find alternatives. JP je prestalo da koristi zabranjene hemikalije i saraduje sa Institutom za nizijsko šumarstvo kako bi se pronašle alternative			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		There is the contract for alternatives (for suppressing mice in forest during natural regeneration of oak) with the ILFE. Postoji ugovor za alternative (za suzbijanje miševa u šumi tokom prirodne obnove hrasta), sa Institutom, sa Institutom za nizijsko šumarstvi i zaštitu životne sredine			

OBS # / Br. zapažanja	Indicator Indikator	CAR Detail			
		Detalji o zahtevu za korektivnim merama (CAR)			
05	7.1.4	Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:	07/11/13	Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	22 Oct. 2010
		Observation: Zapažanje:			
		The rate of harvest in young coppice forests is not fully implemented (low harvest). Intezitet seča u mladim šumama i seče obnavljanja (nizak intezitet)			
		Follow-up evidence: Changed to Minor CAR 16 / promenjeno u Mali Zahtev za Korektivnom Akcijom br.16			
06	10.2.3	Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	06/11/08
		Observation: Zapažanje:			
		Harvest close to strict nature reserves Seča se vrši blizu rezervata prirode			
		Follow-up evidence: The procedure for buffer zones was prepared. Buffer zones are kept at places ceckedchecked during harvest. Procedura za bafer zone je pripremljena. Bafer zone se održavaju na lokalitetima koji su posećeni tokom seče.			
07	10.8.3	Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	
		Observation: Zapažanje:			
		Fraxinus pensylvanica (flooded areas) and Certis occidentalis (dry sand areas) unwanted regeneration Fraxinus pensylvanica (plavna područja) and Certis occidentalis (suva peskovita zemljišta) neželjeno obnavljanje			
		Follow-up evidence:			
08	10.9	Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:	13/11/07	Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	ongoing
		Observation: Zapažanje:			
		There are changes from willow (native) plantations to EAP plantations in changed water conditions (new sediments in flooded areas). There was a government policy promoting new plantations to increase wood production. Postoje promene od plantaža vrbe (domaće) u plantaže EAP u pormenjenim vodnim uslovims (novi nanosi u poplavnim područjima). Postojala je politika Vlade koja je promovisala nove plantaže kako bi se povećala proizvodnja drveta.			
		Follow-up evidence: SA2008: The Program for restoration will be prepared in cooperation with the Institute for lowland protection and environment and the Institute for nature protection. SA2008: Program za obnovu će biti pripremljen u saradnji sa Institutom za nizijsko šumarstvo i Zavodom za zaštitu prirode			
09	1.1 / 9.1	Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:	20/07/08	Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	06/11/08
		Observation: Zapažanje: Implementation of the requirements from the Institute for nature protection. Ugradnja Uslova zaštite izdatih od strane Zavoda za Zaštitu Prirode			

OBS # / Br. zapažanja	Indicator Indikator	CAR Detail			
		Detalji o zahtevu za korektivnim merama (CAR)			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		SA2008: There is the confirmation from the Institute that the FMPs without consultation (at SG sremska Mitrovica) are at the last years of validity and new FMPs will be consulted and the requirements from the Institute shall be implemented. They agreed works in forest for the last year of FMP before renewal. Other FMUs were consulted and the requirements were implemented – the FMPs were adjusted.			
		Decision on adjustment of the FMP for GJ Vrsacki breg according to the requirements of the Institute for nature protection Nr 104-322-00005/08-01 from 28.3.2008.			
		SA2008: Postoji potvrda od strane Zavoda da su trenutno važeće osnove gazdovanja koje su donešene bez konsultacija (ŠG Sremska Mitrovica) u poslednjoj godini važenja. Nove planovi gazdovanja će biti pripremljeni uz konsultacije i zahtevi Zavoda će biti ugrađeni. Planovi za ostale gazdinske jedinice su usvojeni uz konsultacije, zahtevi su usvojeni i planovi su usklađeni sa njima.			
		Odluka o usklađivanju planova gazdovanja za gazdinsku jedinicu Vršački Breg, br.104-322-00005/08-01 od 28.3.2008			
10	9.3.4	Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:	06 NOV 08	Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	
		Observation: Zapažanje:			
		By the agreement with the Institute for nature protection they will establish the Program of restoration (Program o konverziji) within one year.			
		Prema sporazumu sa Zavodom za zaštitu prirode biće pokrenut Program konevrzije u periodu od jedne godine.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
11	2.3.1	Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:	07 MAY 09	Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	
		Observation: Zapažanje:			
		Two restitution estates (1200ha) are sued to the highest court to decide the way of restitution. The restitution cannot be stopped. All harvest is stopped at that area.			
		Za dve vraćene površine (1200ha) podnešena je žalba vrhovnom sudu sa primedbom na proces restitucije. Restitucija nemože biti zaustavljena. Na tim površinama su obustavljene seče.			
		Follow-up evidence:			
12	6.5.4	Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:	07 MAY 09	Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	
		Observation: Zapažanje:			
		Oil emergency measures at contractors hired by wood purchessors (transport ships) – box with sand, storing oils.			
		Mere za slučaj prosipanja nafte kod podizvođača koji su unajmljeni od strane kupaca drveta (transportni brodovi) – kutije sa peskom, odlaganje ulja			
		Follow-up evidence:			
13	7.1.4	Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:	07 MAY 09	Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	22 Oct. 2010
		Observation: Zapažanje:			

