

FSC Digital Audit Report Template - Forest Management (v1.3.7)

Report Setup	
Licence Code	FSC-C021645
Language	EN
Default Area Units	ha
Default Wood Volume Units	m3
Default NTFP Volume Units	metric tonnes
Default Pesticide Volume Units	litres
Display / Print Level	Public Requirements
Sheet Integrity Complete	Yes
Link	
Link	Progress
<u>Certificate Holder and Certification Body Details</u>	OK
<u>The evaluation process</u>	OK
<u>Personnel / audit team</u>	2 entries
<u>Audit itinerary</u>	8 entries
<u>Forest management enterprise information</u>	OK

<u>Group members</u>	0 entries
<u>Management Units</u>	4 entries
<u>Main commercial timber species included in scope of the certificate</u>	92 entries
<u>NTFP - non-timber forest products</u>	0 entries
<u>Pesticide use since previous audit/year</u>	28 entries
<u>Forest context and management plan</u>	OK
<u>Stakeholder comment(s)</u>	7 entries
<u>Complaint(s) received</u>	0 entries
<u>Nonconformities/Observations raised</u>	4 entries
<u>Peer review(s)</u>	0 entries
<u>Results of the evaluation for ES impacts</u>	0 entries
<u>Ecosystem Services Sponsor information</u>	0 entries
<u>Principles & Criteria Summary</u>	53 entries
<u>Checklist of Indicators</u>	0 entries
<u>Template Error Reporting</u>	0 entries
<u>Improving Question Translations</u>	0 entries

FSC Forest Management Audit

Public Summary Report

Audit Conducted By	SGS Pl. des Alpes 1, 1211 Genève Switzerland www.sgs.com
Contact Person	FM Accreditation Manager
Report last updated on	04 April 2023
Certificate Holder	Javno preduzeće „Vojvodinašume“ Petrovaradin Preradovićeva 2 Petrovaradin 21131 Serbia www.vojvodinasume.rs
Contact Person	Miljan Velojić, PhD
Certified Forest Areas	Autonomous Province of Vojvodina
FSC certificate registration code	SGSCH-FM/COC-005064
Certificate issue date	08 August 2023
Certificate expiry date	07 August 2028
Audit Sequence	0

This forest has been certified by SGS as meeting the requirements of FSC national forest standard SGS Forest Management Standard adapted for Serbia-v07-8.6.2015..

Certificate Holder and Certification Body Details

Question	Inputs
Certificate Holder	
1.01 Certificate holder name *	Javno preduzeće „Vojvodinašume“ Petrovaradin
1.02.1 Street Address *	Preradovićeva 2
1.02.2 Address Line 2	
1.02.3 City *	Petrovaradin
1.02.4 State or Province	
1.02.5 Postal Code	21131
1.03 Country *	Serbia
1.04 Contact person full name *	Miljan Velojić, PhD
1.05 Email *	mvelojic@vojvodinasume.rs
1.06 Telephone	+381 21 431144
1.07 Website *	www.vojvodinasume.rs
Certificate Parameters	
1.08 FSC licence code *	FSC-C021645
1.09 Certificate code *	SGSCH-FM/COC-005064
1.10 Former certificate code (if any)	SGS-FM/COC-005064
1.11 Certificate type *	FM/COC
1.12 Group certificate *	No
1.13.1 Initial certification date *	2008-08-08
1.13.2 Most recent certification date *	2023-08-08
1.13.3 Certificate expiry date *	2028-08-07
1.14 Total number of MUs in the scope of certificate *	4
1.15 Total area certified *	129951,880.0 ha
1.16 Change of scope since previous audit *	No
1.16.1 Nature of scope change	
1.17 Ecosystem services (ES) in the scope *	No
1.25 Name and/or location of the certified forest area(s)	Autonomous Province of Vojvodina
Certification Body	
1.18 Certification body name *	SGS
1.19.1 Street Address *	Pl. des Alpes 1, 1211
1.19.2 Address Line 2	
1.19.3 City *	Genève
1.19.4 State	
1.19.5 Postal Code	
1.20 Country *	Switzerland
1.21 Contact person full name *	FM Accreditation Manager
1.22 Email *	forestry@sgs.com
1.23 Telephone	
1.24 Website *	www.sgs.com

The evaluation process

Question	Inputs
Audit Parameters	
2.01 Audit type *	Re-Evaluation
2.01.1 Audit sequence	
2.02 Audit start date *	2023-03-15
2.03 Audit finish date *	2023-03-17
2.04 Total person days *	5,5
2.05 Date of report *	2023-04-04
2.06 Total area under evaluation *	129951,880.0 ha
Normative Documents	
2.07 Evaluated international normative document(s)	
2.07.1 Trademark standard FSC-STD-50-001 *	Yes
2.07.2 Group standard FSC-STD-30-005 *	No
2.07.3 CoC standard FSC-STD-40-004 *	No
2.07.4 ES procedure FSC-PRO-30-006 *	No
2.07.5 Excision Policy FSC-POL-20-003 *	No
2.07.6 Pesticides Policy FSC-POL-30-001 *	Yes
2.07.7 Applicable NTFP Standard *	No
2.07.8 CIP FSC PRO 30-011 *	No
2.08 Code(s) of NFSS or INS used *	SGS Forest Management Standard adapted for Serbia-v07-8.6.2015.
2.09 Web link to the standard used	
2.10 If applicable, the adaptation process of CB interim standard	

