

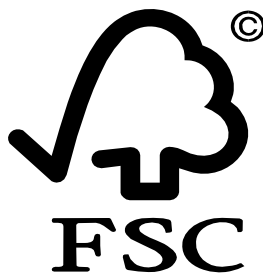
Certified by:



SmartWood Headquarters  
65 Millet St. Suite 201  
Richmond, VT 05477 USA  
Tel: 802-434-5491  
Fax: 802-434-3116  
[www.smartwood.org](http://www.smartwood.org)  
Contact person: Jon Jickling  
[jjickling@ra.org](mailto:jjickling@ra.org)

Audit Managed by:  
NEPCo

Czapińskiego 3/311  
30-048 Kraków, Poland  
Tel: +48 12 295 03 73  
Fax: +48 12 295 03 74  
Contact person: Andrzej Czech  
Email: [ac@nepcon.net](mailto:ac@nepcon.net)



ACCREDITED  
FSC-ACC-004

© 1996 Forest Stewardship Council A.C.

FM-02 June 2007



# SmartWood

*Practical conservation through certified forestry*

## Forest Management Certification Assessment Report for:

Regionalna Dyrekcja Lasów  
Państwowych  
in  
Olsztyn

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Certificate code:     | SW-FM/CoC-003430  |
| Auditors:             | <b>Justinas Janulajtis, Jacek<br/>Slizowski, Zbigniew<br/>Sołtysiński</b> |
| Audit Dates:          | <b>19-22 August 2008</b>  |
| Report Finalized:     | <b>11 September 2008</b>  |
| Operation<br>Contact: | <b>Stanisław Dąbrowski</b>  |
| Address:              | <b>Kościuszki 46/48,<br/>Olsztyn 10-959, Poland</b>                       |

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| INTRODUCTION.....   | 3  |
| 1. SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE .....   | 4  |
| 1.1. SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE .....   | 4  |
| 1.2. EXCLUSION OF AREAS FROM THE SCOPE OF CERTIFICATE .....                           | 4  |
| 2. ASSESSMENT PROCESS.....  | 5  |
| 2.1. CERTIFICATION STANDARD USED.....   | 5  |
| 2.2. ASSESSMENT TEAM AND QUALIFICATIONS .....   | 5  |
| 2.3. REPORT PEER REVIEWERS .....  | 5  |
| 2.4. ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE (INCLUDING PRE-ASSESSMENT AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION)..... | 6  |
| 2.5. EVALUATION STRATEGY .....  | 7  |
| 2.6. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS.....  | 8  |
| 3. ASSESSMENT FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS .....   | 9  |
| 3.1. STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS RECEIVED .....  | 9  |
| 3.2. MAIN STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES .....  | 13 |
| 3.3. IDENTIFIED NON-CONFORMANCES AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS .....                         | 14 |
| 3.4. FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS BY CLIENT TO MEET CERTIFICATION .....                          | 21 |
| 3.5. OBSERVATIONS .....   | 21 |
| 3.6. CERTIFICATION RECOMMENDATION .....   | 22 |
| 4. CLIENT SPECIFIC BACKGROUND INFORMATION .....                                       | 24 |
| 4.1. OWNERSHIP AND LAND TENURE DESCRIPTION.....                                       | 24 |
| 4.2. LEGISLATIVE AND GOVERNMENT REGULATORY CONTEXT.....                               | 24 |
| 4.3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT .....  | 24 |
| 4.4. SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT.....   | 25 |
| APPENDIX I: FSC Reporting Form: Detailed FMO information .....                        | 26 |

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of an independent certification assessment conducted by a team of specialists representing the SmartWood Program of the Rainforest Alliance. The purpose of the assessment was to evaluate the ecological, economic and social performance of Regionalna Dyrekcja Lasów Państwowych w Olsztynie (Olsztynie Regional Directorate of State Forest) forest management as defined by the Forest Stewardship Council.

This report contains four main sections of information and findings and several appendixes. The whole report plus appendixes I will become public information about the forest management operation that may be distributed by SmartWood or the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) to interested parties. The remainder of the appendixes are confidential, to be reviewed only by authorized SmartWood and FSC staff and reviewers bound by confidentiality agreements.

The purpose of the SmartWood program is to recognize conscientious land stewardship through independent evaluation and certification of forestry practices. Forestry operations that attain SmartWood certification may use the SmartWood and FSC labels for public marketing and advertising.

# 1. SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE

## 1.1. Scope of the certificate

Certificate of forest management covers production of round wood which is sold by forest districts belonging to Regionalna Dyrekcja Lasów Państwowych w Olsztynie (RDSF). The scope of chain of custody certificate includes timber harvesting and its transportation to log landing.

See more detailed information about the FMO and areas covered by the certificate in Appendix II and III.

## 1.2. Exclusion of areas from the scope of certificate

| <b>X</b>                              | Applicability of FSC partial certification and excision policy  |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | All forest land owned or managed by the FME is included in the scope of this evaluation.  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>              | FME owns and/or has management involvement in other forest land/properties (forest management units) not being evaluated. Provide description of other forests below:   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   | Is any portion of the forest management unit (s) under evaluation for certification being excluded? If yes, complete all sections below.  |
| Comments / Explanation for exclusion: | Nursery production is excluded from scope of the certificate as it is conducted by separate sub district responsible only for nurseries. In addition chemicals that are used in nursery production are allowed by Polish law, although prohibited by FSC (see CAR 06/08 and no supplements have been defined. Currently there is ongoing process for derogation application in preparation by GDSF. |
| Control measures                      | Not applicable: nursery production is excluded from certification.  |

## **2. ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

### **2.1. Certification Standard Used**

SW-STD-POL-2007-09 version 4.0, last update 11<sup>th</sup> September 2007 year, was used for reassessment. According to guidelines of executive director of FSC (see attachment III) the standards include all indicators from the document "Polish Principles, Criteria and Indicators prepared by Polish Working Group ([www.fsc.pl](http://www.fsc.pl)) passed in 25<sup>th</sup> of November 2005 year. Furthermore, according to requirements of FSC, the standard has been sent to public consultation 30 days before re-assessment took place.

### **2.2. Assessment team and qualifications**

#### **MSc, Justinas Janulaitis, leading auditor of NEPCo**

Lithuanian citizen, the director of UAB "NEPCo LT". Mr. Janulaitis has got a Bachelor degree in biology and Masters Degree in Business Economy. He is working as a forest management and chain of custody auditor in Lithuania and Eastern Europe. Justinas has been involved in several projects in the Ministry of Environment of Lithuania related with nature management and international conventions. Moreover, he has worked in the Vilnius University Ecology Institute. J. Janulaitis has passed FSC FM/COC/CW and ISO 14000 auditor training course and has participated in more than 100 FSC FM and 80 FSC COC audits in Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Poland, Bulgaria and Belarus, in most of them as a lead auditor. Furthermore, he was a trainer in FSC FM auditor training course organized by SmartWood/NEPCo in Turkey, Bulgaria and Poland.