OBS # / Br. zapažanja	Indicator Indikator	CAR Detail			
		Detalji o zahtevu za korektivnim merama (CAR)			
		<p>Buffer zones are not planned in old FMPs but they are included in the harvest projects and approved by the Forestry Inspection. Implementing of buffer zones to harvest projects.</p> <p>Bafer zone nisu planirane u starim Šumskim osnovamaplanovima gazdovanja, ali su uključene u Izvođačke planove i odobrene od šumarskestrane Šumarske inspekcije. ImplementacijaUgradnja bafer zona u Izvošačke planove seča.</p>			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		<p>Changed to Minor CAR 16</p> <p>Promenjeno u Mali Zahtev za Korektivnom Akcijom br.16</p>			
		Date Recorded> Datum zapisa:		Date Closed> Datum zaključenja:	
		Observation: Zapažanje:			
		Follow-up evidence:			

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

Nr	Comment / Komentar	Response / Odgovor
Main Evaluation / Glavna Procena		
1	<p>Martin Scheider-Jacooby</p> <p>1. Old forest and forest regeneration (especially in alluvial oak forest): 1. Stare šume i obnavljanje šuma (posebno u aluvijalnim šumam hrasta)</p> <p>2. Poplar and Willow plantations: large former open flooded areas have been converted 2. Plantaže vrbe i topole: bivša plavna područja su konvertovana na velikim površinama</p>	<p>1) Rotation depends on site, rotation period is between 140 and 160 years; it is prescribed in guidelines. 1) Ophodnja zavisi od staništa, i iznosi između 140 i 160 godina, dato je u smernicama.</p> <p>2) During 1980s official national spatial plan of Serbia had objectives related to establishment of 30000ha of poplar plantations; some area of mostly White Willow plantations were changed to plantations of poplar, due to change of underground water regime and degraded forests, in accordance with pedological research of Institute for Lowland Forestry and Environment; same analysis showed that 130 ha has been converted from allochthonous poplars to autochthonous ash and oak. See CAR 09 – species change in plantations in naturally sensitive areas. 2) Službeni prostorni plan R. Srbije je, tokom 80tih godina imao ciljeve da se podigne 30000 ha plantaža topole; određene površine plantaža Bele Vrbe, konvertovano u plantaže topole, usled promene režima podzemnih voda i degradacije šuma., a u skladu sa pedološkim istraživanjima Instituta za nizijško šumarstvo; ista analiza je pokazala da je 130 ha alohtonih topola konvertovano u autohtone šume jasena i hrasta Vidi CAR 09 - zamena vrsta u plantažama u zaštićenim oblastima</p>
2	<p>Association for protection and studying of birds of Vojvodina, ngo</p> <p>Noncompliance of strategic, legal and planning dedication in relation between Forestry- Nature protection</p> <p>Cutting of dry-trees and forest fruit-trees</p> <p>Forestry activities and disturbing of bird species – noncompliance</p> <p>Wide forest roads (18m) and deep side-channels, non-existing objects</p> <p>Archeological sites, old sanctuaries, sites for religious gatherings – to map, and to maintain</p> <p>Waste disposal – near forest roads, high waters, car tires, burning of forest waste during the preparation for afforestation</p> <p>Chemicals – insects, rodents, stamps-sprout</p> <p>Increasing of poplar plantations area-afforestation of wet-lands and meadows</p> <p>Environmental impact assessment – forest management plans</p> <p>Protection of RAR species- what is being practiced, it has been initialized by others</p> <p>Buffer zones near the water streams</p>	<p>Strategies are formulated on National level;</p> <p>During audit it has been confirmed that old trees and forest-fruit trees are left over after logging</p> <p>Monitoring of birds nests for white tale eagle and black stock, but it is not present in whole area for which has been given CAR for principle 6.2</p> <p>18m Forest are examples built on existing forest road, but most of the roads are not so wide – smaller dimensions</p> <p>Mapping of special sites of value for local community is finished, and it will be regularly updated</p> <p>Waste-during field visits it has been confirmed that waste brought during the floods has been removed after floods by Vojvodinašume</p> <p>Chemicals – guidelines are prepared with consultation with Institute for Lowland forestry; use of only allowed chemicals</p> <p>Vojvodinašume participated actively in preparation of Study of Natural Values with Nature Protection Institute; additionally, logistical support (accommodation, transport etc) is always provided by Vojvodinašume</p> <p>Buffer zones are established from now on, with autochthonous species, CAR on principle 6.5</p> <p>5 years program for protection and development of Protected areas includes biodiversity; the program has</p>