The evaluation process

Question	Inputs
Certification Decision	
2.20 Conditions (corrections of minor non-conformities) or pre-conditions (corrections of major non-conformities) associated with the certification decision	
2.20.1 No specific condition *	Yes
2.20.2 Correction of minor NCRs issued within required timelines *	Yes
2.20.3 Correction of major NCRs issued within required timelines *	Yes
2.20.4 Correction of the pre-conditions to certification identified *	Yes
2.20.5 Other	
2.21 Lead auditor opinion	
2.21.1 The certificate holder's system of management, 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. *	Yes
2.21.2 The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to correction of the identified non-conformities, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate. *	Yes
2.22 Auditor recommendation for the certificate holder's management system and performance	
2.22.1 A certificate can only be issued/reissued/maintained when all identified Major CARs are closed *	No
2.22.2 The FM system of the evaluated enterprise does not comply with the provisions and standards of FSC. Due to the number of identified major non-compliances the auditors recommend the immediate suspension of the certificate *	No
2.23 Certification decision *	
	Recertify
2.24 Decision detail	The forest management of the forests of Javno preduzeće „Vojvodinašume“ Petrovaradin to remain certified as: - 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.
2.25 Decision date *	2023-06-07
2.26 Decision making entity *	SGS

Personnel / audit team - Data on this sheet is confidential

Person Days				Expertise						
3.01 Name *	3.02 Role *	3.03 Prep / pre-evaluation *	3.04 On-site *	3.05.1 Forestry	3.05.2 Ecology	3.05.3 Sociology	3.05.4 Environment	3.05.5 Economics	3.06 Auditor UAN (enter 0 if none) *	3.07 Profile

Forest management enterprise information

Question	Inputs
Forest Area	
5.02 Brief description of any area of forest over which the certificate holder has some responsibility, whether as owner (including shared or partial ownership), manager, consultant or other responsibility) which the certificate holder has chosen to exclude from the scope of the certificate, together with an explanation of the reason.	None
5.03 Area of forest owned/managed but excluded from MUs in the scope of certification	
5.03.1 According to FSC-POL-20-003 *	0.0 ha
5.03.2 Other reasons *	0.0 ha

Group members - Only required for Group Certificates

6.01 Group member name	6.02 Public contact	6.03 Address	6.04 Email (if available)	6.05 Sub-code (if applicable)	6.06 Certified area
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Management Units - Data on t

Area Units: ha

7.01 MU name *	7.02 Forest zone *	7.03 SLIMF type *	7.04 Tenure-ownership *	7.05 Tenure-management *	7.06 Centroid Latitude *	7.07 Centroid Longitude *	7.08 Total production forest area *	7.09 Total non-production forest area *	7.10 Total area of MU *
Number of Valid Entries:		4			Area Totals		101 715,19	28 236,69	129 951,88
ŠG "Sremska Mitrovica"	Temperate	Non-SLIMF	State	State	19,60666900	44,96742700	38 828,03	3 514,63	42 342,66
ŠG "Novi Sad"	Temperate	Non-SLIMF	State	State	19,84240000	45,24331500	10 011,66	2 457,38	12 469,04
ŠG "Banat"	Temperate	Non-SLIMF	State	State	20,64466700	44,86657000	33 619,63	17 018,61	50 638,24
ŠG "Sombor"	Temperate	Non-SLIMF	State	State	19,11116700	45,76994900	19 255,87	5 246,07	24 501,94

Main commercial timber species included in scope of the certificate - Data on this sheet is confidential

8.01 Species *	8.02 Product code *	8.03 Trade name	8.04 Harvest planned in current calendar year *	8.05 Remarks	8.06 Sold with FSC Claim in previous calendar year *
Quercus robur L.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Hrast lužnjak	34307,0,0 m3		34180,0,0 m3
Quercus robur L.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Hrast lužnjak	83534,0,0 m3		87394,0,0 m3
Populus euramericana (Dode) Guinier	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Evroamerička topola	313708,0,0 m3		327152,0,0 m3
Populus euramericana (Dode) Guinier	W1.2 Fuel wood	Evroamerička topola	39370,0,0 m3		40001,0,0 m3
Populus alba L.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Bela topola	3859,0,0 m3		7485,0,0 m3
Populus alba L.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Bela topola	14301,0,0 m3		13621,0,0 m3
Salix alba L.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Bela vrba	14984,0,0 m3		12981,0,0 m3
Salix alba L.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Bela vrba	21405,0,0 m3		22182,0,0 m3
Fraxinus angustifolia Vahl	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Jasen	17674,0,0 m3		10758,0,0 m3
Fraxinus angustifolia Vahl	W1.2 Fuel wood	Jasen	48621,0,0 m3		34032,0,0 m3
Carpinus betulus L.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Grab	1062,0,0 m3		1922,0,0 m3
Carpinus betulus L.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Grab	6873,0,0 m3		7936,0,0 m3
Pinus nigra	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Crni bor	701,0,0 m3		936,0,0 m3
Pinus nigra	W1.2 Fuel wood	Crni bor	362,0,0 m3		401,0,0 m3
Pinus sylvestris	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Beli bor	540,0,0 m3		896,0,0 m3
Pinus sylvestris	W1.2 Fuel wood	Beli bor	168,0,0 m3		204,0,0 m3
Robinia pseudoacacia L.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Bagrem	6023,0,0 m3		12322,0,0 m3
Robinia pseudoacacia L.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Bagrem	38391,0,0 m3		35241,0,0 m3
Tilia platyphyllos	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Krupnolisna lipa	1589,0,0 m3		1732,0,0 m3
Tilia platyphyllos	W1.2 Fuel wood	Krupnolisna lipa	4211,0,0 m3		3988,0,0 m3
Abies alba	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Jela	,0,0 m3		,0,0 m3
Abies alba	W1.2 Fuel wood	Jela	,0,0 m3		,0,0 m3
Picea abies	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Smrča	,0,0 m3		,0,0 m3
Picea abies	W1.2 Fuel wood	Smrča	,0,0 m3		,0,0 m3

Main commercial timber species included in scope of the certificate - Data on this sheet is confidential