#### **MSc, engineer, Jacek Ślizowski auditor and technical expert of NEPCo**

Mr. Jacek Ślizowski is an engineer of forestry, specialized in agriculture and forestry of tropical and subtropical countries, fluent in nature protection issues (Number 142/2000), instructor of chain saw operations, graduated in course of trees caring and conservation. Mr. Ślizowski is a professional mountain guide. He is also an owner of "SMREK" which is specializing in forestry, agriculture and nature protection operations. Mr. Ślizowski took part in verification audit in RDSF in Poznań, Piła, Łódź, Radom, annual audit in RDSF in Zielona Góra, Łódź and Radom and audit of SGS done by FSC.

#### **MSc, engineer, Zbigniew Sołtysiński, auditor and technical expert of NEPCo**

Graduated from Forestry Faculty of Agricultural Academy in Poznań. In 1995 graduated from studies on forest protection of Agricultural Academy in Poznań. In year 2000 he finished studies on national parks in Warsaw Agricultural Academy. In 2007 he graduated from studies on health and safety management in Poznań. During 1993-1996 forest management specialist in Wronki District. Since 1996 he works in Wielkopolski National Park. Member of Polish Society of Foresters. Member of Society of Employees on H&S issues. In year 1994 he got permits of H&S services. Since 2005 he is certified H&S specialist. He was auditor and technical expert re-audits in RDSF in Zielona Góra, Łódź and Radom and annual audits in RDSF in Poznań, Piła and Radom.

### **2.3. Report peer reviewers**

Reviewer is specialized in biology sciences such as nature protection, master of Biology. Scientific interests: Botany, phytosociology, nature protection, landscape FORMING, ecology of peat sciences. Member of several scientific societies and associations. The reviewer has had several international scholarships. Author of hundreds publications about nature and environment protection.

#### **2.4. Assessment schedule (including pre-assessment and stakeholder consultation)**

Unit of SGS Qualifor carried out reassessment in RDSF in Olsztyn 25<sup>th</sup> March 2008 and 31<sup>st</sup> March till 4<sup>th</sup> April 2008. Assessment resulted in issuing one minor Corrective Action Request (number 01): "Foresters' knowledge about forest certification principles and familiarity with principles and criteria of FSC is not sufficient, not homogeneous, and not systematically updated" related to indicator number 1.6.2 from checklist of SGS Qualifor in Poland. On 14<sup>th</sup> April 2008 SGS Qualifor FSC accreditation was suspended for renewing certificates in Poland by ASI (Accreditation Service International). Because of suspension of SGS, RDSF in Olsztyn contracted NEPCon to continue the re-assessment process. The process including stakeholder consultation is presented below. During assessment CAR 01 issued by SGS Qualifor has been closed. New 8 CARs including 2 Major CARs have been issued.

| <b>Date</b> | <b>Location /main sites</b>         | <b>Main activities</b>  |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 16.07.2008  |                                     | Beginning of stakeholder consultation.  |
| 18.08.2008  | Accommodation place                 | Orientating meeting.  |
| 19.08.2008  | Office of RDSF in Olsztyn           | Meeting in RDSF HQ in Olsztyn. Presentation of assumptions, goals and methods of audit, presentation of RDSF staff in Olsztyn. Review of documentation and interviews with employees of RDSF for assessment of compliance with standards.   |
| 20.08.2008  | Dwukoły Forest District             | Field visits. Review of documentation in forest district office. Staff and employees of contractor companies have been interviewed, harvesting sites, regeneration sites, protected areas (such as HCVF) were visited to check field compliance with standards. Report writing during the evening                           |
| 21.08.2008  | Orneta and Młynary Forest Districts | Auditors conducted assessments in field. In offices of forest districts have been done review of documentation. Staff and employees of contractor companies have been interviewed, harvesting sites, regeneration sites, protected areas, places of road-buildings and road renovation, protected zones around nests, moist |

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  |   | habitats, etc. were visited to check field compliance with standards. During afternoon report writing.  |
| 22.08.2008.  | Jedwabno forest district, office of RDSF in Olsztyn | Field visits. Review of documentation in forest district office. Staff and employees of contractor companies were interviewed, harvesting sites, regeneration sites, protected areas (such as HCVF) were visited to check compliance with standards.<br>Resume of audit in office of RDSF in Olsztyn. |
| Total number of person days used for the audit:9<br>= number of auditors participating <b>3</b> times total number of days spent for the audit <b>3</b><br>* Detailed information about visited places are given in Appendix VI. |   |   |

## 2.5. Evaluation strategy

RDSF in Olsztyn carries management of a large area and auditors team chose a representative number of sites using standard sampling method of SmartWood, which allows evaluate a set of different types of activities and sites. The visit was organized to ensure that the team assessed a representative cross section of management and forest conditions in whole RDSF in Olsztyn. Those districts were chosen, which represented different management conditions, forest types and localization in region. Special emphasis was put on potential problem areas such as wet soils, proximity of sensitive areas, watercourses, etc. The selection technique reduced the possibility for RDSF to present sites that would reflect better-than actual situation of forest management in RDSF regions under assessment. The assessment team visited 69 sites in total. List of sites visited is presented in table below.

### List of management aspects reviewed by assessment team:

| Type of site                      | Sites visited | Type of site                                | Sites visited |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---|---------------|
| Planned Harvest site              | 3             | Endangered species habitats                 | 3             |
| Ongoing Harvest site              | 3             | Protected plant species sites               | 5             |
| Completed logging                 | 1             | Natural regeneration sites                  | 1             |
| Completed soil scarification      | 1             | Forest culture form artificial regeneration | 6             |
| Completed artificial regeneration | 1             | Sites with regeneration of foreign species  |               |
| Stands excluded form harvesting   | 7             | Wetland and coastal lands                   | 4             |
| Ongoing logging                   | 2             | Tree biogroups at clear cut areas           | 8             |
| Felling by forest workers         | 4             | Nature Reserve                              | 3             |
| Clear felling                     | 13            | Key habitats and birds nests zones          | 2             |
| Selective felling                 | 4             | Educational points and paths                | 2             |
| Pre-commercial and                | 2             | Historical sites                            | 2             |

|                     |   |       |   |
|---------------------|---|-------|---|
| commercial thinning |   |       |   |
| Sanitation cutting  | 3 | HCVFs | 4 |
| Road condition      | 3 | Other | 4 |

## 2.6. Stakeholder consultation process

The purpose of the stakeholder consultation strategy for this assessment was threefold:

- 1) To ensure that the public is aware of and informed about the assessment process and its objectives;
- 2) To assist the field assessment team in identifying potential issues; and,
- 3) To provide diverse opportunities for the public to discuss and act upon the findings of the assessment.

This process is not just stakeholder notification, but wherever possible, detailed and meaningful stakeholder interaction. The process of stakeholder interaction does not stop after the field visits, or for that matter, after even a certification decision is made. Rainforest Alliance and NEPCon welcomes, at any time, comments on certified operations and such comments often provide a basis for field assessment.