Nr	Comment / Komentar	Response / Odgovor
	<p>Biodiversity – there is none in plans</p> <p>Birds' nests, birds colonies – protective zones</p> <p>I degree of protection – 1%</p> <p>Bad relations with local community</p>	<p>positive comment by Nature Protection Institute</p> <p>EIA is performed for all general forest management plans; for forest management plans EIA is consulted with stakeholders – law allows Vojvodinašume to make decision, but in consultation with stakeholders</p> <p>See response on conversion</p> <p>According Vojvodinašume's records there are 3% of area in I degree of protection; the objective is to reach 5% within next 4 years</p> <p>Local community relations CAR for principle 4.4</p>
2	<p>Društvo za zaštitu i proučavanje ptica Vojvodine</p> <p>Neusklađenost sa strateškim, pravnim i planskim okvirima usvojenim na relaciji Šumarstvo-zaštita prirode</p> <p>Seča starih stabala i voćkarica</p> <p>Neusklađenost između šumarskih aktivnosti i uznemiravanja vrsta ptica</p> <p>Široki šumski putevi (18m) i duboki kanali; ne postojeći objekti</p> <p>Potrebno je mapirati i održavati arheološka nalazišta, stare svetinje, mesta za religiozna okupljanja</p> <p>odlaganje otpada - pored šumskih puteva, visokih voda, spaljivanje šumskog otpada tokom pripreme za pošumljavanje, auto-gume</p> <p>hemijska sredstva protiv insekata, glodara , izbojaka iz panja</p> <p>povećanje površina pod plantažama pošumljavanje močvara i livada</p> <p>Procena uticaja na životnu sredinu -planovi gazdovanja</p> <p>zaštita retkih ugroženih vrsta-sve što je urađeno, inicirano je od drugih</p> <p>bafer zone pored vodotokova</p> <p>Gnezda ptica i ptičije kolonije – I stepen zaštite 1%</p> <p>biodiverzitet - ne postoji u planovima</p> <p>Loši odnosi sa lokalnom zajednicom</p>	<p>Strategije su formulisane na nacionalnom nivou</p> <p>Tokom ocene utvrđeno je da se stara stabla i stabla voćkarica ostavljaju posle seče</p> <p>Vrši se monitoring gnezda orla belorepana i crne rode, ali to nije slučaj na celoj površini, za šta je dobijen CAR za princip 6.2</p> <p>Širina puteva od 18m su primeri koji su nastali proširivanjem postojećih puteva, ali većina puteva nije toliko široka - manje dimenzije</p> <p>mapiranje mesta od posebno značaja za lokalnu zajednicu je završeno, i biće redovno ažurirano</p> <p>Otpad -tokom terenske posete potvrđeno je da se otpad koji se nanosi tokom poplave, redovno uklanja od strane Vojvodinašuma</p> <p>pripremljene su smernice za korišćenje hem. Sredstava uz konsultacije sa Institutom za nizijsko šumarstvo; koriste se samo dopuštena sredstva</p> <p>videti odgovor o konverzijama</p> <p>Procena uticaja je urađena za sve planove gazdovanja, konsultovana je sa interesnim grupama - zakon dozvoljava da VŠ donese odluku uz konsultacije sa interesnim stranama.</p> <p>bafer zone se uspostavljaju od sada, sa autohtonim vrstama, CAR na princip 6.5 - bafer zone</p> <p>5 godišnji planovi za zaštićena dobra uključuju i biodiverzitet, program ima pozitivan komentar od strane Zavoda za zaštitu prirode</p> <p>prema podacima VŠ postoji 3% površine u 1. stepenu zaštite, cilj je da se postigne 5% u narednih 4 godine</p> <p>CAR za princip 4.4</p>
3	<p>Nature Protection Institute</p> <p>Zavod za zaštitu prirode</p> <p>missing/not respecting of conditions prescribed by the Nature Protection Institute</p> <p>inspectors' reports on Special Nature Reserve "Gornje Podunavlje":</p> <p>Gornje Podunavlje, cutting of edge trees on border between I and II protection degree zones; afforestation with poplar in some parts of I degree protection zones</p>	<p>Conditions for Natural protected areas are asked from Nature Protection Institute are asked and implemented in Forest Management plans; CAR to principle 1.1</p> <p>the plans have been corrected in Gornje Podunavlje, and the field check of site confirmed that activities were not performed as previously planned; for Subotička peščara CAR on principle 9.3.4 and 10.4 has been given</p> <p>edge trees in Gornje podunavlje – after the inspector's report EA poplar trees were removed, marking of zone border has been finished and all poplar seedling form I protection zone were removed.</p> <p>for Subotička peščara CAR on principle 9.3.4 and 10.4</p>

