

CERTIFICATION OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND THE SUPPLY CHAIN (IN TERMS OF REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS) IN THE CONDITIONS OF UKRAINE

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Forest certification is considered to be an activity during which a duly recognized body (in Ukraine - a certification body) certifies the compliance of the forestry management system with the established ecological, economic and social requirements.

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC®) [1] is an international, non-governmental, non-profit organization created in 1993 to promote environmentally responsible, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management in the world.

The institutional formation of FSC Ukraine is directly related to the development of voluntary forest certification [2] and the development of national standards with subsequent placement on the website of the National FSC Representative Office in Ukraine [3] based on the Principles and Criteria of the Forest Stewardship Council [1].

An important prerequisite for this study is the study of the current national legislation, as well as taking into account those provisions that are required at the international level - in accordance with the FSC principles and criteria.

Forest certification can be considered as a tool of ecological marketing of forestry enterprises [4].

Currently, the main types of FSC certificates in Ukraine relate to wood harvesting: certification of the forestry management system ("FM"); certification of the supply chain (wood processing - "SoC"); supply chain certification at the same time as the Controlled Wood ("CW") code.

The relevance of for non-timber forest products (NTFPs) certification in Ukraine is related to: significant resources of various types of NTFPs (mushrooms, berries, tree juices, etc.); sufficient production capacities of forestry enterprises for the processing of various types of natural resources; the increased level of interest of foreign buyers in the purchase of fresh and canned NTFPs.

The reasons for carrying out research on NTFPs' certification in Ukraine can be considered: the lack of experience in NTFP certification in Eastern European countries and the need to adapt the international requirements of forest certification (according to the FSC scheme) in the part of NTFPs to the conditions of Ukraine.

The purpose of the work is to develop the institutional basis for the certification of the forestry management system and the supply chain in terms of the requirements for NTFPs in the conditions of Ukraine.

Field of application - forestry, forest certification according to the FSC scheme.

The purpose of the work is to develop the institutional basis for certification of the forestry management system and the supply chain in terms of requirements for NTFPs in the conditions of Ukraine. The object of the study is the process of certification of harvesting of NTFPs in accordance with the standards of forest certification according to the FSC scheme in the conditions of Ukraine. The subject of the study is methodical approaches to the analysis of the content of the current FSC standards regarding the certification of the forestry management system and the supply chain in terms of the formation of matrices of requirements for NTFPs in the conditions of Ukraine. Research methods: monographic, analytical, field evaluation method. The results and their novelty – for the first time, the institutional basis for the certification of the forestry management system and the supply chain in terms of the requirements for NTFPs were developed for the conditions of Ukraine. The degree of implementation – the developed institutional foundations and methodical approaches were included in the "Guide to the practical implementation of the FSC® national standard of the forestry management system for Ukraine" [5].

The conducted research made it possible to successfully prepare state enterprise "Manevytske Forestry" (Volyn region) for the certification of the forestry management system and the supply chain in terms of requirements for NTFPs. The results of the work are recommended to be used when choosing a list of written procedures, preparing documentation and carrying out field testing in accordance with the requirements of the standards under the FSC scheme.

This study is interconnected with the standards of forest certification under the FSC scheme: "NEPCon Interim Standards for Assessing Forest Management in Ukraine" [6] and "Annex on Certification of Non-Timber Forest Products" [7], "FSC Directive on Supply Chain Certification" [8], "Supply chain certification" [9]; "FSC product classification" [10], "National risk assessment of controlled wood for Ukraine" [11], "Requirements for the supply of FSC® controlled wood" [12], Requirements for the use of FSC® trademarks by certificate holders [13], "FSC national standard of forestry management system for Ukraine" [14].

Approbation of the latest developments was carried out in production conditions - SE "Manevytske Forestry" (Volyn region) was prepared for the audit of the certification of the forestry management system and the supply chain in terms of requirements for NTFPs.