Before actual assessment process, a public consultation stakeholder document was developed and distributed by email and mail. Informational about coming audit were published on WebPages [www.nepcon.net](http://www.nepcon.net) in English and in Polish language, and sent to following Internet portals: [www.fsc.pl](http://www.fsc.pl), [www.zielonabrama.pl](http://www.zielonabrama.pl), [www.pzs.pl](http://www.pzs.pl), [www.eco.pl](http://www.eco.pl), [www.lasy.pl](http://www.lasy.pl), [www.lp.gov.pl](http://www.lp.gov.pl), [www.drewno.pl](http://www.drewno.pl), [www.drewno.net](http://www.drewno.net), [www.mos.gov.pl](http://www.mos.gov.pl). RDSF in Olsztyn put the information about coming assessment on its webpage.

Before assessment 12 NGOs were interviewed 5 self government institutions and 3 government institutions.

| Stakeholder Type<br>(NGO, government bodies, local inhabitant, contractor etc.)                     | Stakeholders Notified (#) | Stakeholders consulted directly or provided input (#) |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Distribution list on Polish and English websites <a href="http://www.nepcon.net">www.nepcon.net</a> | 540                       | 0   |
| Governmental institutions   | 40                        | 3   |
| Self government institutions  | 35                        | 3   |
| NGOs  | 23                        | 4   |
| Industry  | 34                        | 0   |
| Trade unions  | 2                         | 0   |
| Scientific institutions   | 12                        | 0   |
| Educational institutions  | 8                         | 0   |
| Contractors   | 45                        | 0   |

### 3. ASSESSMENT FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

#### 3.1. Stakeholder comments received

The stakeholder consultation activities were organized to give participants the opportunity to provide comments according to general categories of interest based upon the assessment criteria. The table below summarizes the issues identified by the assessment team with a brief discussion of each based upon specific interview and/or public meeting comments.

| <b>FSC Principle</b>                                      | <b>Stakeholder comment</b>  | <b>SmartWood response</b>  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>P1: FSC Commitment and Legal Compliance</b>            | No comments   | Not required   |
| <b>P2: Tenure &amp; Use Rights &amp; Responsibilities</b> | No comments   | Not required   |
| <b>P3 – Indigenous Peoples’ Rights</b>                    | Not applicable  | Not applicable   |
| <b>P4: Community Relations &amp; Workers’ Rights</b>      | No comments   | Not required   |
| <b>P5: Benefits from the Forest</b>                       | <p>Environmental NGO: Level of timber harvesting at Regionalna Dyrekcja Lasów Państwowych in Olsztyn could be dangerous for ecological balance of the region. According to our knowledge in Puszcza Piska Forest Promotional Complex harvesting level has been increased about 20% during last 5-7 years (e.g. in Spychowo Forest District from 70 up to 80 thousands cubic meters). Such rise is not and could not be justified by increasing of standing volume. Increase of standing volume is really recorded, but regards only younger age classes – mainly stands in 3<sup>rd</sup> age class where increment is very fast and intensive.</p> <p>In our opinion increment in younger age classes is not able to compensate of loss made in older age classes, cut and overcut stands – if current intensification of harvesting level will be</p> | <p>Issues checked during audit. According to harvesting data, ratio of harvesting and increment is equal to 60.5%. There was not stated any decrease of average stand age or volume. Objectives to leave old stands and reference ecosystems were formulated in CAR 5/08 and Observation 1/08.</p> |

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | <p>maintained. To retain continuity of all ecological processes is necessary to keep properly large areas of old stands what looks rather impossible if taking into account present harvesting rate.</p>  |  |
| <p><b>P6:<br/>Environmental<br/>Impact</b></p> | <p>Local government: Proper cooperation with governmental and self governmental institutions.</p> <p>Environmental NGO: Cuttings conducted during spring and summer periods at Leśny Kompleks Promocyjny Puszcza Piska, which is included to Nature 2000 areas, is unacceptable from nature protection point of view. Operations carried during birds' brooding period cause scaring, demolishing and undergrowth destroying. Forest operations conducted simultaneously in many forest compartments, dispersed in whole forest (also in LKP Puszcza Piska) are highly strenuous for forest fauna; because of such organization of forest works bigger area is exposed on noise, penetration by people and so on. Less difficult for nature would be if sites with carried out operations were concentrated in one fragment of forest. Is necessary to stop all harvesting operation during brooding period.</p> <p>Environmental NGO: Not sufficient amount of nature reserves: larger cutting pressure on old aged stands cannot be balanced by existing nature reserves. Presently, reserves are located on isolated old aged stands, without ecological links between each other; there are no initiatives to establish new reserves.</p> <p>Environmental NGO: During forest operations watercourses are crossed (Wysoczyzna Elbląska, Zaporowo and Młynary Forest</p> | <p>Not required</p> <p>Standards used during certification process do not include such requirements to stop harvesting in the nesting period. Furthermore, on agenda of forest works has influence way of forest management used in Poland and their concentration is not possible. Moreover, it would not be advantageous for forest in long run, because of negative influence on stands structure. Omission of spring and summer cuttings would be possible only for stands included in any special management plan (e.g. Nature 2000 with existing plan of protection).</p> <p>Establishment of new forest reserves does not belong to Polish State Forests authority. FSC requirements relates to establishment of reference stands and HCVF. For both of them were issued CARs 5/08 and 8/08.</p> <p>No cases were observed during this audit. Will be checked at future audits as well.</p> |

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | <p>Districts).</p> <p>Logging operations situated on steep slopes (Wysoczyzna Elbląska, Młynary and Zaporowo Forest Districts).</p> <p>There is numerous forest meadows located in Lesny Kompleks Promocyjny Puszcza Piska which are managed by RDSF in Olsztyn. There are conducted drainage operations (flooding) which are part of small retention program (e.g. in Strzałowo Forest District). Such operations could have negative influence on some elements of fauna and flora. As an example could be used population of <i>Aquila pomarina</i>, which extent is dropping for some years in Puszcza Piska. This situation could be connected with flodding of forest meadows and decreasing amount of sites with food for <i>A. pomarina</i> (such problem noted in Strzałowo Forest District). Also <i>Crex crex</i> is endangered by decreasing amount of proper habitats and many species of plants such as globe flower <i>Trollius eurpaeus</i>, <i>Iris sp.</i>, <i>Gladiolus sp.</i>, or insects. Pictured above situation could have significant impact on decreasing of feeding for many more or less common bird species.</p> <p>Forest succession is a problem for forest meadows in Lesny Kompleks Promocyjny Puszcza Piska. However, in general succession is a positive process and should be promoted for</p> | <p>No cases were observed during this audit. Will be checked at future audits as well.</p> <p>Answer of RDLP in Olsztyn (part): All works were conducted according to requirements and project of restoration. Such project was evaluated and obtained positive judgment of Minister of Environment, Voivodeship Nature Conservator, Board of Mazurski Park Krajobrazowy, PTOPI, selfgovernments. All required permissions were obtained. Project was realized thanks to subsidy from EkoFundusz and WFOŚiGW in Olsztyn with scientific support of Rada Naukowo-Społeczna of Leśny Kompleks Promocyjny. After realization of the project many destroyed bogs and peat-bogs and connected with them habitats of rare species of plant and animals were re-established. Trees and bushes were removed from overgrown meadows and these were to restored their proper water-level. The re-establishment resulted in a accumulation of around 4 mln m3 of water (mainly in peat).</p> <p>Answer of SmartWood: described above problems were not recorded during audit, issue will be checked during next audit. The issue partly covered by CAR which regards assessment of influence on environment CAR 4/08.</p> <p>Answer of SmartWood: Comment has been sent after the field audit, issue will be checked prior to next annual audits.</p> |
|--|---|--|