Nr	Comment / Komentar	Response / Odgovor
	<p>Suppression of invasive tree species</p> <p>nedostaje-ne odgovara uslovima određenim od strane inspektora zaštite životne sredine za spec. rezervat "Gornje Podunavlje"</p> <p>Gornje Podunavlje, seča rubnih stabala između I i II zone zaštite</p> <p>potiskivanje invazivnih vrsta</p>	<p>has been given</p> <p>Uslovi za zaštićena prirodna dobra su traženi od Zavoda i implementirani su u planove gazdovanja. CAR 1.1 za Gornje Podunavlje-planovi su korigovani a nije na terenu sve sprovedeno kako je i planirano; za Subotičku peščaru CAR za principe 9.3.4 i 10.4</p> <p>Rubna stabla Gornje Podunavlje - nakon izveštaja inspektora EA stabla su uklonjena, markiranje granice je završeno i uklonjena su sva stabla iz I zone zaštite za Subotičku peščaru CAR za principe 9.3.4 i 10.4</p>
4	<p>12 NGOs from Vršac an Municipality communal enterprise VAROŠ, Vršac</p> <p>12 NVO iz Vršca i Javno komunalno preduzeće VAROŠ</p> <p>Stop all cutting in MU „Vrsacki breg“ until harmonise with Decision on Municipality Vrsac.</p> <p>Prekid svih radova na seči u GJ Vršački breg", do usklađivanja sa Odlukom Opštine Vršac.</p>	<p>All logging activities are stopped immediately in the region of Vršački Breg; public announcement in the newspaper has been issued; Vojvodinašume has denied Municipal decision on protection, which will be processed in Constitutional Court (Municipality does not have jurisdiction on state forests)</p> <p>sve aktivnosti seče i izvlačenja su obustavljene u regionu Vršačkog Brega; izdato je saopštenje za javnost u novinama; VŠ ne priznaje Opštinsku odluku o zaštiti, i to će biti procesuirano na Ustavnom sudu.</p>
5-7	<p>3 positive comments</p> <p>3 pozitivna komentara</p>	<p>positive comments</p> <p>pozitivni komentari</p>
8-10	<p>contractor for works and its workers – technology proceedings for harvest, H&S, PPE, inspection record (21.03.2007)</p> <p>izvođači radova – tehnološki postupci seče, zaštitna oprema, protiv požarna zaštita, izveštaj inspekcije (21.03.2007)</p>	<p>no issues</p>
Surveillance 1 Nadzor 1		
1	<p>Institute for Nature protection (Department Novi Sad) states on better cooperation with forest sector (talk with Alan Kiš) after begin certification process. The best cooperation result is jointly Study "Restoration and promotion of Kupinski Kut ecosystems – Obedska bara, 2008 (Institution of nature protection – branch Novi Sad, Provincial secretariat for agriculture, forestry and water management – Novi Sad and SE "Vojvodinasume" Petrovaradin.</p> <p>Zavod za zaštitu – odeljenje Novi Sad, prirode potvrđuje bolju komunikaciju sa šumarskom strukom (razgovor sa Kiš Alanom) nakon početka procesa sertifikacije. Rezultat bolje saradnje je i Studija – Revitalizacija i promcija ekosistema Kupinskog Kuta – Obedska bara - 2008 (Zavod Novi Sad, pokrajinski sekretarijat za Poljoprivredu šumarstvo i vodoprivredu i JP Vojvodinasume)</p>	<p>Improved cooperation, joint works at a study</p> <p>Potvrđuje bolju komunikaciju i zajedničke projekte</p>
2	<p>"Naturalistic society" GEA, (NGO)</p> <p>Joint efforts with JP Vojvodinasume – SG Pancevo: Protect days of Vršačke Mountain, Rocks of Vršačke Mountain, making of fledgling lodge"You can do better always".</p> <p>Predstavnik Udruženja za zaštitu prirode GEA,</p>	<p>Cooperation with ENGO</p> <p>Potvrđuje bolju komunikaciju</p>