National legislation of Ukraine and FSC requirements regarding NTFPs. Forests of Ukraine perform functions such as water protection, protection, sanitation, health care and other functions, depending on the purpose and location, and also satisfy the needs of society in terms of resources [15]. The legislation of Ukraine defines the necessary tools for ensuring tireless and rational use of natural resources, avoiding damage to the environment and preserving the functions of forests [16]. Certain developments regarding the management of forest resources deserve attention [17].

Providing the population with high-quality NTFPs, as well as supporting and improving the well-being of local communities are urgent issues.

Ukrainian foresters-scientists studied the biological features of mushrooms, berries, and medicinal plants that grow in the forests of Ukraine, and methods of their accounting were also proposed [18-20].

At the same time, the use of NTFPs can increase income for forestry enterprises. Improving management approaches in this area requires: formation of a strategy for the use of NTFPs (at the state level); provision of economic incentives for the use of NTFPs (preferential lending; reduction of the tax burden); ensuring effective regulation and control of use; interests of local self-government bodies; development of FSC certification of NTFPs. The latter will help ensure access to environmentally sensitive product markets and increase the competitiveness of Ukrainian forestry enterprises at the national and international levels [16].

"FSC National Forest Management System Standard for Ukraine" [14] includes 10 principles that contain the latest approaches and strategies for effective forestry management. Solving the ecological problems of the environment to a greater extent relate to principle 6, principle 8 and principle 9 [21].

In the future, appropriate approaches should be developed for the preservation of NTFPs in forest ecosystems (estimation of the forest stock to identify NTFPs; identification of existing threats; monitoring to detect changes; management strategies, etc.) by analogy with those approaches that were used when considering the practical implementation of FSC strategies on preserving biodiversity in forest ecosystems and maintaining the integrity of natural landscapes in the conditions of Ukraine [22].

Certification of the supply chain (wood processing - "SoC") [8; 9] provides for certification of wood processing enterprises, including processing shops of forestry enterprises.

If the forest farm is not certified according to the forest management standard, then its wood cannot have FSC status, the possibility is "FM/SoC".

Supply chain certification in conjunction with the Controlled Wood ("CW") code [12] is in demand among wood processing companies wishing to exclude from the procurement system that wood that is not eligible for FSC wood [23; 24].

The defining normative legal acts regarding the use of NTFPs (in the framework of planning, organization and control of use) include: "Forest Code of Ukraine" [25], "Tax Code of Ukraine" [26], "Procedure for special use of forest resources" [27], "Procedure for the harvesting of secondary forest materials and secondary forest uses in the forests of Ukraine" [28], "Rules for harvesting resin in the forests of Ukraine" [29], "Rules for the use of beneficial properties of forests" [30]. They are mandatory for all permanent and temporary forest users. They provide for the rational use of secondary forest materials, tireless implementation of secondary forest uses to meet the needs of the population and production in forest resources.

According to the "Forest Code of Ukraine" (Article 6) [25], forest resources include not only timber, but also technical, medicinal and other forest products that are used to meet the needs of the population and production and are reproduced in the process of forming forest natural complexes, and also useful properties of forests.

The use of NTFPs is carried out during secondary forest uses and the use of secondary forest materials. The legislation of Ukraine defines the possibility of general and special use of forest resources.

General use of forest resources is carried out by citizens for their own consumption. The maximum norms of the free fee take into account the restrictions provided by local state executive bodies and local self-government bodies.

The "Procedure for special use of forest resources" [27] defines the conditions and mechanism of special use of forest resources - harvesting of wood during felling for main use, secondary forest materials, secondary forest uses and use of beneficial properties of forests. Special use is carried out for the needs of production activities, subject to the availability of a forest ticket (as a special permit for the use of forest resources) in accordance with the limits of the use of forest resources and the specified terms of harvesting forest resources on the plots that were allocated for the harvesting of forest resources, taking into account the rate of rent.