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  | <p>instance in case of agricultural lands afforestation, but when forest meadows are growing into forest many rare and valuable plant species, invertebrates and bird species can be endangered. Undoubtedly, it would be very positive if managers of the land make an effort to re-establish traditional mowing of forest meadows. It would have a significant influence on biodiversity preservation.</p> <p>There are cases where single hollow trees without any sheltered trees are left on clear cut areas. Such activities, however consistent with Forest Silviculture Principles (Zasady Hodowli Lasu) (maintenance of hollow trees) are void of sense from bird's ecology point of view, because there is really low possibility that birds living in hollows will stay in isolated, not sheltered trees or choose them in the future. Is worth to increase foresters' consciousness about ecological role of hollow trees what would effect in better understanding of their decisions and influence on biodiversity. High diversity of aspects connected with hollow trees and dead wood in forest makes that law in force is not able to specify each case from nature, and because of it, is very important that foresters' knowledge about the issue would make them sensitive on "ecological" issues.</p> | <p>Answer of RDSF in Olsztyn:<br/>Generally, on clear cuts are maintained tree biogroups, but beside of them (in accordance with Zasady Hodowli Lasu) are left single hollow trees (behind tree biogroups). Our observations prove the fact that those single trees very often are colonized not only by birds. On such single trees, left with only one hollow, number of hollows increases.</p> <p>Answer of SmartWood: Partly confirmed during audit, however issue has been sent after the field audit will be assessed in details during next audit.</p> |
| <b>P7: Management Plan</b>                               | No comments  | Not required  |
| <b>P8: Monitoring &amp; Assessment</b>                   | No comments  | Not required  |
| <b>P9: Maintenance of High Conservation Value Forest</b> | No comments  | Not required  |
| <b>P10 - Plantations</b>                                 | Not applicable   | Not applicable  |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|

### 3.2. Main strengths and weaknesses

| Principle   | Strengths   | Weaknesses  |
|---|---|---|
| <b>P1: FSC Commitment and Legal Compliance</b>            | All districts have access systems to the laws and procedures of updating information in this field.   | Eestricted pesticides were used for seedlings produced in forest nurseries and destined to forest regeneration. Major CAR 6/08 issued.  |
| <b>P2: Tenure &amp; Use Rights &amp; Responsibilities</b> | Local people have rights to access forests for recreation and use of NTFPs, such as picking of berries and mushrooms.   |   |
| <b>P3 – Indigenous Peoples’ Rights</b>                    | N/A   | N/A   |
| <b>P4: Community Relations &amp; Workers’ Rights</b>      | Efforts to make permanent employment. Mostly local employees are preferred.   | There are some cases where forest workers do not have complete equipment and use not proper technology of trees harvesting. CAR 1/08 issued..   |
| <b>P5: Benefits from the Forest</b>                       | Logging level set on the proper scientific principles.  | Standing trees damaged during logging operations and log-stacking, especially when stack is placed between living trees; not proper techniques of trees felling. CAR 2/08 issued.   |
| <b>P6: Environmental Impact</b>                           | Forests that are especially important for water and soil conservation are designated in the management plan as protective forests.<br><br>Ongoing projects for the rare species and water resources protection. | Not sufficient formulation of procedures of investments influence on environment, what is necessarily during planning of the investment. Was not fully conducted process of nomination of reference areas. There are cases of using chemicals forbidden by FSC. Tree biogroups and buffer zones not always fulfill all FSC certification standards. CARs and observations issued. |
| <b>P7: Management Plan</b>                                | Plan contains very detailed description of forest stands as well as extensive descriptive and analytical part.  |   |
| <b>P8: Monitoring &amp; Assessment</b>                    | Detailed monitoring of forests and their production is conducted every  | Information about FSC statements not included on wood sale documents.   |

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  | 10 years, monitoring of current management is regular and everyday. | CAR 7/08 issued.  |
| <b>P9: Maintenance of High Conservation Value Forest</b> | Implementation of procedure of HCVF selection.                      | HCVFs network not yet fully established, not sufficiently implemented process of stakeholder consultations.<br>CAR 8/08 issued. |
| <b>P10 - Plantations</b>                                 | N/A   | N/A   |
|  |   |   |
| <b>Chain of custody</b>                                  | Good information about harvested products.                          | See CAR 7/08  |
|  |   |   |
| <b>Group Certification Requirements</b>                  | N/A   | N/A   |

### 3.3. Identified non-conformances and corrective actions

A non-conformance is a discrepancy or gap identified during the assessment between some aspect of the FME's management system and one or more of the requirements of the forest stewardship standard. Depending on the severity of the non-conformance the assessment team differentiates between major and minor non conformances.

- **Major non-conformance** results where there is a fundamental failure to achieve the objective of the relevant FSC criterion. A number of minor non-conformances against one requirement may be considered to have a cumulative effect, and therefore be considered a major nonconformance.
- **Minor non-conformance** is a temporary, unusual or non-systematic non-conformance, for which the effects are limited.

Major non conformances must be corrected **before** the certificate can be issued. While minor non-conformances do not prohibit issuing the certificate, they must be addressed within the given timeframe to maintain the certificate.

Each non-conformance is addressed by the audit team by issuing a corrective action request (CAR) CARs are requirements that candidate operations must agree to, and which must be addressed, within the given timeframe of a maximum of one year period.

|   |                |   |
|---|----------------|---|
| <b>CAR 1</b>  |                | <b>Reference Standard &amp; Criteria:</b> indicator number 1.6.2 from checklist of SGS Qualifor in Poland.  |
| <b>Nonconformance</b>   |                | <b>Description of nonconformance:</b>   |
| <b>Major</b>  | <b>Minor X</b> | “Foresters’ knowledge about forest certification principles and familiarity with principles and criteria of FSC is not sufficient, not homogeneous, and not systematically updated” |
| <b>Corrective Action Request:</b>   |                |   |
| “Foresters’ knowledge about forest certification principles and familiarity with principles and criteria of FSC is not sufficient, not homogeneous, and not systematically updated” |                |   |
| <b>Timeline for conformance:</b>  |                | Prior to next annual audit  |
| <b>Evidence to close CAR:</b>   |                | Knowledge of foresters about forest certification principles has been assessed as high and team of SmartWood auditors decided to close this CAR issued by SGS Qualifor.             |
| <b>CAR Status:</b>  |                | CLOSED  |
| <b>Follow-up Actions (if app.):</b>   |                |   |

