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Audit of the Conservation of Biological Diversity

Brief Description of the Biological Natural Resources of Russia

The Forest Resources:

-forest reserves area - 1060mln ha;

-specific volume in the world timber resources -22 per cent;

-forest reserves -62 per cent of the country's territory;

-average shoot of wood per year -872mln cubic meters;

-periodic yield -505 mln cubic meters;

-annual storage -111mln cubic meters;

-number of state natural parks -100;

-national parks -35.

Brief Description of the Biological Natural Resources of Russia

The annual average fish resources:

The seas of Russia and of the World ocean

-Volume of fish reserves available for fishing -10mn t;

-General available yield per year in the EEZ of Russia – over 4mln t;

-Fish yields in major fishing areas 3.5-4mln t.

The inland waters:

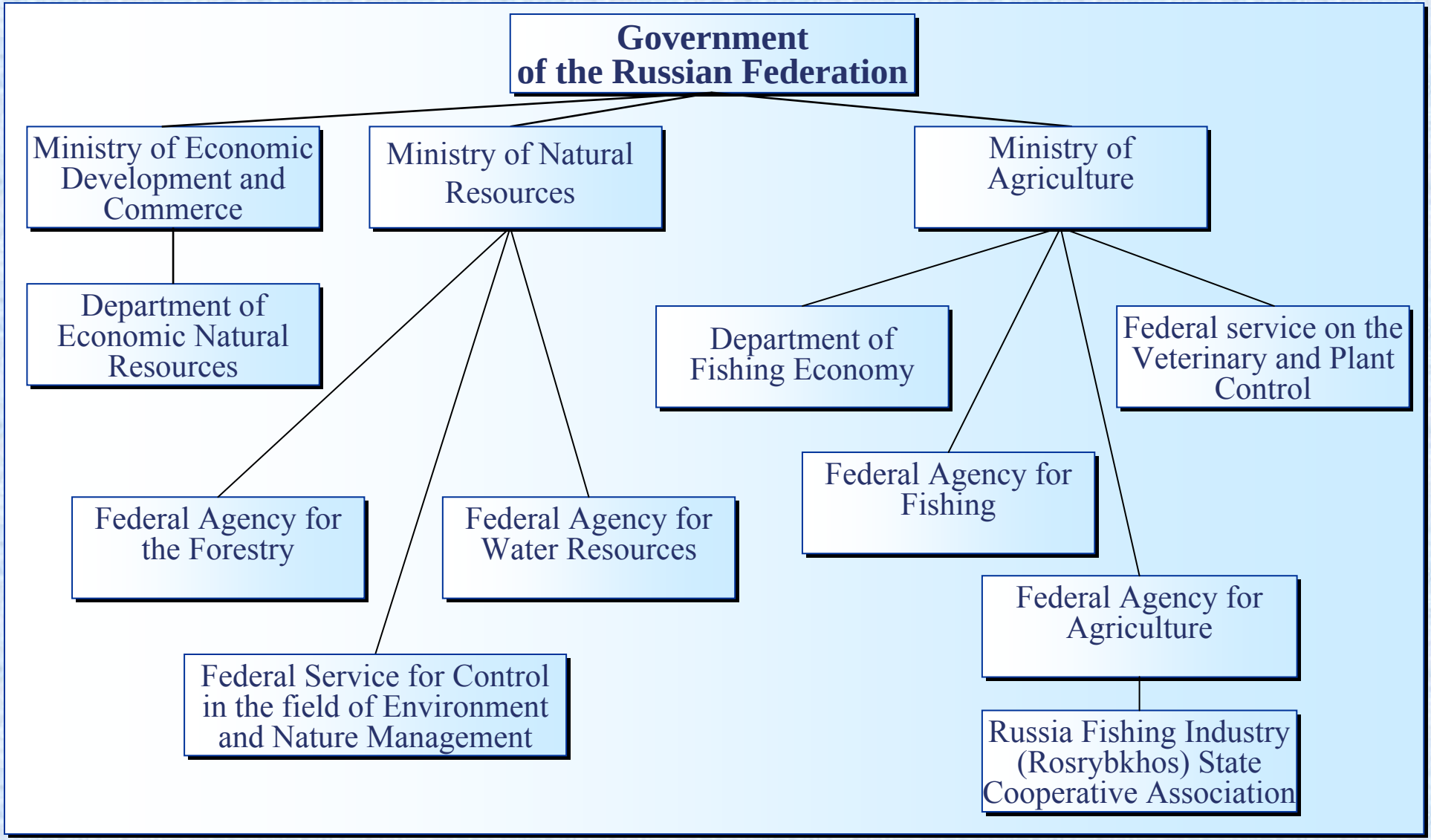
-Lakes - 22.5mln ha;

