



Sustainable forestry – perspective of Silver Taiga Foundation

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Economic challenges

- **Change of species structure in forest toward economically less valuable: pine by less productive spruce; spruce is exchanged by birch and aspen;**
- **Annual allowable cut is not reflecting economically accessible volume; consequence – over harvesting of accessible resources;**
- **Domination of pioneering exploitation of the forests vs forest management.**

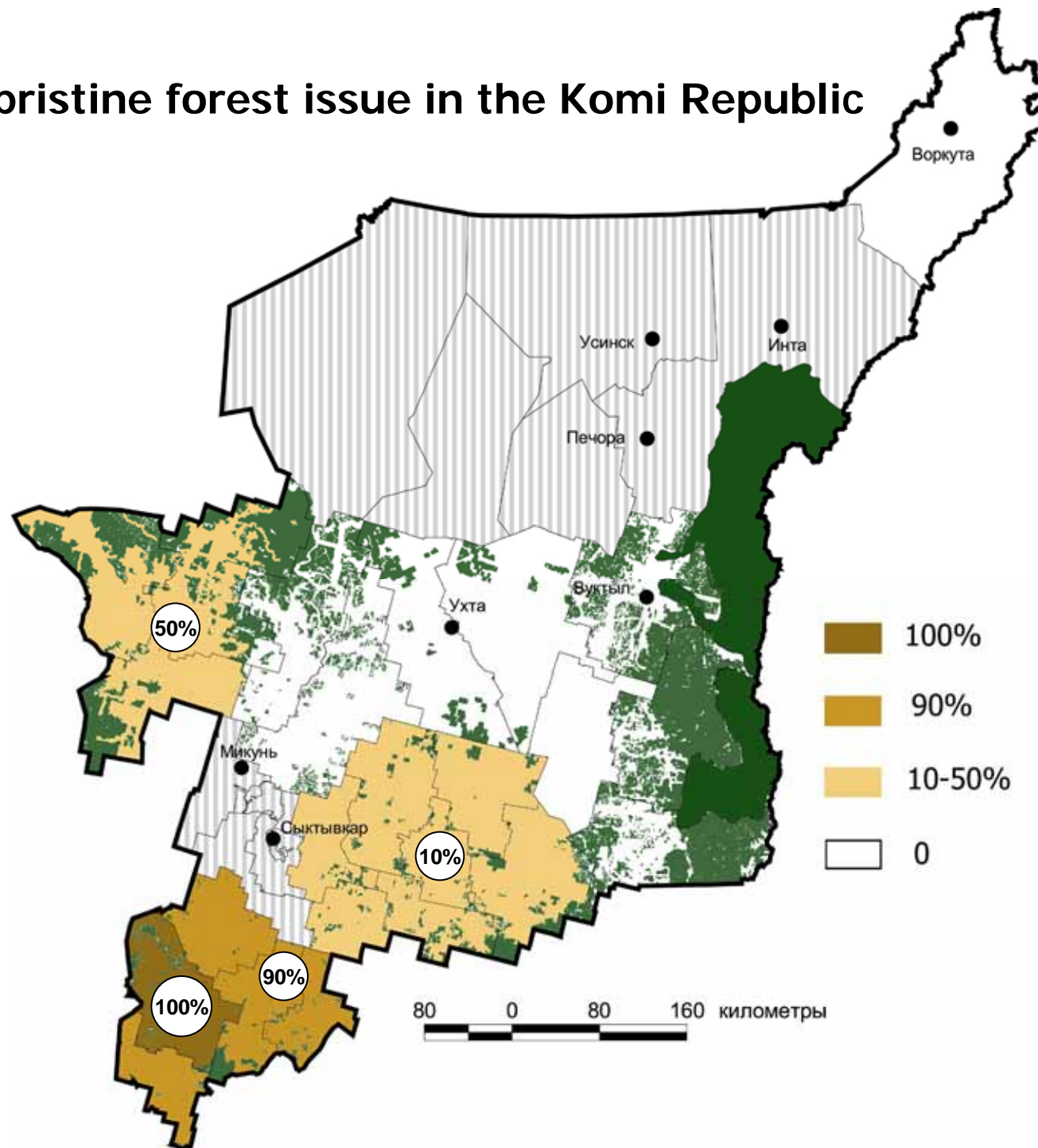
Economic challenges

- **Soil damage decreases productivity of forest stands;**
- **Dynamic of the market needs new methods of resource evaluation;**
- **Long-term investments (for example in roads) are hindered by stump fee based on arbitrary decisions;**
- **Economics is not taking into account forest values other than wood.**