|   |                |  |
|---|----------------|--|
| <b>CAR 1/08</b>   |                | <b>Reference Standard &amp; Criteria: 4.2.1.</b>   |
| <b>Nonconformance</b>   |                | <b>Description of nonconformance:</b>  |
| <b>Major</b>  | <b>Minor X</b> | During field visits, where clearing and thinning operations were carried out was noticed that forest workers do not use proper techniques of tree felling. That could be dangerous for chain saw operators and their helpers. In many cases it was lack of hinge, lack of threshold, or not parallel saw cuts. In one of visited forest district forester made a note that forest workers working with harvesting should have training. In many other cases there were not any proper reaction on such fact. |
| <b>Corrective Action Request:</b>   |                |  |
| FMU shall prepare and start implementing procedures ensuring that forest logging is done in a way that tree cutting techniques used by contractors do not contradict safety requirements for such activities. |                |  |
| <b>Timeline for conformance:</b>  |                | Prior to next annual audit   |
| <b>Evidence to close CAR:</b>   |                | Pending  |
| <b>CAR Status:</b>  |                | OPEN   |
| <b>Follow-up Actions (if app.):</b>   |                |  |

|                       |  |  |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| <b>CAR 2/08</b>       |  | <b>Reference Standard &amp; Criteria: 4.2.2.</b> |
| <b>Nonconformance</b> |  | <b>Description of nonconformance:</b>            |

|  |                |  |
|--|----------------|--|
| <b>Major</b>   | <b>Minor X</b> | In spite of fact that majority of chain saw operators and forest workers possessed complete safety equipment and equipage for conduction of forest works, there were also cases where required accessories were missed. Chain saw operators in Młynary and Jedwabno Forest Districts in two cases did not have shoes with metal tips; in one case chain saw operator did not posses face protection. |
| <b>Corrective Action Request:</b>  |                |  |
| FMU shall prepare procedures to improve health and safety issues during logging operations. These shall include requirements for chainsaw operators to be equipped at minimum with noise reductive helmet containing protective net shield, high visibility vest/jacket, safety boots, safety trousers and firs aid kit. |                |  |
| <b>Timeline for conformance:</b>   |                | Prior to next annual audit   |
| <b>Evidence to close CAR:</b>  |                | Pending  |
| <b>CAR Status:</b>   |                | OPEN   |
| <b>Follow-up Actions (if applicable):</b>  |                |  |

|   |                |   |
|---|----------------|---|
| <b>CAR 3/08</b>   |                | <b>Reference Standard &amp; Criteria: 5.3.2; 5.3.3.</b>   |
| <b>Nonconformance</b>   |                | <b>Description of nonconformance:</b>   |
| <b>Major</b>  | <b>Minor X</b> | During field visits in three forest districts auditors met cases where stacks were placed between living trees on temporal brows. |
| <b>Corrective Action Request:</b>   |                |   |
| RDSF shall ensure that harvesting techniques used by contractors prevent from losses of merchantable volumes and damage to remaining trees. |                |   |
| <b>Timeline for conformance:</b>  |                | Prior to next annual audit  |
| <b>Evidence to close CAR:</b>   |                | Pending   |
| <b>CAR Status:</b>  |                | OPEN  |
| <b>Follow-up Actions (if applicable):</b>   |                |   |

|                       |  |   |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| <b>CAR 4/08</b>       |  | <b>Reference Standard &amp; Criteria: 6.1.1; 6.1.3.</b> |
| <b>Nonconformance</b> |  | <b>Description of nonconformance:</b>                   |

|  |                |  |
|--|----------------|--|
| <b>Major</b>   | <b>Minor X</b> | <p>During audit were visited two recently built forest roads and has been done revision of investment documentation. One of the investment, in Dwukolý Forest District, was described in details at an angle of its influence on environment. Another investment, in Młynary Forest District, did not have such detailed documentation. There were only short conclusion that the road will not have any impact on environment, nature around and forest. Auditors reviewed also additional documentation which concern surroundings of the road and find that the road is crossing protecting zone of black stork, border with terrain where rare plant species occur, and at its direct vicinity are situated wet lands.</p> <p>RDLP does not possess any informal procedures which would require to elaborate what is the influence of planned investments on environment. Such procedure should be an essential element of projects.</p> |
| <p><b>Corrective Action Request:</b></p> <p>RDLP shall prepare and implement procedures of preparation written documentation for economic investments such as road construction or renovation, small retention projects, forest nursery localization, exploitation of sand and gravel. Documentation shall describe in details what the influence of planned investments on the environment is. Procedure shall allow experts and other stakeholders evaluation.</p> |                |  |
| <b>Timeline for conformance:</b>   |                | Prior to next annual audit   |
| <b>Evidence to close CAR:</b>  |                | Pending  |
| <b>CAR Status:</b>   |                | OPEN   |
| <b>Follow-up Actions (if applicable):</b>  |                |  |

|   |                |   |
|---|----------------|---|
| <b>CAR 5/08</b>   |                | <b>Reference Standard &amp; Criteria: 6.4.1; 6.4.2.</b>   |
| <b>Nonconformance</b>   |                | <b>Description of nonconformance:</b>   |
| <b>Major</b>  | <b>Minor X</b> | <p>RDLP in Olsztyn has published a decree no. 23 from 18th August 2008 requiring all Districts (FMUs) in the Regional directorate to define areas with representative samples of ecosystems. According to the document these areas shall cover not less than 5 % of the District area.</p> <p>Document reviews and field inspections showed that some FMUs have selected and mapped such areas. But in some Districts (e.g. Młynary, Orneta) selection of such areas was not done.</p> <p>Furthermore, during the interviews with employees of the Regional Directorate and staff of different Districts it was found out that selected set-aside areas were chosen only by District staff and no consultation with environmental stakeholders, local government and scientific authorities took place as required by the FSC standard.</p> |
| <p><b>Corrective Action Request:</b></p> <p>The FMO in all Districts shall select and protect representative samples of existing ecosystems</p> |                |   |

in their natural state covering not less than 5 % of the FMO area. Furthermore, FMO shall conduct a consultation process regarding selection of such areas. This process at minimum shall include consultations with environmental stakeholders, local government and scientific authorities.