In the "Procedure for the harvesting of secondary forest materials and the implementation of secondary forest uses in the forests of Ukraine" [28], the requirements for the harvesting of NTFPs are given: tree stumps (for the purpose of obtaining osmol and firewood); forehead; bark of tree species (bark of oak, buckthorn, guelder rose, spruce, etc. - as medicinal and technical raw materials); raw materials for the production of tar; tree greens (for animal feed, for technical and other needs); wild fruits, nuts, mushrooms, berries, medicinal plants; tree juices; placement of beehives; harvesting hay and grazing livestock; collection of forest litter and harvesting of reeds.

According to the "Rules for the collection of resin in coniferous plantations of Ukraine" [29], issues related to the raw material base of saplings, diversion and transfer of plantations for sapling, terms and procedures for conducting pine sapling, as well as sapling in other coniferous plantations, monitoring of compliance with the rules of resin harvesting and responsibility are regulated for their violation.

"Rules for the use of beneficial properties of forests" [30] establish norms and requirements for the use of beneficial properties of forests for cultural, recreational, sports, tourist, educational and educational purposes and conducting scientific research. These rules define the approaches to the allocation of forest areas for the use of useful properties of forests, the assessment of the recreational suitability of forests, the goals, directions and conditions of the use of useful properties of forests, as well as the limitation and termination of their use.

NTFP certification according to the NEPCon standard. In the process of certification of a forest management system ("FM") [14], In the process of certification of a forest management system ("FM") [14], holders of this type of certificate certify a forest management system, while the level of forest management must comply with the 10 Principles of FSC.

NEPCon is a recognized certification body. The NEPCon forestry management system standard has an appendix that deals with the certification of non-timber forest products [7]. This Annex consists of 10 principles, 29 criteria and 43 indicators. Two criteria (5.3 and 8.3) and 2 indicators (5.3.1 and 8.3.1) relate to the processing of NTFPs.

Taking into account the requirements that are given in the principles, criteria and indicators of the NEPCon application for the certification of NTFPs (in accordance with the Forest Management System Standard), it is possible to formulate the following requirements (in terms of each of the principles).

In accordance with the requirements within the framework of principle 1 of the implementation of the applicable legislation regarding the use of non-timber forest resources (collection and cultivation of NTFPs, timely payment of necessary fees, deductions, payments); compliance with the requirements of international agreements regarding the preservation of biodiversity; declaration of cooperation with third parties regarding the collection of non-timber forest resources, as well as control over the activities of third parties.

Principle 2 envisages cooperation with local communities to determine their participation in the field of marketing of natural resources, use of local knowledge; providing information to interested parties, as well as parties affected by the enterprise's economic activity.

It should be noted that principle 3 is not applied in Ukraine due to the absence of indigenous peoples.

Within the framework of principle 4, the following actions should be followed: priority provision of jobs to representatives of local communities; compliance of wages and other benefits with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation; compliance with safety rules by employees at the procurement of natural resources; planning of areas and volumes in relation to the harvesting of natural resources, the number of harvesters; assessment of the social impact taking into account the opinion of the participants in the procurement process of NTFPs.

Principle 5 takes into account the promotion of long-term forestry management and strategies to maximize self-sufficiency and control. The use of advanced technology for collecting and processing natural resources under the condition of monitoring the viability of populations of natural resources species. Taking into account the impact of harvesting on the diversity of forests. NTFPs procurement indicators should not exceed sustainability levels.

Principle 6 requires conducting an environmental impact assessment and paying attention to the following measures. Studying the situation regarding the presence of plant and animal species included in any local and / or international list of endangered species or species that are in danger of extinction. Minimization of the impact of economic and management activities on the regulation of forestry activities (forest harvesting, forest crops) and harvesting of natural resources in order to limit the impact on the composition of forests and their structure, as well as on the condition of soils, water resources and forest infrastructure. Maintaining the natural composition and structure of populations of target species of NTFPs, properties especially valuable for high conservation value forest (HCV forest). Preservation of NTFPs resources for local communities. Ensuring the protection of forests.