Nr	Comment / Komentar	Response / Odgovor
	Vršac – nevladina organizacija, Dejan Maksimović. Zajedničke akcije sa JP Vojvodinašumama, ŠG Pančevo – dani zaštite vršačkih planina, stene vršačkih planina, izrada kućica za ptice...Uvek može bolje.	
3	<p>Orhideja Štrbac – nature protection coordinator to JP “Varoš”, Vršac – curator of protected area Vršačke planine. Good cooperation.</p> <p>Orhideja Štrbac – koordinator zaštite prirode u JP Varoš, Vršac – staraoc zaštićenog prirodnog dobra “Vršačke planine”. Nema primedbi na saradnju sa JP Vojvodinasumama.</p>	<p>ENGO – cooperation</p> <p>Potvrđuje bolju komunikaciju</p>
4	<p>Provincial secretariat for agriculture, forestry and water management – Novi Sad. States better communications and jointly projects with JP Vojvodinasume.</p> <p>Dr.Slobodan Puzović – pokrajinski sekretarijat za poljoprivredu, šumarstvo i vodoprivredu. Potvrđuje bolju komunikaciju i zajedničke projekte sa JP Vojvodinašuma.</p>	<p>Better cooperation and joint projects</p> <p>Potvrđuje bolju komunikaciju i zajedničke projekte</p>
5	<p>workers at forest – training for chain-saw operator (licence); annual tests and medical exams; annual H&S training (December), personal and full first aid kit at site;</p> <p>employees receive protective clothes (2summer and 2 winter clothes);</p> <p>radnici u šumi – obuka za rukovanje motornom testerom (licence); godišnji testovi i zdravstveni pregledi; godišnji trening iz zdravlja i bezbednosti na radu (decembar), lična i puni komplet prve pomoći nalazi se na radilištu</p> <p>radnici dobijaju zaštitne odeću (dva kompleta zimske i dva letnje)</p>	<p>Regular monitoring – forest technician at place; internal control inspections</p> <p>Redovan monitoring – šumarski tehničar na terenu, interna kontrola, inspekcija</p>
Surveillance 2 Nadzor 2		
1	<p>Institute for Nature protection (Department Novi Sad)</p> <p>Confirmation of adjusting FMPs with the Institute requirements.</p> <p>Institut za zaštitu prirode (odelenje Novi Sad) potvrđuje usaglašenost Šumskih osnova sa zahtevima zavoda.</p>	<p>Confirmation of cooperation</p> <p>Potvrda saradnje</p>
2	<p>President of NGO “SAFARI INTERNATIONAL” (Ištvan Ham - ornithologist).</p> <p>Team work in locating and protection of eagels, otters and white swan.</p> <p>Predsednik nevladine organizacije “Safari internacional”.</p> <p>Zajedničke akcije na lociranju i zaštiti orla belorepana, vidre i belih labudova.</p>	<p>Confirmation of cooperation with ENGO</p> <p>Potvrda saradnje</p>