8.01 Species *	8.02 Product code *	8.03 Trade name	8.04 Harvest planned in current calendar year *	8.05 Remarks	8.06 Sold with FSC Claim in previous calendar year *
Cedrus atlantica (Endl.) Manetti ex Carr.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Kedar	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Cedrus atlantica (Endl.) Manetti ex Carr.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Kedar	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Larix decidua	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Ariš	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Larix decidua	W1.2 Fuel wood	Ariš	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Pinus strobus	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Borovac	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Pinus strobus	W1.2 Fuel wood	Borovac	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Pseudotsuga menziesii	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Duglazija	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Pseudotsuga menziesii	W1.2 Fuel wood	Duglazija	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Taxodium distichum	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Močvarni taksodijum	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Taxodium distichum	W1.2 Fuel wood	Močvarni taksodijum	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Acer spp.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Javor	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Acer spp.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Javor	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Ailanthus altissima (P.Mill.) Swingle	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Kiselo drvo	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Ailanthus altissima (P.Mill.) Swingle	W1.2 Fuel wood	Kiselo drvo	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Alnus glutinosa	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Crna jova	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Alnus glutinosa	W1.2 Fuel wood	Crna jova	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Betula pendula	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Breza	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Betula pendula	W1.2 Fuel wood	Breza	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Castanea sativa P.Mill.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Pitomi kesten	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Castanea sativa P.Mill.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Pitomi kesten	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Catalpa bignonioides Walt., Catalpa spp.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Katalpa	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Catalpa bignonioides Walt., Catalpa spp.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Katalpa	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Celtis australis	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Koprivič	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Celtis australis	W1.2 Fuel wood	Koprivič	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3

Main commercial timber species included in scope of the certificate - Data on this sheet is confidential

8.01 Species *	8.02 Product code *	8.03 Trade name	8.04 Harvest planned in current calendar year *	8.05 Remarks	8.06 Sold with FSC Claim in previous calendar year *
Celtis occidentalis	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Američki koprivić	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Celtis occidentalis	W1.2 Fuel wood	Američki koprivić	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Corylus colurna L.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Mečja leska	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Corylus colurna L.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Mečja leska	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Fagus sylvatica L.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Bukva	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Fagus sylvatica L.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Bukva	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Fraxinus americana L.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Američki jasen	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Fraxinus americana L.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Američki jasen	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Fraxinus excelsior L.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Beli jasen	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Fraxinus excelsior L.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Beli jasen	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Fraxinus ornus L.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Crni jasen	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Fraxinus ornus L.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Crni jasen	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Gleditsia triacanthos	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Gledičija	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Gleditsia triacanthos	W1.2 Fuel wood	Gledičija	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Juglans nigra L.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Crni orah	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Juglans nigra L.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Crni orah	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Juglans regia L.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Orah	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Juglans regia L.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Orah	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Juniperus communis L.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Kleka	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Juniperus communis L.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Kleka	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Platycladus orientalis (L.) Franco	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Istočni platan	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Platycladus orientalis (L.) Franco	W1.2 Fuel wood	Istočni platan	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Populus spp.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Topola	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Populus spp.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Topola	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3

Main commercial timber species included in scope of the certificate - Data on this sheet is confidential

8.01 Species *	8.02 Product code *	8.03 Trade name	8.04 Harvest planned in current calendar year *	8.05 Remarks	8.06 Sold with FSC Claim in previous calendar year *
Prunus avium	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Divlja trešnja	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Prunus avium	W1.2 Fuel wood	Divlja trešnja	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Quercus cerris	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Cer	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Quercus cerris	W1.2 Fuel wood	Cer	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Quercus frainetto	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Sladun	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Quercus frainetto	W1.2 Fuel wood	Sladun	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Quercus petraea	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Kitnjak	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Quercus petraea	W1.2 Fuel wood	Kitnjak	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Quercus pubescens	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Medunac	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Quercus pubescens	W1.2 Fuel wood	Medunac	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Quercus rubra	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Crveni hrast	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Quercus rubra	W1.2 Fuel wood	Crveni hrast	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Salix spp.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Vrba	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Salix spp.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Vrba	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Sophora secundiflora (Ortega) Lag. ex DC.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Sofora	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Sophora secundiflora (Ortega) Lag. ex DC.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Sofora	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Tilia spp.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Lipa	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Tilia spp.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Lipa	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Ulmus spp.	W1.1 Roundwood (logs)	Brest	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3
Ulmus spp.	W1.2 Fuel wood	Brest	,0.0 m3		,0.0 m3

NTFP - non-timber forest products - Data on this sheet is con

9.01 Species *	9.02 Product code of NTFP *	9.03 Trade name	9.04 Current annual harvest
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Pesticide use since previous audit/year - Data on this sheet is confidential

10.01 Active ingredient *	10.02 Restriction	10.03 Applied area *	10.04 Reason for use *	10.05 Quantity of ingredient *	10.06 Summary of ESRA *
nicosulfuron	Unrestricted	95,090.0 ha	<p>Nicosulfuron is a herbicide that is used to control narrow-leaved and broad-leaved weeds on reclaimed areas of oak.</p> <p>Nikosulfuron je herbicid koji se koristi za suzbijanje uskolisnih i širokolisnih korova na obnovljenim površinama hrasta lužnjaka.</p>	103,340.0 litres	<p>Nicosulfuron is used once during the growing season to control weeds in the first, second and third year of the oak tree's age, this practically means that it is applied to the same area only three times during the entire cycle of the oak tree (150-180 years). In the event that application of nicosulfuron was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the surface being treated.</p> <p>Herbicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.</p>