In accordance with principle 7, a forestry management plan is developed. Informing, training, and monitoring of procurers regarding issues related to the procurement NTFPs.

Principle 8 provides for the monitoring of changes in the conditions associated with the populations of NTFPs, any significant environmental changes from management aimed at NTFPs, affecting flora, fauna, soil and water resources; socio-economic aspects of the use and procurement of natural resources.

Principle 9 regulates the holding of consultations with the aim of determining the status of HCV forest, in which NTFPs' species grow, with granting them the status of socially important forests for local communities.

Assessment of the impact of NTFPs' plantations, planting or cultivation of NTFPs' undergrowth in natural forests on resources or rights of local communities or local population, reduction of values of ecological, social and economic functions in natural forests should be carried out in accordance with principle 10 [31].

Contradictions between the national legislation of Ukraine and FSC principles and criteria (reflected in the appendix to the NEPCON standard in terms of requirements for NDLP) were identified for indicators 2.2. (NTFP.1) and Indicator 5.1 (NTFP.1). Indicator 2.2 (NTFP. 1) "Local communities must receive fair and adequate benefits for any use of their name or image in the field of marketing of NTFPs" is not applicable to the conditions of Ukraine. Indicator 5.1 (NTFP. 1) "Where NTFPs are currently harvested on a commercial scale by third parties, compensation to the Forest Management Organization (FMO) in cash, services or products should be at or above the norm and should be perceived as an incentive to encourage long-term forestry" is inapplicable to the conditions of Ukraine.

Exceedings between the national legislation of Ukraine and FSC principles and criteria (reflected in the annex to the NEPCON standard in terms of requirements for NTFPs) occur for indicators: 2.2 (NTFP. 2), 4.1 (NTFP. 1), 4.4 (NTFP. 1), 5.2 NTFP. 2), 5.6 (NTFP. 2), 6.3 (NTFP. 2), 9.1 (NTFP. 1).

According to the content of indicator 2.2 (NTFP. 2) "When local knowledge is the basis for a patent related to NTFPs, informed consent should be obtained from the community whose interests are affected, and the community should receive fair and adequate benefits" in order to avoid excess, it is necessary to establish contractual relations between the enterprise administration and representatives of the local community in the matter of using local knowledge.

Indicator 4.1. (NTFP. 1) it is assumed that "Local communities should be given priority over third parties regarding resources of NTFP in the territory of forestry." Based on this, in order to avoid excess, there is a need to provide jobs for representatives of local communities as a priority.

In order to fulfill the indicator 4.4. (NTFP.1) "The social consequences of the harvesting and commercialization of NTFP by assessment of forestry management or third parties for local communities should be considered and included in the planning process of forestry management, with special attention to ensuring the minimum level of livelihood of users of NTFPs" the need for involvement in the management planning process was noted of forestry data on the area and volume of natural resource harvesting.

Analysis of the market and potential buyers should suggest which of the certification systems should be applied in addition to FSC certification - according to

indicator 5.2 (NTFP. 2) "When possible and acceptable, the assessment of forestry management should apply several certification systems (for example, FSC, organic, fair trade (fairtrade)) for NTFPs' resources".

Examining the situation regarding the appropriateness of methods of collection of NTFPs' resources will allow to fulfill the requirement of indicator 5.6 (NTFP. 2) regarding the maintenance of viable populations of NTFPs: "Intensity of harvesting NTFPs, cultural methods and approaches to harvesting should be suitable for the specific part of the plant that is used (exudate, fruits and seeds, vegetative structures), farming activities must support viable populations of targeted natural resources.

It is necessary to take into account the ecological role and needs of the target species of NTFPs and other species that are related to them in the process of harvesting and managing resources of NTFPs - this is provided for by indicator 6.3 (NTFP. 2) "The harvesting and management of NTFPs must take into account the ecological role and needs of the target NTFPs and other related species, for example, food for fruit-eating birds and mammals, seed dispersal by animals, maintenance of specific ecological interdependencies, etc.