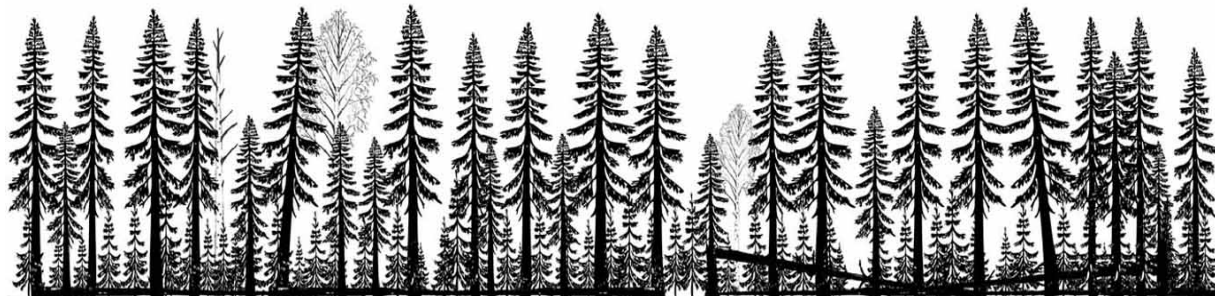
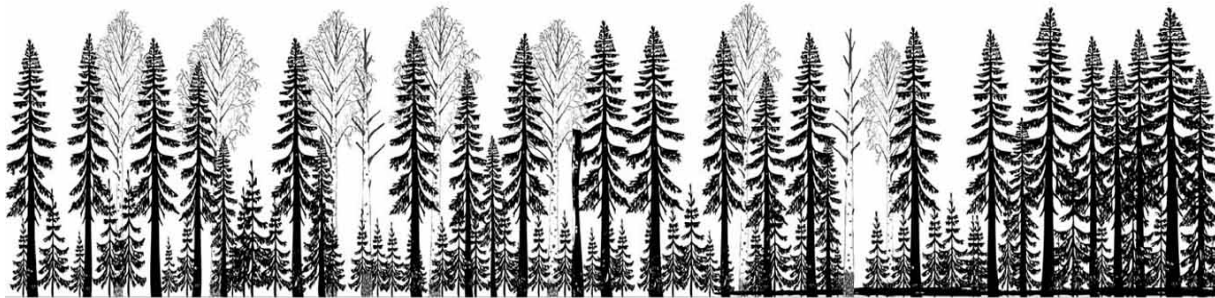
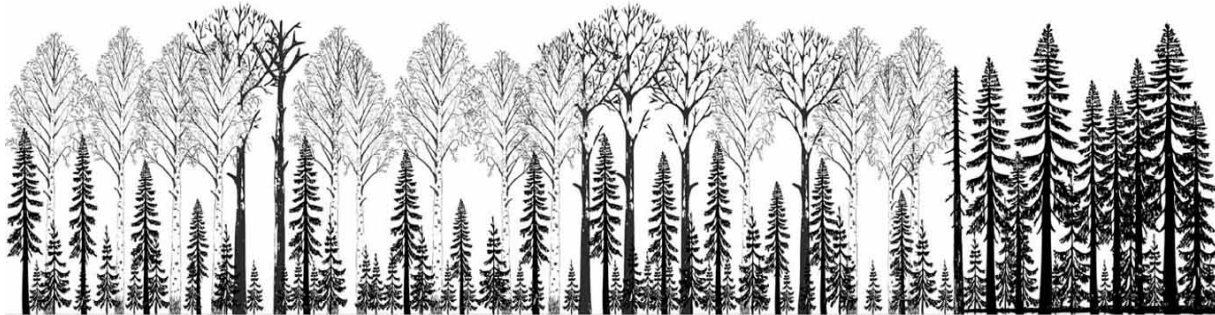
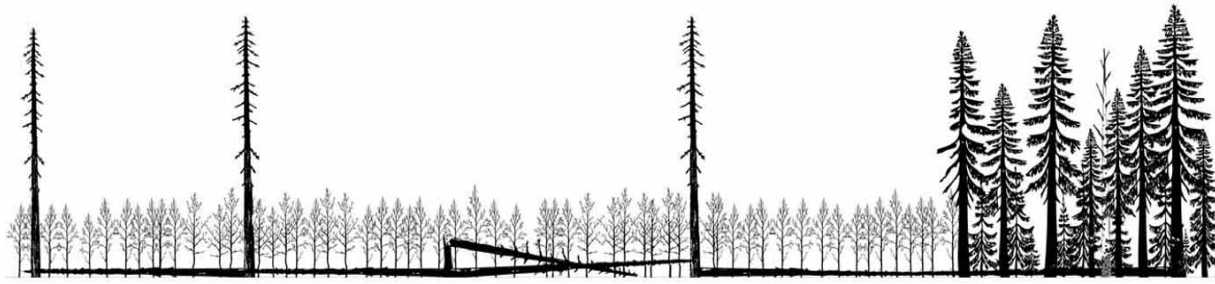
Environmental challenges