Pesticide use since previous audit/year - Data on this sheet is confidential

10.01 Active ingredient *	10.02 Restriction	10.03 Applied area *	10.04 Reason for use *	10.05 Quantity of ingredient *	10.06 Summary of ESRA *
fluroxypyr	Unrestricted	57,630.0 ha	<p>Fluroxypyr is a herbicide that is used to control a large number of broad-leaved weeds on the restored areas of the oak tree, but when the oak tree is in a dormant phase.</p> <p>Fluroksipir je herbicid koji se koristi za suzbijanje velikog broja širokolisnih korova na obnovljenim površinama hrasta lužnjaka ali kada se hrast nalazi u fazi mirovanja.</p>	60,60.0 litres	<p>Fluroxypyr is used once a year in the second and third year of the leached oak, possibly also in the fourth year. This practically means that it is applied on the same surface only two or three times during the entire cycle of the oak tree (150-180 years). In the event that application of fluroxypyr was required, it was done in a way to minimize potential damage beyond the area being treated. Herbicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.</p>
glyphosate	Restricted	3406,260.0 ha	<p>Glyphosate is a herbicide that is used to control weeds in plantations, in the preparation of areas for afforestation and to treat tree stumps.</p>	15675,680.0 litres	<p>Glyphosate is used no more than twice during the growing season. In the event that glyphosate application was required, it was done in a way to minimize potential damage beyond the area being treated. Herbicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.</p>

Pesticide use since previous audit/year - Data on this sheet is confidential

10.01 Active ingredient *	10.02 Restriction	10.03 Applied area *	10.04 Reason for use *	10.05 Quantity of ingredient *	10.06 Summary of ESRA *
trichlopyr	Unrestricted	134,90.0 ha	Triclopyr is a herbicide used to treat stumps.	133,60.0 litres	<p>Triclopyr is used once during the growing season to treat stumps. In the event that application of triclopyr was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the area being treated. Herbicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.</p>
S-metolachlor	Unrestricted	8,0.0 ha	S-metolachlor is a herbicide used for weed control in forest nurseries.	19,0.0 litres	<p>S-metolachlor is a herbicide that is used in forest nurseries, once a year, after planting or sowing and before the emergence of forest species. In the event that application of s-metolachlor was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the surface being treated. Herbicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.</p>

Pesticide use since previous audit/year - Data on this sheet is confidential

10.01 Active ingredient *	10.02 Restriction	10.03 Applied area *	10.04 Reason for use *	10.05 Quantity of ingredient *	10.06 Summary of ESRA *
cycloxydim	Unrestricted	25,0.0 ha	Cycloxydim is a herbicide that is used to control grass weeds in forest nurseries and young oak saplings.	58,0.0 litres	Cycloxydim is used once or twice-twice on the same surface. In the event that application of cycloxydim was required, this was done in such a way as to minimize potential damage beyond the surface being treated. Herbicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.
imazamox	Unrestricted	18,270.0 ha	Imazamox is a herbicide used for weed control in regenerated oak forests.	18,520.0 litres	Imazamox is used once during the vegetation period to control weeds in the first, second and third year of the oak tree's age, this practically means that it is applied to the same area only three times during the entire cycle of the oak tree (150-180 years). In the event that application of imazamox was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the area being treated. Herbicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.

Pesticide use since previous audit/year - Data on this sheet is confidential

10.01 Active ingredient *	10.02 Restriction	10.03 Applied area *	10.04 Reason for use *	10.05 Quantity of ingredient *	10.06 Summary of ESRA *
clopyralid	Unrestricted	43,160.0 ha	Clopyralid is a herbicide used to control broadleaf weeds in reclaimed oak forests.	45,0.0 litres	<p>Clopyralid is used once during the vegetation period to control weeds in the first, second and third year of the oak tree's age, this practically means that it is applied to the same area only three times during the entire cycle of the oak tree (150-180 years). In the event that application of clopyralid was required, it was done in a way to minimize potential damage beyond the area being treated. Herbicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.</p>
pendimethalin	Restricted	10,290.0 ha	Pendimethalin is a herbicide used to control weeds in forest nurseries.	27,130.0 litres	<p>Pendimethalin is a herbicide that is used in forest nurseries, once a year, after planting or sowing and before the emergence of forest species. In the event that pendimethalin application was required, it was done in such a way as to minimize potential damage beyond the surface being treated. Herbicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.</p>

Pesticide use since previous audit/year - Data on this sheet is confidential

10.01 Active ingredient *	10.02 Restriction	10.03 Applied area *	10.04 Reason for use *	10.05 Quantity of ingredient *	10.06 Summary of ESRA *
linuron	Restricted	3,190.0 ha	Linuron is a herbicide used to control weeds in forest nurseries.	6,0.0 litres	<p>Linuron is a herbicide that is used in forest nurseries, once a year, after planting or sowing and before the emergence of forest species. In the event that application of linuron was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the surface being treated. Herbicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.</p>
tembotrione	Unrestricted	30,50.0 ha	Tembotrione is a herbicide used to control weeds in corn.	72,0.0 litres	<p>Tembotrione is a herbicide that is applied once to the area where corn is produced. In the event that application of tembotrione was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the area being treated. Herbicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.</p>

Pesticide use since previous audit/year - Data on this sheet is confidential

10.01 Active ingredient *	10.02 Restriction	10.03 Applied area *	10.04 Reason for use *	10.05 Quantity of ingredient *	10.06 Summary of ESRA *
dimethenamid-P	Unrestricted	37,890.0 ha	Dimethenam is a herbicide used to control weeds in forest nurseries.	55,0.0 litres	<p>Dimethenamid-P is a herbicide that is used in forest nurseries, once a year, after planting or sowing and before the emergence of forest species. In the event that application of dimethenamid-P was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the surface being treated. Herbicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.</p>
propamocarb	Unrestricted	1,090.0 ha	Propamocarb is a fungicide used in forest nurseries to control a large number of disease-causing agents and against seedling lodging. (Pythium, Phytophthora, Peronospora, etc.).	4,720.0 litres	<p>Propamocarb hydrochloride is a fungicide that is applied once or twice on the same surface. In the event that application of propamocarb hydrochloride was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the surface being treated. Fungicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.</p>