In order to avoid excess, there is a need to conduct consultations to determine the status of HCV forest, which include NTFPs - socially important forests for local communities - in accordance with the content of indicator 9.1 (NTFP. 1) "Consultations to determine the status of HCV forest should specifically include NTFP as an element of the section a social analysis that covers the importance of forests to local communities (as specified in the definition "d" of the HCV forest, which was provided by the FSC) [32].

Forest management system standard requirements matrix, procedures and documentation. In the Matrix, in the column in the requirement of the standard, the criteria and indicators of the NEPCon Annex, which relate to the certification of NTFPs, were listed [7].

It was indicated whether a certain requirement of the NEPCon Annex complies with, exceeds, or contradicts the national legislation of Ukraine.

The key component of the requirement was formulated in order to adapt to a certain indicator from the NEPCon Appendix, for the practical implementation of the forestry management system in terms of harvesting non-timber forest products (organization, planning and control) in the conditions of Ukraine.

Verifiers were offered taking into account: the principles, criteria and indicators of the NEPCon Appendix; verifiers "FSC national standard of forestry management system for Ukraine" [14]; the results of the field test at the State Enterprise "Manevytske Forestry"; own experience in conducting certification works. The list of persons who are responsible for the implementation of FSC procedures was formed by the administration of SE "Manevytske Forestry".

According to the requirements of the standard of the NEPCon Appendix, for the practical implementation of the forest management system in the part of harvesting NTFPs (organization, planning and control) in the conditions of Ukraine, it is necessary to develop and introduce certain procedures, forms and documentation.

Analyzing the requirements of the forestry management system standard, the following procedures can be attributed to the typical procedures for the certification of the forestry management system (in the part of NTFPs harvesting): "Assessment of the social impact of economic activity", "Assessment of the impact of NTFPs harvesting on the surrounding natural environment", "Harvest planning of NTFPs", "Training", "Monitoring".

The procedure "Planning the harvesting of NTFPs" consists of the following parts: "Business plan (short)", "Enterprise's management plan for NTFPs harvesting", "Forestry development program for the enterprise" (annually), "Placing berry gardens and mushroom groves on the territory of the enterprise", "Job instructions for the procurer of products and raw materials", "Instructions for the procurement of biological species of NTFPs and honey".

The "Training" procedure can be ensured by developing certain documentation: "Plan for training enterprise's employees on non-timber forest product certification (according to the FSC scheme)" (annually), "Journal on training enterprise employees on the presence of types of natural resources, international and local list of endangered or threatened species", "Protocol on checking the awareness of enterprise employees regarding the presence of species of non-timber forest products that are included in the local and international list of endangered or threatened species", "Training protocol regarding the knowledge of the requirements of the forest certification system (in the part of non-timber forest products in accordance with the NEPCon Appendix) and the supply chain standard of the company's employees."

The "Monitoring" procedure may include indicative documentation: "Scientific basis of monitoring plant populations", "Questionnaire of phenological monitoring of wild berry plants", "Questionnaire for accounting of the areas of probable mushroom deposits at the enterprise", "Summary of the location of berry plants at the enterprise and forecasted harvest volumes of berries" (annually).

Typical forms for certification of the forestry management system (in the part of NTFPs harvesting) can be: "Act of inspection of felling sites (with indication of the state of the place of growth of non-timber forest products)", "Act of inspection of the place of harvesting of non-wood forest products", "List of interested parties", "List of parties whose interests are affected by the economic activity of the enterprise".

Supply chain standard requirements. The generalized list of requirements of the supply chain standard [9] includes: documentation of procedures; maintaining up-to-date records and documentation regarding FSC procedures; control over the labor protection system; safety techniques and occupational hygiene at production sites; development of "Enterprise Policy"; establishing a system for filing complaints and resolving conflict situations and disputes; control over inappropriate non-wood forest raw materials / products; verification of transactions; compliance with the FSC control scheme for NTFPs statements; control of the production of FSC non-timber forest products; FSC labeling of non-timber forest products; use of FSC trademarks.