|   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| <b>Timeline for conformance:</b>          | Prior to next annual audit |
| <b>Evidence to close CAR:</b>             | Pending                    |
| <b>CAR Status:</b>                        | OPEN                       |
| <b>Follow-up Actions (if applicable):</b> |                            |

|                       |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| <b>CAR 6/08</b>       | <b>Reference Standard &amp; Criteria: 6.3.3; 1.6.4.</b> |   |
| <b>Nonconformance</b> |   | <b>Description of nonconformance:</b><br>RDLP in Olsztyn with letter no. ZO-732-Au-3/07 from 30.11.2007 required all Districts (FMUs) in the Regional directorate not to use FSC highly hazardous pesticides during year 2008. Despite the fact that FMO forbid to use FSC highly hazardous pesticides, document review and staff interviews showed that at least 14 districts during year 2008 have used chemical Marshall with active ingredient <i>carbosulfan</i> , which is identified as highly hazardous pesticide by FSC in FSC guidance document "FSC Pesticides Policy: Guidance on Implementation" (FSC-GUI-30-001 V2-0 EN). Moreover, documents and reports provided by FMUs showed that some other chemical substances containing FSC highly hazardous pesticides were used during year 2008. These were the following chemicals: Fastac ( <i>Alpha-cypermethrin</i> ) and Dithane ( <i>Mancozeb</i> ). There was no derogation from FSC for any kind of highly hazardous pesticides for Poland during the time of the reassessment audit. Although these chemicals were used in nurseries that are not included in the scope of the certificate it is not acceptable that FSC certified operation could use highly hazardous pesticides that are identified by FSC. |
| <b>Major X</b>        | <b>Minor</b>  |   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Corrective Action Request:</b>   |  |
| The FMO shall prepare and implement strict procedures for all districts ensuring that no highly hazardous pesticides identified by FSC are used unless there is derogation from FSC for use of certain chemical. All FSC highly hazardous pesticides that are stored in chemical storages of the FMU shall be disposed in environmentally friendly way or shall be given back to the chemical supply companies. No such chemicals shall be kept in the possession of the FMU. |  |
| <b>Timeline for conformance:</b>  | Prior to issuing of the certificate.   |
| <b>Evidence to close CAR:</b>   | After field assessment, RDLP sent to NEPCon letter no. ZO-725/16/08 from 2008.08.25 which informs managers of forest districts that all forbidden by FSC pesticides shall be deposited and never used in the future.<br><br>After such information auditors' team decided to close quoted above CAR. |
| <b>CAR Status:</b>  | CLOSED   |
| <b>Follow-up Actions (if applicable):</b>   |  |

|  |                |  |
|--|----------------|--|
| <b>CAR 7/08</b>  |                | <b>Reference Standard &amp; Criteria: 8.3.3.</b>   |
| <b>Nonconformance</b>  |                | <b>Description of nonconformance:</b><br><br>During review of timber sales invoices and waybills it was found out that non certified wood is sold without any references to the FSC. However, FSC certified wood in January 2008 (FMU had FSC certificate at that moment) was sold without identification of FSC status (FSC-pure) on the invoices. Only FSC certificate code and claim that wood comes from FSC certified forests was used. In addition, waybills did not carry neither an FSC-pure specification, nor an FSC certificate code. There was only a claim on the waybill that the wood is from FSC certified forest. Interviews with responsible staff showed that there are no written procedures for identification of certified products on invoices and transport documents. |
| <b>Major</b>   | <b>Minor X</b> |  |
| <b>Corrective Action Request:</b><br><br>FMO shall establish and implement written procedures, which ensure that certified status (FSC-pure) of sold products is clearly indicated on invoices and transport documents. Furthermore, FSC certificate code shall be used on invoices and waybills whenever FSC products are sold. |                |  |
| <b>Timeline for conformance:</b>   |                | Three months from the issuance of the certificate, but not later   |

|   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
|   | than sales of FSC certified products. |
| <b>Evidence to close CAR:</b>             | Pending                               |
| <b>CAR Status:</b>                        | OPEN                                  |
| <b>Follow-up Actions (if applicable):</b> |                                       |

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>CAR 8/08</b>   | <b>Reference Standard &amp; Criteria: 9.1.2; 9.2; 9.2.1; 9.2.2; 9.2.3; 9.4; 9.4.1; 9.4.2.</b> |  |
| <b>Nonconformance</b>   |   | <b>Description of nonconformance:</b><br>RDLP in Olsztyn by letter ZO-736/ /08 from 14.08.2008 has implemented procedure of setting high conservation value forests – HCVF. Disposition obligated all forest districts for identification and map all HCVF areas. Review of documents and field visits showed that some forest districts complied with disposition, but in a few cases (e.g. Młynary and Ornetą) such areas have not been assigned. In forest districts which chosen HCVF did not lead any consultations with local non-governmental and ecological organizations, or with self-governments etc. |
| <b>Major X</b>  | <b>Minor</b>  |  |
| <b>Corrective Action Request:</b><br><br>FMO shall prepare procedures for identifying HCVF in the area of the FMO. These procedures at minimum shall include the following requirements:<br>a) Consultation of local stakeholders such as environmental NGOs to identify HCVF.<br>b) Documentation of the whole consultation process in written.<br>c) Possibility for local stakeholders to adjust forest activities in HCVF to implement best and most environmental friendly practices.<br>Monitoring of HCVF and their features on a regular basis to avoid activities that might endanger the conservation values. |   |  |
| <b>Timeline for conformance:</b>  |   | Before receiving of the certificate.   |
| <b>Evidence to close CAR:</b>   |   | After field audit, RDLP sent a decree no. 24 of Regional Director from 26.08.2008 year related to procedure of HCVFS nomination and stakeholders consultations, according to FSC standards adapted to Polish conditions by Polish FSC-Working Group. Completion of those activities is procedure of HCVF nomination, described in letter from RDLP no. ZO-732/71/08 from 14.08.2008 year and Decree No. 23 from 18.08.2008 year regarding particular protection of decaying wood in chosen forest ecosystems at RDLP in Olsztyn.<br><br>After such information auditors' team decided to close quoted above CAR. |
| <b>CAR Status:</b>  |   | CLOSED   |
| <b>Follow-up Actions (if applicable):</b>   |   |  |

### 3.4. Follow-up actions by client to meet certification

After providing of preliminary report from re-audit, to close Major CARs: CAR 6/08 and 8/08, RDLP in Olsztyn has sent following documents:

- concerning CAR6/08: letter no. ZO-725/16/08 from 2008.08.25 which informs managers of forest districts that all forbidden by FSC pesticides should be deposited and never used in the future.

- concerning CAR 8/08: Decree No. 24 of RDLP Director from 26.08.2008 related to procedure of nomination and stakeholders consultation of HCVF, according to FSC standards adapted to Polish conditions by Polish FSC-Working Group. Completion of those activities is procedure of HCVF nomination, described in letter from RDLP no. ZO-732/71/08 from 14.08.2008 year and Decree No. 23 from 18.08.2008 year regarding particular protection of decaying wood in chosen forest ecosystems at RDLP in Olsztyn.

### 3.5. Observations

**Observations** are very minor problems or the early stages of a problem which does not of itself constitute a nonconformance, but which the auditor considers may lead to a future nonconformance if not addressed by the client. An observation may be a warning signal on a particular issue that, if not addressed, could turn into a CAR in the future (or a pre-condition or condition during a 5 year re-assessment).