Pesticide use since previous audit/year - Data on this sheet is confidential

10.01 Active ingredient *	10.02 Restriction	10.03 Applied area *	10.04 Reason for use *	10.05 Quantity of ingredient *	10.06 Summary of ESRA *
copper oxychloride	Restricted	164,960.0 ha	Copper oxychloride is a fungicide used to protect forest seedlings from leaf diseases and bark cancer.	,450.5 metric tonnes	Copper oxychloride is applied once or twice during the growing season. In Serbia, copper oxychloride is on the list of plant protection agents that can be used in organic food production. In the event that application of copper oxychloride was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the surface being treated. Fungicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.
kresoxim-methyl	Restricted	121,290.0 ha	Kresoxim-methyl is a fungicide that is used to protect seedlings from powdery mildew in nurseries and to protect oak saplings on reclaimed areas.	,025.0 metric tonnes	Kresoxim-methyl is applied once or twice during the growing season. In the event that application of kresoxim-methyl was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the surface being treated. Herbicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.

Pesticide use since previous audit/year - Data on this sheet is confidential

10.01 Active ingredient *	10.02 Restriction	10.03 Applied area *	10.04 Reason for use *	10.05 Quantity of ingredient *	10.06 Summary of ESRA *
azoxystrobin	Unrestricted	169,620.0 ha	Azoxystrobin is a fungicide used to protect forest seedlings from leaf diseases, such as <i>Marssonina brunne</i> , <i>Melasoma</i> spp., <i>Dothistroma pini</i> and others.	116,220.0 litres	Azoxystrobin is applied once or twice during the growing season. In the event that application of azoxystrobin was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the area being treated. Fungicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.
propiconazole	Restricted	46,0.0 ha	Propiconazole is a fungicide used to protect seedlings from powdery mildew in nurseries and to protect oak saplings in reclaimed areas.	23,10.0 litres	Propiconazole is applied once or twice during the growing season with an interval between two treatments of 14-21 days. In the case where application of propiconazole was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the area being treated. Fungicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.

Pesticide use since previous audit/year - Data on this sheet is confidential

10.01 Active ingredient *	10.02 Restriction	10.03 Applied area *	10.04 Reason for use *	10.05 Quantity of ingredient *	10.06 Summary of ESRA *
flutriafol	Unrestricted	100,570.0 ha	Flutriafol is a fungicide used to protect seedlings from powdery mildew and rust in nurseries and to protect oak saplings on reclaimed areas.	32,650.0 litres	Flutriafol is applied once or twice during the growing season with an interval between two treatments of 14-21 days. In the event that application of flutriafol was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the area being treated. Fungicide application was carried out in calm weather without wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.
spiroxamine	Unrestricted	67,170.0 ha	Spiroxamine is a fungicide used to protect seedlings from powdery mildew and rust in nurseries and to protect oak saplings on restored surfaces.	43,350.0 litres	Spiroxamine is applied once or twice during the growing season. In the event that application of spiroxamine was required, it was done in a way to minimize potential damage beyond the area being treated. Fungicide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind in order to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.

Pesticide use since previous audit/year - Data on this sheet is confidential

10.01 Active ingredient *	10.02 Restriction	10.03 Applied area *	10.04 Reason for use *	10.05 Quantity of ingredient *	10.06 Summary of ESRA *
acetamiprid	Restricted	26,820.0 ha	Acetamiprid is an insecticide used in forest nurseries and plantations to control aphids (family Aphididae), poplar leaf beetle (Chrysomela populi) and caterpillars from the order Lepidoptera..	9,990.0 litres	Acetamiprid is applied once or twice during the growing season. In the event that application of acetamiprid was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the area being treated. Insecticide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.
metaflumizone	Unrestricted	176,370.0 ha	Metaflumizone is an insecticide used to control leaf beetle (Chrysomela populi) in forest nurseries and plantations.	50,960.0 litres	Metaflumizone is applied once or twice during the growing season. In the case where the application of metaflumizone was necessary, it was done in a way to minimize potential damage beyond the surface being treated. Insecticide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.

Pesticide use since previous audit/year - Data on this sheet is confidential

10.01 Active ingredient *	10.02 Restriction	10.03 Applied area *	10.04 Reason for use *	10.05 Quantity of ingredient *	10.06 Summary of ESRA *
flonicamid	Unrestricted	42,160.0 ha	Flonicamid is an insecticide used to control aphids and scale insects in nurseries and plantations.	6,320.0 litres	<p>Flonicamid is applied once or twice during the growing season. In the event that application of flonicamide was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the area being treated. Insecticide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.</p>
spinosad	Unrestricted	226,90.0 ha	Spinosad is an insecticide that is used to control the leaf beetle (<i>Lymantria dispar</i>) and leaf beetle (<i>Chrysomela populi</i>) in nurseries and plantations.	38,660.0 litres	<p>Spinosad is applied once or twice during the growing season. In Serbia, Spinosad is on the list of plant protection products that can be used in organic food production. In the case where the application of spinosad was necessary, it was done in a way to minimize potential damage beyond the area being treated. Insecticide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.</p>

Pesticide use since previous audit/year - Data on this sheet is confidential

10.01 Active ingredient *	10.02 Restriction	10.03 Applied area *	10.04 Reason for use *	10.05 Quantity of ingredient *	10.06 Summary of ESRA *
chlorantraniliprole	Restricted	21,950.0 ha	Chlorantraniliprole is an insecticide that is used to control the leaf beetle (<i>Chrysomela populi</i>), leaf miners in forest nurseries and plantations.	4,40.0 litres	Chlorantraniliprole is applied once or twice during the growing season. In the event that application of chlorantraniliprole was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the surface being treated. Insecticide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.
thiamethoxam	Unrestricted	191,430.0 ha	Thiamethoxam is an insecticide used to control the leaf beetle (<i>Chrysomela populi</i>) in forest nurseries and plantations.	,036.9 metric tonnes	Thiamethoxam is applied once or twice during the growing season. In the event that application of thiamethoxam was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the area being treated. Insecticide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.