Documentation of procedures covering the requirements of NTFPs certification, maintenance of their effectiveness should be carried out by the person who is responsible for FSC NTFPs certification, as well as key personnel who are responsible

for the implementation procedure of the supply chain of non-timber forest products in production.

An important step is to determine whether the processing shop belongs to the type of NTFPs supply chain certification (individual, multi-location or group). Cooperation with the certification body of International Accreditation Service regarding access to FSC transaction data is mandatory. It is necessary to maintain up-to-date information on NTFPs suppliers and control the validity and scope of NTFPs groups in the certificate (if there are FSC-certified suppliers). A procedure for checking purchase agreements and accompanying documents of the supplier of non-wood forest products is also being introduced. FSC product groups are defined and an up-to-date list of product groups is maintained.

Attention is drawn to maintaining up-to-date records of non-timber forest raw materials and products that are within the scope of the FSC certificate. Additional information is provided for invoices issued for other related services. FSC labeling of non-timber forest products must comply with the FSC statement on sales contracts, except in the case of retail sales of finished and labeled products to end consumers. FSC-certified non-timber forest products must meet the requirements of applicable legislation. Attention is drawn to determining the period of applications or orders for the production of those non-timber forest products for which a single FSC application must be made. Use of FSC trademarks must be done accordingly.

Written recommendations and/or procedures (documentation) for certification of the supply chain are set out in the document "Instructions for the implementation of the NTFPs supply chain system in accordance with FSC standards in the SE "Manevytske Forestry".

This Instruction defines the mandatory requirements for the supply chain of products from NTFPs in SE "Manevytske Forestry" (hereinafter - the company), starting from the verification of the sources of origin of raw materials to the sale of the company's products as certified.

The main tasks regarding the implementation of the supply chain control system are: fulfilling the requirements of the standards, which are indicated below; establishment of movement control and accounting of FSC-certified NTFPs in the canning workshop of the enterprise; ensuring the supply of products to the consumer with an appropriate FSC statement and logo.

The instruction was developed for the enterprise based on the following FSC standards: "FSC supply chain certification standard" [9]; "FSC product classification" [10]; "Requirements for the use of FSC® trademarks by certificate holders" [13].

The list of typical forms for the certification of the NTFPs supply chain can be recommended: "Matrix of the distribution of responsibility for the implementation and support of the FSC supply chain system", "Logbook of training of employees on issues of certification of the supply chain of FSC products", "FSC groups of non-timber forest products", "Accounting FSC products", "List of types of non-timber forest products that are processed at the cannery", "List of certified suppliers of NTFPs".

The procedure for implementing FSC statements. "Certification of the supply chain" [9] in the context of its application in relation to the certification of the supply

chain of NTFPs provides for the following components: supply chain management system, supply of materials, handling of materials, records of FSC materials and products, trade, compliance with legislation on the legality of wood, formation of groups products for the purpose of control of FSC statements, requirements for FSC labeling.

The procedures covering the certification requirements (regarding the supply chain management system and compliance with the legislation on the legality of wood or other forest raw materials) must be documented and effective, there must be: a list of persons who are responsible for the implementation of FSC supply chain procedures in the enterprise; list of certified suppliers of raw materials); training of the company's employees on the requirements of the supply chain standard (director's order; training program, journal and protocol); "Occupational safety and safety equipment in the processing plant of natural resources (instructions, briefings and logs of their registration); "Complaint handling procedure"; "Policy of the enterprise regarding the purchase of raw materials and its processing"; "Procedure regarding the use of uncertified forest raw materials."