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>OBS 01/08</b>   | <b>Reference Standard &amp; Requirement: 6.3.5.3.</b> |
| <b>Description of findings leading to observation:</b><br>During audit were repeatedly observed examples of properly maintained, not touched trees biogroups at clear-cut areas, however in Młynary Forest District was noticed that single trees from biogroup are removed. |   |
| <b>Observation:</b><br>It is recommended that RDLP takes into account necessity of maintenance on clear-cuts some untouched fragments of old stand, on at least of 5% of total area of clear-cut, and leave it till its natural decay.                                       |   |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>OBS 02/08</b>   | <b>Reference Standard &amp; Requirement: 6.3.5.3.</b> |
| <b>Description of findings leading to observation:</b><br>During audit in some cases were observed that tree biogroups were left on the boards of clear-cuts. Such biogroups could be included to surrounding stand, especially if they are at the same age. |   |
| <b>Observation:</b><br>It is recommended that a proper procedure regarding selection of biogroups to avoid their nomination along clear-cuts boards.   |   |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>OBS 03/08</b>  | <b>Reference Standard &amp; Requirement: 6.5.6.</b> |
| <b>Description of findings leading to observation:</b><br>During visit in Mlynary Forest district, on clear-cut area adjoined to fields, were noticed that maintained buffer zone from side of fields is very narrow, non-homogenous, and at some points completely disappear. Responsible for it personnel explained that it was a sanitary clear-cut in dying ash stand, and maintenance of buffer zone were possible only in Alder stands; therefore does not fulfill FSC standards. There were not visited other cutting areas border with open fields. |   |
| <b>Observation:</b><br>It is recommended to reinforce of procedures which regards maintenance of buffering zones on the border with open areas and along lakes and watercourses.  |   |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>OBS 04/08</b>   | <b>Reference Standard &amp; Requirement: 7.3.1.</b> |
| <b>Description of findings leading to observation:</b><br>Personnel knowledge about certification requirements, especially about biodiversity is differential.   |   |
| <b>Observation:</b><br>It is recommended to conduct for personnel practical trainings including field trips which would indicate and highlight sites with rare and protected species of fauna and flora. |   |

### 3.6. Certification Recommendation

Based on a thorough review of FME performance in the field, consultation with stakeholders, analysis of management documentation or other is stated that unit which leads trade consequently implements described above systems of management in majority of assessed area. There were two exceptions which according to FSC requirements did not allow to give a positive certifying recommendation: usage of pesticides forbidden by FSC and lack of complete registry of areas with HCVEs. To close

those recommendations, RDLP has taken an actions described in point 3.4. Because of that, auditors' team decided to close CARs 6/08 and 8/08.

In opinion of SmartWood, system of management in unit leading a trade if will be implemented according to present principles then will assure maintenance of certification standards in whole scope of certificate. To accomplish complete consistency with standards, however some indicators should be improved, mainly from principle 4, 6 and 9. FSC forest management certificate/Chain of custody SmartWood will be given after signing of agreement, which refers to implemented CARs described in following report.

In order to maintain certification, the FME will be audited annually on-site and required to remain in conformance with the FSC principles and criteria as further defined by regional guidelines developed by SmartWood or the FSC. The FME will also be required to fulfill the corrective actions as described below. Experts from SmartWood will review continued forest management performance and conformance with the corrective action requests described in this report, annually during scheduled and/or random audits

## **4. CLIENT SPECIFIC BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

### **4.1. Ownership and land tenure description**

The owner of all land is the State Treasury. All land within the framework of the certificate is managed by the Regionalna Dyrekcja Lasów Państwowych - RDSF (The Regional Directorate of the State Forests enterprise) in Olsztyn.

### **4.2. Legislative and government regulatory context**

The Regional Directorate of the State Forests enterprise in Olsztyn is the organizational unit without legal personality – the unit represents the State Treasury.

The RDSF acts mainly on the grounds of:

- Forest Act of 28.09.1991 r. (The Journal of Laws No 101 item 444 with later amendments)
- The Statute of The State Forest Farm The State Forests enterprise that constitutes schedule to the Regulation No 50 of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Forestry and Natural Resources of 18<sup>th</sup> May 1994.
- Organizational regulation of the RDSF in Olsztyn

The RDSF in Olsztyn is a part of the State Forest Farm the State Forests enterprise. The Regional Directorate of the State Forests enterprise is managed by the director according to the principle of single management. The Director of the RDSF is appointed by the General Director of the State Forests enterprise.

Within the scope of his activities the Director of the RDSF reports to the General Director. Basic organizational and economic unit is forest inspectorate that is independent both financially and in decision making and executes and supervises accomplishment of all forest works.

t present such forest works as timber harvesting, restocking, protective measures and infrastructure extension are executed by Forest Services Facilities that are commissioned to perform certain tasks within the framework of tenders.

### **4.3. Environmental Context**

The Regional Directorate of the State Forests enterprise in Olsztyn is located on the territory of three voivodships (provinces) : warmińsko-mazurskie, mazowieckie and in a small extent in pomorskie. According to forestry-natur regionalization based on ecology and physiography context, RDLP is placed at 4 forestry-nature regions:

- Kraina I Bałtycka (provinces 7 – 8)
- Kraina II Mazursko –Podlaska (provinces 1 – 2)
- Kraina II Wielkopolsko – Pomorska (province 3)
- Kraina IV Mazowiecko – Podlaska (provinces 1, 4 – 5)

Location of forests in the region mainly reflects fertility of the soils, lay of the land and climate.

High diversity of forests results from abrasion of two climates: continental and atlantics and because of that there are also two forest types, typical for boreal lands and characteristic for Pomerania.

Climate characteristic in RDLP Olsztyn.

- annual precipitation – 500mm – 634 mm
- average temperature – 7,0 – 7,7 °C
- length of vegetation – 190 – 200 days

Abounding and unique nature is protected by different acts of law:

- 9 units of Nature 2000 established by Rozporządzenie Ministra Środowiska in 2004 year. Most of them cover forest lands managed by RDLP.
- 66 nature reserves (11 911 ha) at lands managed by Polish State Forests. Any activities or other protecting treatments can be done only plan of protection and/or if provincial nature conservators allows them.
- 718 protecting zones around nests of rare bird species, which are divided into strict protection zones (any activities are forbidden) and zones of partial protection – where activities connected with forest management are allowed after brooding period.
- More then 78 protecting areas (1 211,69 ha) which cover mostly meadows, lawns, bogs and peats located in forest;
- 60 lands of protected landscape (343 542 ha), where regime of protection effects from architecture. Majority of them is located in forest;
- 5 landscape parks which have own administration cooperating with State Forests.

#### **4.4. Socioeconomic Context**

Polish society traditionally enjoys forests as a recreational place or for picking up mushrooms and blackberries. Such activities are traditionally and lawfully allowed. Society shows attachment to Polish model of forestry and state ownership of forests. Polish Forestry Politics declare that social and environmental functions of forests are put on very first place.

Comparing with other post socialistic countries, in Poland is strongly developed movement of non- governmental organizations. Some of them are interested in nature protection and forest management. Polish NGOs exert significant pressure on decisions which concern nature protection and creation of law.

During last few years, nature and forestry education is a key element which in a big extent influence on public point of view regarding forestry. Educational activities lead in forests together with foresters which explain forest management became an permanent element of school education.