Pesticide use since previous audit/year - Data on this sheet is confidential

10.01 Active ingredient *	10.02 Restriction	10.03 Applied area *	10.04 Reason for use *	10.05 Quantity of ingredient *	10.06 Summary of ESRA *
cyantraniliprole	Unrestricted	16,0.0 ha	Cyantraniliprole is an insecticide used to control the leaf beetle (<i>Chrysomela populi</i>), flea beetles, white butterfly aphids and thrips in forest nurseries and plantations.	5,0.0 litres	Cyantraniliprole is applied once during the growing season. In the event that application of cyantraniliprole was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the surface being treated. Insecticide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.
zinc phosphide	Highly Restricted	1236,30.0 ha	Zinc phosphide is a rodenticide used to control and suppress rodent populations. C	,950.0 metric tonnes	Zinc phosphide is used to control rodents by placing baits in pipes. Baits are not left on the ground because they are poisonous to game, birds and other warm-blooded organisms. In the event that application of zinc phosphide was required, it was done so as to minimize potential damage beyond the surface being treated. The placement of the baits was done in calm weather without wind or precipitation. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during the placement of the hoppers in order to reduce worker exposure. Watercourse restrictions were followed to prevent the possibility of surface water contamination.

Pesticide use since previous audit/year - Data on this sheet is confidential

10.01 Active ingredient *	10.02 Restriction	10.03 Applied area *	10.04 Reason for use *	10.05 Quantity of ingredient *	10.06 Summary of ESRA *
alpha-cypermethrin	Highly Restricted	1087,0.0 ha	Alpha-cypermethrin is an insecticide used to control the oak fly (<i>Platypus cylindrus</i> F.) and other insects from the Scolitidae family.	44,80.0 litres	Alpha-cypermethrin should be used exclusively in forest storage areas located on land that does not flood, nor is it near standing or running water. Insecticide application was carried out in calm weather with no wind to prevent the possibility of drift. Appropriate personal protective equipment (protective suit, gloves, goggles, face shield and boots) must be worn during application in order to reduce worker exposure.

t context and management plan

Question	Inputs
11.28 Description of the forest	<p>Public Enterprise "Vojvodinasume" Petrovaradin manages state owned forests of Republic of Serbia on the territory of Autonomous region Vojvodina. There are 4 forest management units inside the enterprise (Pančevo, Sremska Mitrovica, Novi Sad and Sombor), Vojvodinašume-Lovoturs (specialized branch for organising and promoting hunting activities) and Vojvodinašume-Turist (specialized branch for organising and promoting tourism). There is long tradition in forest management in Serbia, which originates from 19th Century. The owner of forests was changed along the time, as the state regulations were changed – Kingdom of Serbia, Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Socialist Yugoslavia. But the forest area remained in state ownership. Before 1991, the forest management was practiced by regional forest companies who are united in PE "Srbijašume" in 1991, an later Vojvodinašume.</p>
11.29 Description of the management system	<p>Forest Management Plans are prepared for the whole area and FMP consists of General description, summary tables (management classes), and inventory data for each compartment, prescribed activities and Maps. Inventory is made on two level, one is long-term inventory for FMP renewal by sample plots ca. 10% intensity (circle, patch, rectangle at EA poplars) or full callipering in small compartments, uneven stands or final harvest at oak stands (if sample intensity is higher 30%); min 9 plots for sub compartment; the other is tree marking for harvest, i.e. regeneration cut or thinning. The harvest data are collected on several levels. It starts with tree marking record made in forest, than during the logging operations in harvest projects and at timber dispatch at the forest road, (level of forest compartment, in forest). data are summarized for the FMU and central record, for all FMU sis kept the General Directorate; summary data are publicly disclosed at the annual harvest report, which is available at company website</p>
11.01 Legislative, administrative and land use context of the forest operation	<p>Public Enterprise "Vojvodinasume" Petrovaradin manages state owned forests of Republic of Serbia on the territory of Autonomous region Vojvodina, in compliance 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. Previously, company was operating as a part of "Srbijašume", national forest management company for Serbia. All forest works are approved (harvest projects) and checked (post-harvest minutes) by the Forestry Authority (part of the Ministry). Forest management Plans are approved by the Ministry. Prior the approval consultations are conducted with representatives of local communities and municipalities.</p>
11.02 Roles of responsible government agencies involved in aspects of forest management	<p>Nature protection Agency is responsible for identification and monitoring of protected species and protected areas. They prepare drafts for new protected areas. Also, The Agency issues pre-conditions that must be built in Forest Management Plans, in case of activities planned in or close to area under any protection level, or in case that activities can impact sensitive species and/or sites</p>
11.03 Ownership and use-rights (both legal and customary) of lands and forest of external parties other than the certificate holder	<p>No other use-rights of forest by external parties</p>
<p>11.04 Non-forestry activities being undertaken within the area evaluated, whether they are undertaken by the certificate holder or by some other party (e.g. mining, industrial operations, agriculture, hunting, commercial tourism, etc.)</p>	
11.04.1 mining	No
11.04.2 industrial operation	No
11.04.3 agriculture	No
11.04.4 hunting	Yes
11.04.5 commercial tourism	Yes
11.04.6 other, please specify	