- **Pristine forests solution is advanced but not yet completed;**
- **Biodiversity conservation measures in exploited forests are advanced but not yet completed;**
- **Management for carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation are not yet considered;**

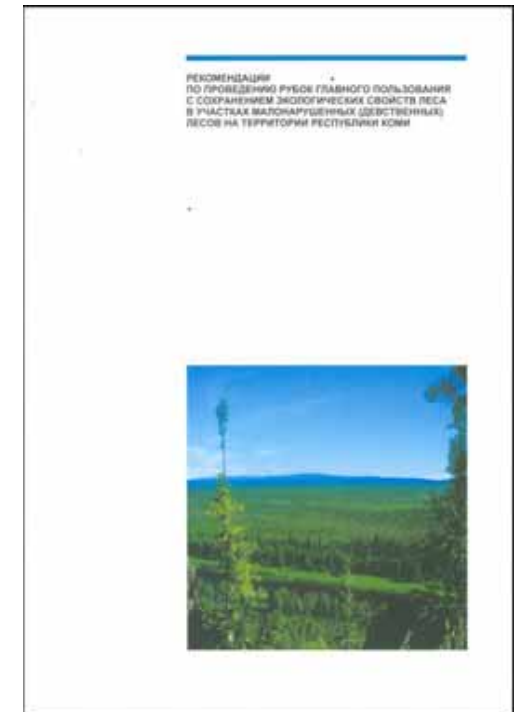
Level of solving of pristine forest issue in the Komi Republic



Silver Taiga Foundation
State Forest Service
Territorial Fund of Information



Biodiversity conservation in exploited pristine forests based on imitation of natural dynamics



Social challenges

- **Social consequences of industrial development in forestry are not considered during planning;**
- **Participation and partnership among stakeholders are in very beginning;**
- **Protection of berries and mushroom sites advanced but far not yet completed;**
- **Traditional use of forest has not legislative base;**
- **Game and fish resources are depleted;**
- **Marginalized villages are not getting systematic support for improvement of their situation.**

Planning challenges

There is no planning system which is:

- **Considering sustainable forestry and development;**
- **Considering sustainable use of other natural resources;**
- **Considering long-term economics;**
- **Considering social relevance;**
- **Based on scenarios;**
- **Flexible enough to meet new challenges.**

What is needed?

- Knowledge how to deal with old and new challenges;
- Political will to protect sustainability against short-term benefits;
- Innovation development;
- Implementation tracks for innovations;
- Well prepared staff – improving qualification regularly;
- Well prepared teachers and students;
- Positive examples;
- Support of the society;
- New planning for forest and land use based on sustainability principle and partnership among forest stakeholders.