Nr	Comment / Komentar	Response / Odgovor
3	<p>Head of Forestry Inspection Department Novi Sad - covers all territory of Vojvodina.</p> <p>JP Vojvodina sums managing of forest in compliance with Low and FMP.</p> <p>Načelnik šumarske inspekcije - odeljenje Novi Sad, pokriva celu teritoriju Vojvodine.</p> <p>JP Vojvodina sums gazduje šumama u skladu sa Zakonom i Šumskim osnovama.</p>	<p>Compliance in forestry confirmed</p> <p>Potvrđena usaglašenost sa propisima u šumarstvu</p>
4	<p>The management of Municipality Backa Palanka punctuates good cooperation to conducting local actions (childrens education, the town of growing green again.....)</p> <p>Rukovodstvo opštine Bačka Palanka ističe dobru saradnju sa Šumskom upravom i veliku pomoć u sprovođenju lokalnih akcija (edukacija dece, ulepšavanje grada...)</p>	<p>Confirmation of cooperation with municipality</p> <p>Potvrđena saradnja sa opštinom</p>
Surveillance 3 Nadzor 3		
01	<p>Workers at forest at FMU S. Mitrovica, FMU Sombor:</p> <p>Training older and regular renewal training, annual medical exam; foreman leading the work; spa provided by the organisation; payments regular</p> <p>Radnici u ŠG S.Mitrovica, ŠG Sombor</p> <p>Redovne obnove treninga, godišnji medicinski pregled, poslovođa vodi posao, banjsko lečišće obezbeđuje organizacija, redovne plate</p>	<p>No negative comments; confirmation of training, monitoring, consultation</p> <p>Nema negativnih komentara; potvrđen trening, monitoring i konsultacije</p>
02	<p>Forst technicians at working site:</p> <p>Monitoring contractors, H&S, equipped with first aid kit and trained; leading round-wood cross-cutting and grading</p> <p>Tehničar na radilištu:</p> <p>Nadgleda ugovarače, BZR, nosi komplet prve pomoći i obučen za pružanje prve pomoći, vrši krojenje i klasiranje oblovine</p>	<p>No negative comments</p> <p>Nema negativnih komentara.</p>
03	<p>Contractor workers Jasen d.o.o.</p> <p>Training in 2008 by the contractor in cooperation with JP; PPE by owner, paid by piece rate; medical exam every 6 months; bags for garbage, commute by contractor owner;</p> <p>Radnici pod-ugovarača Jasen doo</p> <p>Trening 2008, u saradnji sa JP. HTZ oprema obezbeđena od vlasnika firme, plata po učinku, zdravstveni pregled svakih 6 meseci, vreće za smeće, prevoz obezbeđuje vlasnik firme</p>	<p>No negative comments</p> <p>Nema negativnih komentara</p>
04	<p>ŠG Somobor:</p> <p>The S.O.S telephone line is established for information on illegal fishing activities; the system is set in order to have fishery guards</p>	<p>Confirmation of cooperation</p> <p>Potvrda saradnje</p>

Nr	Comment / Komentar	Response / Odgovor
	<p>alarmed at any info on illegal activities</p> <p>ŠG Sombor:</p> <p>Otvorena je SOS linija za dojava u ilegalnim aktivnostima u ribarstvu. Sistem je postavljen tako da se u slučaju dojava alarmiraju ribočuvari</p>	
05	<p>Bird protection NGO has the cooperation with Vojvodinašume in monitoring of Forest Owl; good cooperation, Vojvodinašume has set up the nesting facilities, and the NGO is doing the monitoring</p> <p>NVO za zaštitu ptica ima dobru saradnju sa Vojvodinašume u projektu praćenja populacije Šumske Sove; jP je postavilo kućice za gnezda, a NVO radi monitoring</p>	<p>Confirmation of cooperation</p> <p>Potvrda saradnje</p>
06	<p>Support to Youth Environmentalists in ŠG Sombor: joint media actions in daily newspaper BLIC and SOMBORSKE NOVINE</p> <p>Podrška mladim ekolozima u ŠG Sombor: zajedničke medijske akcije u dnevnim novinama BLIC i SOMBORSKE NOVINE</p>	<p>Confirmation of cooperation</p> <p>Potvrda saradnje</p>
07	<p>FSC Certified wood processor: wood industry purchasing oak round wood from ŠG Sremska Mitrovica.</p> <p>FSC Sertifikovana drvna industrija: nabavlja trupce hrasta iz ŠG Sremska Mitrovica</p>	<p>Postive comments on cooperation</p> <p>Pozitivini komentari o saradnji</p>
08	<p>Bird watching NGO - Stari Begej – Carska Bara: joint project on monitoring of Whittale Eagle population</p> <p>Ornitološka NVO - Stari Begej – Carska Bara zajednički projekat monitoringa Orla Belorepana</p>	<p>Confirmation of cooperation</p> <p>Potvrda saradnje</p>

14. **RECORD OF COMPLAINTS / ZAPISNIK ŽALBI**

Nr	Detail / Detalji		
Br	Complaint: / Žalba:	Date Recorded > Datum upisa:	
	NA		
	Objective evidence obtained: / Prikupljeni objektivni dokazi:		
	Close-out information: Informacije o rješavanju:	Date Closed > Datum Rješenja:	

End of Public Summary / Kraj Javnog Sažetka