Context and management plan

Question	Inputs
11.05 Forest management objectives	<p>Commercial - 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</p> <p>Social - 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</p> <p>Environmental - Forest management based on the principles of sustainable development, through permanent securing of economic, ecological and social functions -</p> <p>Improvement of all forest functions and preservation of biodiversity of forest eco-systems</p>
11.06 Land use and ownership status of the forest resource	State owned forests of Republic of Serbia on the territory of Autonomous region Vojvodina
11.07 Socio-economic conditions of the forest management	<p>Vojvodina, Serbia is multicultural region. Basic population is formed by Slavic communities, mostly Serbs. Large number of people from other communities and minorities lives in Serbia: Hungarians, Croatians, Bosnians, Montenegro, Romanians, Slovaks, etc. Main religions are Christian Orthodox, Muslim and Christian Catholics. All FMUs are in Serbia; based on latest results of population census from 2011, breakdown of the number of communities is at link: www.popis2011.stat.rs;</p>
11.08 Brief description of forest composition	<p>Main tree varieties in the forests managed by the Public Company "Vojvodinašume" include: pedunculate oak, poplars, willows, narrow-leaved ash, white ash and acacia. Penduculate oak forests mainly cover the area of the forest holding of Sremska Mitrovica and to a less degree of Novi Sad and Sombor forest holdings. They represent further east area in which Slavonian pedunculate oak is a prevailing variety.</p> <p>Selected black poplar and willow varieties are used for the wood production and grown in intensive and highly productive plantations with the application of agrotechnical measures of varied intensity. Natural components of this variety exist within the limited areas, in unprotected marshland areas of the Danube, the Tisa, the Sava, the Tamis and other flooded river terraces.</p> <p>White ash (<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>) prevails in unprotected areas of flooded river terraces. Despite being both technically and economically less significant variety compared to narrow-leaved ash, it has a great capacity of spontaneous propagation, thus representing a serious opponent to autochthonous forest tree varieties.</p> <p>Acacia is most frequently found among forest crops grown in areas of sands, which act as protective forests. This variety has a significant use-value of wood. Its application encompasses the production of poles, mine timber and fuelwood and it has lately been used as valuable technical wood in industrial and trade-related processing.</p> <p>In addition to previously mentioned varieties, the following varieties of forest trees may also be found in the forests on the territory of Vojvodina: Turkey oak, black and white pine, linden, white poplar, hornbeam and others.</p>
11.09 Profile of adjacent lands	
11.09.1 urban	Yes
11.09.2 agriculture	Yes
11.09.3 wetland	Yes
11.09.4 mining	No
11.09.5 desert	No
11.09.6 pasture	Yes
11.09.7 orchards	Yes
11.09.8 other, please specify	
11.10 Management structure of the certificate holder	<p>Vojvodinašume Petrovaradin performs its field activities through enterprises' parts - forest management units and their depending forest offices and working units. Director of the enterprise supervises following sectors which are part of General directorate</p> <p>1.Sector for forestry, 2.Sector for forest utilization 3.Sector for finance, commercial affairs and marketing 4. Sector for general, legal and personnel affairs 5.Sector for hunting and fishing.</p>

Context and management plan

Question	Inputs
11.11 Division of forest management responsibilities	<p>4 Management with total of 19 forest offices and 4 mechanisation working units</p> <p>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. Each FMU encompasses following services/departments with their scope of work respectively</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service for forest management - Service for forest utilization - Service for hunting, fishing and catering - Service for commercial activities and marketing - Service for finances and accounting - Service for legal and general activities
11.12 Use of contractors by the certificate holder	
11.12.1 silviculture	Yes
11.12.2 road building	Yes
11.12.3 harvesting	Yes
11.12.4 transportation	Yes
11.12.5 forest protection	No
11.12.6 pest and disease control	No
11.12.7 other, please specify	
11.13 Training implemented by the certificate holder	<p>For all forestry professionals training is taking place on an ongoing basis and meets the needs of the forest management on different levels and different departments. All workers in harvest and utilization have adequate trainings and certificates, forestry engineers participate national and international conferences and seminars e.g. IPA CBC "BIRDprotect" project with Hungary, Improvement of forest management in lowland zone of Danube river, etc...</p>
11.14 Silvicultural system/ regime implemented by the certificate holder	<p>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)</p> <p>Tree marking for sanitary cutting is done, only based on previous inspection and approval issued by forestry inspector.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Activities on simple biological reproduction are provided through reservation of financial sources of PE Vojvodinasume, and these activities are implemented upon adoption of plans.</p> <p>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</p>
11.15 Technique used for harvesting operations of the certificate holder	
11.15.1 mechanized harvesting	Yes
11.15.2 manual harvesting	Yes
11.15.3 semi-mechanized harvesting	No
11.15.4 animal hauling	No
11.15.5 other, please specify	