-Rivers - 524 thousand km;

-Ponds - 142 thousand km;

-Fish yields in the inland waters –about 160 thousand tons per year.

Structure of the Federal Bodies of the Executive Authorities for Coordination of Biological Natural Management



Functions of the Executive Bodies

Ministry	– state policy implementation and legal regulation in the designated field of activities;
Federal Service	– control and monitoring in the designated field of activities;
Federal Agency	– provision of state services and state property management as well as law enforcement activities in the designated field of activities.

Control Measures Implemented in 2001-2005

-The audit of efficiency and target-oriented use of federal budget funds allocated to protect and rehabilitate the forest resources;

-The use of federal budget funds allocated to implement the *Protection of the Baikal Lake and Rational Use of the Natural Resources of its Basin* Federal Target Program;

-The international parallel environmental audit of the Baltic Sea region (based on the Helsinki Convention);

-The audit of the efficient use of quotas to fish (catch) the water biological resources;

Control Measures Implemented in 2001-2005

- efficiency audit of the activities of the Russian part of the Russia-Japan Commission on the Settlement of Claims connected with Fishery concerning the prevention of illegal fishing product supplies to the Japan sea fishing ports from the exclusive economic zone of Russia;

- audit of the use of the state property and financial resources allocated to rehabilitate and preserve the Acipenseridae of the Caspian Basin along with the accounts chamber of the Azerbaijan Republic.

Common Deficiencies in the Field of Forest Resources Reproduction Revealed in the Course of the Audits:

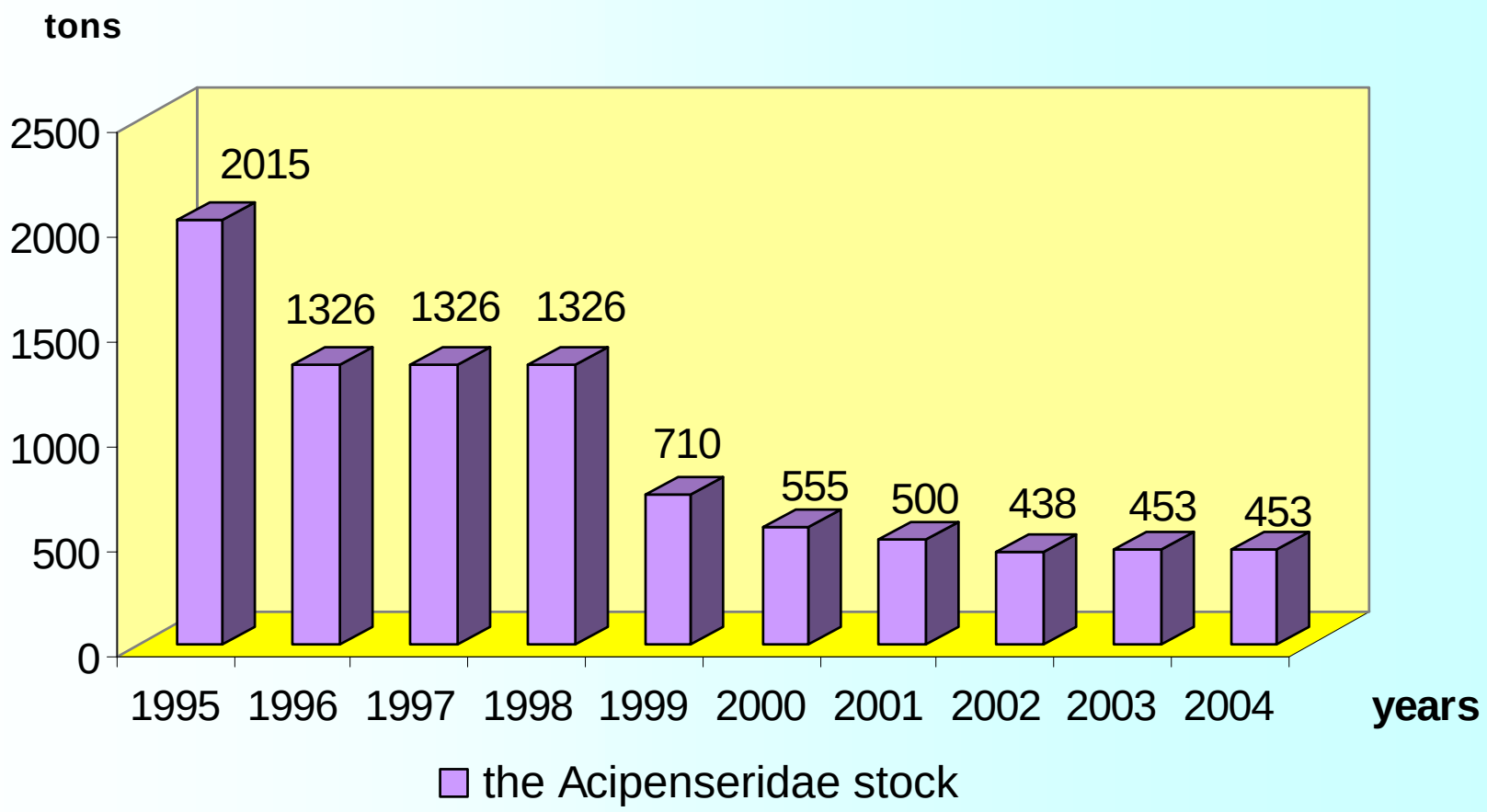
-Volumes of fieldwork in the area of the forest reserves of the Russian Federation in accordance with the plan and state contract are not executed;
-The federal budget funds allocated are not used in full;
-Cases of application of the budgetary funds other than target-oriented;
-Legislation is violated when transferring forest lands to non-forest ones and in case of withdrawal of forest reserve lands;
-Expenses for financing reforestation and forest conservancy measures exceed the revenues gained from the use of the forest resources;
-Damage is growing inflicted by forest fires and illegal felling;
-Violation of the terms of communicating notifications of budgetary appropriations to the receivers.

Production of Acipenseridae by fishing industries of different countries using the resources of the Caspian Basin (for the last 10 years)

Total average per year		85mln species
Including by the enterprises of	Russia	64 %
	Iran	20 %
	Azerbaijan	11-12 %
	Kazakhstan	4-5 %

Reference: the food potential of the Acipenseridae amounts to at least 150mn species per year

Volga-Caspian Basin Acipenseridae Stock Dynamics



The main problems requiring being solved basing on the outcomes of audit of the reproduction and conservation of forest resources, resources of the vegetable and animal world and fishery resources:

-to improve the regulatory and legal framework;
-to establish efficient economic mechanisms;
-to ensure the reproduction, rational use and protection of biological resources;
-complex use of biological resources;
-to establish efficient instruments of control of diseases, poaching, extirpation of valuable and declining species of biological resources of the vegetable and animal world;
-forest fire control;
-to develop coastal fishing, aquiculture and large-scale resources development in the Russian seas and the World ocean;
-to carry out specialized scientific research and monitoring.