## APPENDIX I: FSC Reporting Form: Detailed FMO information

(NOTE: To be prepared by the client prior to assessment, Information verified by assessment team)

### SCOPE OF CERTIFICATE

| Type of certificate: single FMU               |   | SLIMF Certificate not applicable |                                   |
|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Group<br>or<br>Multiple<br>FMU                | Number of group members (if applicable):      |                                  |                                   |
|   | Total number of Forest Management Units FMUs: |                                  | (if applicable, list each below): |
|   | FMU size classification within the scope:     |                                  |                                   |
|   |   | # of FMUs                        | total forest area FMU group       |
|   | < 100 ha                                      |                                  | ha                                |
|   | 100 – 1000 ha                                 |                                  | ha                                |
| 1000 – 10 000 ha                              |   | ha                               |                                   |
| > 10 000 ha                                   | 33  | 617458 ha                        |                                   |
|   | SLIMF FMUs                                    |                                  | ha                                |
| List of each FMU included in the certificate: |   |                                  |                                   |
| FMU   | FMU Owner                                     | Area                             | Forest Type                       |
| BARTOSZYCE                                    | State   | 15 660,54                        | Temperate                         |
| CIECHANÓW                                     |   | 11 314,26                        |                                   |
| DOBROCIN                                      |   | 16 284,86                        |                                   |
| DWUKOŁY                                       |   | 17 730,90                        |                                   |
| GÓROWO IŁAWIECKIE                             |   | 21 257,80                        |                                   |
| IŁAWA   |   | 22 571,37                        |                                   |
| JAGIEŁEK                                      |   | 11 800,66                        |                                   |
| JEDWABNO                                      |   | 29 742,68                        |                                   |
| KORPELE                                       |   | 14 669,25                        |                                   |
| KUDYPY  |   | 17 937,81                        |                                   |
| LIDZBARK                                      |   | 27 009,74                        |                                   |
| MIŁOMŁYN                                      |   | 19 217,01                        |                                   |
| MŁYNARY                                       |   | 18 229,45                        |                                   |
| MRĄGOWO                                       |   | 19 963,54                        |                                   |
| MYSZYNIC                                      |   | 17 884,21                        |                                   |
| NIDZICA                                       |   | 24 186,85                        |                                   |
| NOWE RAMUKI                                   |   | 17 063,89                        |                                   |
| OLSZTYN                                       |   | 12 959,53                        |                                   |
| OLSZTYNEK                                     |   | 18 443,01                        |                                   |
| ORNETA  |   | 19 458,26                        |                                   |
| OSTROŁĘKA                                     |   | 16 855,52                        |                                   |
| PARCIAKI                                      |   | 12 518,19                        |                                   |
| PRZASNYSZ                                     |   | 16 366,64                        |                                   |
| SPYCHOWO                                      |   | 24 074,72                        |                                   |

|                |  |           |
|----------------|--|-----------|
| SROKOWO        |  | 17 897,24 |
| STARE JABŁONKI |  | 10 001,62 |
| STRZAŁOWO      |  | 20 216,67 |
| SUSZ           |  | 23 131,96 |
| SZCZYTNO       |  | 17 935,83 |
| WICHROWO       |  | 18 481,15 |
| WIELBARK       |  | 23 159,55 |
| WIPSOWO        |  | 25 154,33 |
| ZAPOROWO       |  | 18 279,57 |

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Product categories included in the scope (note: use FSC product category classification system): |             |
| Type of product:   | Description |
| * large-sized wood   |             |
| * middle-sized wood  |             |
| * pulp wood  |             |
| Other:   |             |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>FME INFO</b>   |   |
| Location of certified forests   | Latitude: N 53 degrees 44 minutes<br>Longitude: E 20 degrees 26 minutes |
| Forest zone   | Temperate   |
| Management tenure   | State managed   |
| Number of FMO employees:  | 1963  |
| Number of forest workers (including contractors) working in forest within scope of certificate: | 1507  |
|   |   |

#### Species and annual allowable cut

| Botanical name                                       | Common trade name | Annual allowable cut | Actual harvest | Projected harvest for next year |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Pinus silvestris                                     | Pinus             | m3                   | 2001055 m3     | 1644729 m3                      |
| Picea abies  | Spruce            | m3                   | 282464 m3      | 263034 m3                       |
| Betula verrucosa                                     | Birch             | m3                   | 272136 m3      | 248857 m3                       |
| Quercus sp.  | Oak               | m3                   | 123950 m3      | 125045 m3                       |
| Alnus glutinosa                                      | Alder             |                      | 104558 m3      | 101573 m3                       |
| Fagus silvatica                                      | Beech             |                      | 102156 m3      | 131423 m3                       |
|  | Other             |                      | 160256 m3      | 161142 m3                       |
|  | SUM               |                      | 3046573 m3     | 2675803m3                       |
| Total AAC  |                   | 2213719 m3           | m3             | m3                              |
| Total annual estimated log production:               |                   | 2953698 m3           |                |                                 |
| Total annual estimates production of certified NTFP: |                   | m3                   |                |                                 |
| (list all certified NTFP by product type)            |                   | m3                   |                |                                 |
|  |                   | m3                   |                |                                 |

|                |             |  |
|----------------|-------------|--|
| Christmas tree | 13647 units |  |
|----------------|-------------|--|

### FOREST AREA CLASSIFICATION

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Total certified area   | 617458 ha  |
| Total forest area in scope of certificate  | 565860 ha  |
| Ownership Tenure   |            |
| Management tenure: (3.5)   |            |
| Forest area that is:   |            |
| Privately managed (3.5)  | ha         |
| State managed (3.5)  | ha         |
| Community managed (3.5)  | ha         |
| Concession (3.5)   | ha         |
| Area of production forests (areas where timber may be harvested)   | 565860 ha  |
| Area without <u>any</u> harvesting or management activities: strict forest reserves (2.1)                | 6718,47 ha |
| Area without timber harvesting and managed only for production of non-timber forest products or services | ha         |

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Area or share of the total production forest area regenerated naturally                           | 226 ha  |
| Area or share of the total production forest area regenerated by planting or seeding              | 3444 ha |
| Area or share of the total production forest are regenerated by other or mixed methods (describe) | ha      |

### High Conservation Values identified via formal HCV assessment by the FME and respective areas

| Code | HCV TYPES <sup>1</sup>  | Description:<br>Location on FMU   | Area (ha)  |
|------|---|---|--|
| HCV1 | Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refugia).  | Reserves<br>Landscape parks<br>Zones protection<br>Nature 2000 OSO<br>Nature 2000 SOO | 11100,57<br>47303,00<br>26850,00<br>208615,00<br>155508,57 |
| HCV2 | Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance. | According to RDLP in Olsztyn in separate list   | 175100   |
| HCV3 | Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.  | Lists of ecosystems in separate list  | 175100,00  |

<sup>1</sup> The HCV classification and numbering follows the ProForest HCVF toolkit. The toolkit also provides additional explanation regarding the categories. Toolkit is available at <http://hcvnetwork.org/library/global-hcv-toolkits>.

|      |  |   |        |
|------|--|---|--------|
| HCV4 | Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control).  | Water protective forests,<br>Soil protective forests                |        |
| HCV5 | Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities). | Area of RDLP excluding nature reserves and zones strictly protected | 564536 |