t context and management plan

Question	Inputs
11.16 Management strategy for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species	<p>According to official estimates of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 21 percent of all known mammals, 30 percent of amphibians, 12 percent of birds, 28 percent of reptiles, 37 percent of fish, 70 percent of plants and 35 percent of invertebrates are endangered and under threat of extinction.</p> <p>In presenting the work of its members on the topic - Country in Focus, IUCN summarizes data on biodiversity in Serbia and lists major projects on its conservation on the web page: http://iucn.org/about/union/secretariat/offices/europe/resources/country_focus/serbia/.</p> <p>The specific geographical position on the line of confrontation of Central European and Mediterranean influences, the turbulent geotectonic dynamics and the diversity of geological, geomorphological, hydrological, climate and pedological characteristics distinguish Serbia as the area of exceptional genetic, species and ecosystem diversity. Balkan Peninsula and parts of Serbia are one of 25 "hot spots" of biodiversity or biodiversity centers on Earth.</p> <p>» The diversity of ecosystems: On the territory of Serbia there is most of European ecosystems, due to the diversity of relief, ground, climate and other factors in a relatively small area.</p> <p>» Species diversity: The territory of Serbia occupies only 1.9 % of the European continent and it is home to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39% of the vascular flora of Europe • 51 % of the fish fauna of Europe • 49% of reptile and amphibian fauna of Europe • 74 % of the bird fauna of Europe • 67 % of the mammal fauna of Europe. <p>Protection of rare and endangered species and their habitats is the basis for preventing the declining rates of biodiversity in Serbia. This is regulated by the Law on Nature Conservation ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 36/2009, 88 /2010 and 91/2010-correction), the Code of regulations on the criteria for determining the habitat types, on habitat types, vulnerable, endangered, rare, and habitat types of priority for protection and safety measures for their conservation ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 35/2010), the Code of regulations on the declaration and protection of strictly protected and protected wild species of plants, animals and fungi ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 5/2010), the Code of regulations on the transboundary movement and trade in protected species ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 99/2009) and the Decree on control of the use and trade in wild flora and fauna ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 31/05, 45/05 - correction, 22/07, 38/08 and 9/10). Besides the implementation of national legislation, the protection and conservation of biodiversity is ensured by implementing the international conventions signed by our country. source: Institute for Nature Protection of Serbia, www.zzps.rs</p>
11.17 Forest monitoring methods implemented by the certificate holder	
11.17.1 forest inventory	Yes
11.17.2 drone monitoring	No
11.17.3 remote sensing	Yes
11.17.4 social survey	Yes
11.17.5 sampling plots	Yes
11.17.6 other, please specify	<p>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.</p>
11.18 Elaboration of Monitoring of growth, yield and forest dynamics including change of fauna and flora	<p>Inventory is made on two level, one is long-term inventory for FMP renewal by sample plots ca. 10% intensity (circle, patch, rectangle at EA poplars) or full callipering in small compartments, uneven stands or final harvest at oak stands (if sample intensity is higher 30%); min 9 plots for sub compartment; the other is tree marking for harvest, i.e. regeneration cut or thinning.</p>
11.19 Environmental and social impacts, and costs, productivity, and efficiency	<p>Internal guideline for EIA of forest activities were prepared for construction and maintenance of roads, harvest activities, afforestation and other activities in forest.</p> <p>Road construction is consulted with municipals. Public roads, power lines, new disposal sites are assessed according to the new Law of EIA. Non-native plants are not used except EA poplars. Buffer zones are maintained along water courses.</p> <p>Forest activities are executed according to the approved Harvest projects. They are checked by the Forestry inspection during operations and after they are finished. Minutes from inspection after harvest are recorded and followed up. Harvest projects include environmental impact assessment (RTE species, water bodies, soil etc).</p>

Context and management plan

Question	Inputs
11.20 Explanation of the assumptions (e.g. silvicultural) on estimate of the maximum sustainable yield for the main commercial species	<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>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>
11.21 Reference to the source of data (e.g. inventory data, permanent sample plots, yield tables) on which estimates are based	<p>https://www.vojvodinasume.rs/fsc-sertifikacije/</p> <p>Link to the company page with summaries of all Forest management plans (FMP) Every FMP is reviewed and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture - Forest Directorate</p>
11.22 Investments and measures taken for the prevention and control of natural hazards (fires, storm, flood, disease, pests, pathogens etc.) during the last calendar year	<p>Quarterly Reports available at https://www.vojvodinasume.rs/preduzece/tromesečni-izveštaji/</p>
11.23 The risk of products from non-certified sources (including any areas specifically excluded from the scope of the certificate) being mixed with products from the forest area evaluated	<p>The entire area is certified, no risk of mixing with products from non-certified sources</p>
11.23.1 Description of segregation controls implemented	<p>NA</p>

Context and management plan

Question	Inputs
11.24 Explanation of the control (tracking and tracing) systems in place that address the risk identified	NA
11.25 The documentation or marking system that allows products from the certified forest area to be reliably identified	
11.25.1 documents with transportation	Yes
11.25.2 tree mark	Yes
11.25.3 bar code or quadratic code	Yes
11.25.4 other, please specify	
11.26 Elaboration of the chain of custody documentation or marking system	<p>Trees for felling are measured and marked before the felling. Project for execution is prepared by the forest enterprise no later than October present year for next year.</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 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).</p> <p>Registered dye hammers are used for tree and log marking. They use different dye hammers for each processing stage.</p> <p>Roundwood is marked by numbered coloured labels</p>
11.27 The final point or forest gate of the certified product	
11.27.1 log yard	No
11.27.2 road side	Yes
11.27.3 other, please specify	

on this sheet is confidential

13.04 Complaint detail *

13.05

Open/Closed *

13.06 Actions *

13.07 Close

date *

Peer review(s) - Data on this sheet is confidential

15.01 Review date *

15.02 Peer reviewer *

15.03 Peer reviewer expertise

15.04 Peer reviewer's comment *

15.05 Auditor response

Results of the evaluation for ES impacts - Data on this sheet is confidential

16.01 Date of the evaluation of this document *	16.02 Type of evaluation *	16.03 Ecosystem services claims with ES impact *	16.04 Management unit impacted *	16.05 Date of verification or validation of the impact *	16.06 Approved on *	16.07 Valid until *	16.08 Place of approval *
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t is confidential

17.06 Ecosystem Service Sponsored *	17.07 Management Unit sponsored *	17.08 Start of sponsorship *	17.09 End of sponsorship	17.10 Additional comments
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Checklist of Indicators - Data on this sheet is confidential

Criterion Index	19.01 Indicator Definition	19.02 Observation	19.03 Conformant?
C1.01	1.1.1 This sheet is optional: CBs can provide their own Checklist instead, if they prefer		
C1.01	1.1.2 CB should enter the list of indicators checked here		
C1.02	1.2.1 Can be either full NFSS or just those elements audited		
C2.01	2.1.1 Number the indicators like this Principle.Criterion.Indicator		
C2.01	2.1.2 That will ensure the conformancy results are picked up automatically in sheet 18 P&C		
C2.01	a) Entries that are not numbered using this convention will be treated as sub-indicators		
C2.01	b) Sub-indicators will be treated as part of the same indicator above		

Template Error Reporting



[Report other problems and provide feedback here](#)

20.01 Question ID	20.02 Attempted Input	20.03 Error Encountered

Improving Question Translations

21.01 Question ID 21.02 Question Text in English

21.03 Current Question Text

21.04 Improved Question Text