Regarding confirmation of other components of the NTFPs supply chain certification (supply of materials; handling of materials; records of FSC materials and products; trade; formation of product groups for the purpose of control of FSC claims; requirements for FSC labeling) must be available: "Summary list of sites where procurement of NTFPs will be planned"; "Register of issuance of forest tickets for the harvesting of NTFPs ", goods and transport invoices for the transportation of incoming raw materials and finished certified products; information "List of groups of FSC non-timber forest products" and "Accounting of FSC products"; the list of biological species of raw materials that are processed; invoices for the sale of FSC-certified products; sales contracts (physical or electronic) for NTFPs sold with FSC claims; contract number ("On the purchase and sale of NTFPs "; "On the sale of NTFPs "); code and number of the FSC certificate of the supply chain; sales agreement from small or communal forest producers; additional documents to invoices issued for other related services.

Supply Chain Standard Requirements Matrix. For the certification of the supply chain of NTFPs, it is necessary to determine the indicators and form the Matrix in accordance with the requirements of the FSC-STD-40-004 V3-1 UKR Supply chain certification [9]. The matrix consists of sections that group indicators according to the requirements of FSC-STD-40-004 V3-1 as applied to the FSC supply chain: "Supply chain management system", "Supply of FSC", "Handling of FSC", "FSC records materials and products", "Trade", "Compliance with legislation on the legality of non-timber forest products", "Formation of product groups for the purpose of control of FSC applications", "Acceptance and storage of NTFPs", "Requirements for FSC labeling of NTFPs".

In the Matrix, the requirements of the standard include indicators that were formed taking into account the requirements of the certification of the wood supply chain. Among them, those indicators are selected that are relevant for the certification of NTFPs supply chain. The key component of the requirement is formulated in order

to adapt the requirement of FSC-STD-40-004 V3-1 [9] for the practical implementation of the process of certification of NTFPs supply chain in the conditions of Ukraine.

Verifiers are selected taking into account the requirements of FSC-STD-40-004 V3-1 UKR Supply chain certification [9]; verifiers "FSC national standard of forestry management system for Ukraine" [14]; the results of the field test at the SE "Manevytske Forestry"; own experience of conducting certification works.

The list of persons responsible for the implementation of FSC procedures is compiled by the enterprise administration.

The introduction of requirements for the certification of NTFPs procurement took place in the conditions of the SE "Manevytske Forestry".

Conclusions. Certification of the compliance of the forestry management system with respect to the established environmental, economic and social requirements was carried out by studying the current national legislation, as well as taking into account those provisions required at the international level - in accordance with the FSC principles and criteria.

The process of certification of the harvesting of non-wood forest products in accordance with the standards of forest certification under the FSC scheme in the conditions of Ukraine involves the development of certain methodical approaches to the analysis of the content of the current FSC standards regarding the certification of the forestry management system and the supply chain in terms of the formation of matrices of requirements for NTFPs.

For the practical implementation of the forest management system in the part of NTFPs harvesting (organization, planning and control) in the conditions of Ukraine, it is necessary to develop and introduce certain procedures, forms and documentation. Typical procedures include the following: "Assessment of the social impact of economic activity", "Assessment of the impact of harvesting of natural resources on the environment", "Planning of harvesting of NTFPs", "Conducting training", "Monitoring".

In the context of the application of the "FSC Supply Chain Certification Standard" (FSC-STD-40-004 V3-1) in relation to the certification of the supply chain of non-timber forest products, the following components should be taken into account: the supply chain management system; supply of materials; handling of materials; records of FSC materials and products; trade; formation of product groups for the purpose of control of FSC claims; FSC labeling requirements.

Implementation of the supply chain system of non-timber forest products involves the development of Instructions to organize: distribution of areas of responsibility and personnel training; documentation and accounting; definition of FSC product groups; tracking raw material sources; reception and storage of materials; production control; sales and supply; control systems; labor protection and safety equipment; labeling; installation of inappropriate products; compliance with trade and customs legislation; information about the annual FSC audit and complaint handling, etc.

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