

<b>Certificate holder</b>	Smiltene-Impex SIA	<b>Certification Body (CB):</b>	NEPCon OÜ
<b>FSC CW Certificate code:</b>	NC-COC-013357; NC-CW-013357	<b>Date of CB approval:</b>	
<b>Date of risk assessment:</b>	April, 2017	<b>Address of CB:</b>	Filosoofi 31, 50108 Tartu, Estonia
<b>Certificate holder address:</b>	„Silvas kokzāģētava”, Launkalnes pagasts, Smiltenes novads, LV-4729, Latvija ( „Silva sawmill”, Launkalne district, Smiltene region, LV-4729, Latvia )		
<b>Districts, including countries covered with risk assessment:</b>	BELARUS without forest of Belovez		

NB! If sources of information, justification, and/or risk levels vary for different districts, separate tables shall be made for each district.

### Country's risk assessment for FSC Controlled wood According to the FSC-STD-40-005 version 2-1

Country: **Belarus without forest of Belovez**  
Contact person:  
Company:  
Contact information:

Certification institute:

Address of certification institute:  
Risk assessment confirmation date:

## 1. Illegally Harvested Wood

The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to illegal harvesting when all the following indicators related to forest governance are present:

Indicator	Source	Justification	Risk
1.1. Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district	Forest codex of the Republic of Belarus The Republic of Belarus forest felling regulations on harvested wood sales. Belarusian forest newspaper „Sovietskaya Belorussia". The Environmental Investigation Agency <a href="http://www.ela-international.org">www.ela-international.org</a>	There exists a straight system of timber logging and selling, either of cut or of standing forest. Starting from April 2008 all Belarusian companies are obliged to buy wood at Belarusian Universal	Not evaluated
	Non- governmental organization „Global Witness" <a href="http://www.globalwitness.com">www.globalwitness.com</a>	Commodity Exchange. In order to sell wood at the	
	2007. May 7th. Belearusian Presidential Decree No. 214.	Commodity Exchange, the seller has to submit a number of documents, confirming the origin of wood. The existing system of forestry organization, system of control authorities allow to minimize illegal logging. All legal entities have to possess a license for logging.	
1.2. There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legalitv of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits.	Assessment of World Wildlife Fund <a href="http://www.wwf.org.uk">http://www.wwf.org.uk</a>	Not evaluated since criteria 1.4 already determines „unspecified risk".	Not evaluated
1.3. There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.		Not evaluated since criteria 1.4 already determines „unspecified risk".	Not evaluated
1.4. There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other	Transparency International index <a href="https://www.transparency.org/country/#BLR">https://www.transparency.org/country/#BLR</a>	According to Transparency International CPI for this country is <b>32 (for 2015 year).</b>	Unspecified risk



areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade.		According to FSC directive (FSC-DIR-40-005) this indicator can be considered lowrisk only if the Corruption Index (CPI) for the given country is equal to or above 5 (or above 50 according to new scale). This indicator is thus considered as unspecified risk.	
<b>Total risk of category:</b>	<b>Unspecified risk</b>		

## 2. Wood harvested in violation of traditional or civil rights.

The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to the violation of traditional, civil and collective rights when all the following indicators are present.

Indicator	Source	Justification	Risk
2.1. There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned.	Constitution of the Republic of Belarus Global Witness <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org/pages/en/forests.html">http://www.globalwitness.org/pages/en/forests.html</a>	There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Belarus.	Low risk
2.2. The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber).	Forest codex of the Republic of Belarus	All forests in Belarus owned by state, therefore no conflict timber.	Low risk
2.3. There is no evidence of child labour or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned	Labour codex of the Republic of Belarus ( <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org">http://www.globalwitness.org</a> ; <a href="http://www.un.org">www.un.org</a> )	Child labour is prohibited by law in Belarus. There was no any publication concerning violation of child labor in Belarus.	Low risk
2.4. There are recognized and equitable processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity in the district concerned	Forest codex of the Republic of Belarus. The rules of forest logging: <a href="http://www.transparencv.org">www.transparencv.org</a> The Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus.	All labour relation in Belarus is regulated by labour contract.	Low risk
2.5. There is no evidence of violation of the	Newspaper „Belarusian forestry paper“;	Violation of ILO	Low risk

ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned.	Sovetskaya Belarus newspaper. ILO country offices: <a href="http://www.ilo.org">http://www.ilo.org</a>	Convention 169 and the rights of Indigenous and Tribal people is not known to be a problem in the country based on international sources and reports.	
<b>Total risk of category:</b>	<b>Low risk</b>		

### 3. Wood harvested from forest in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities.

The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to threat to high conservation values if: a) Indicator 3.1 met or b) Indicator 3.2 eliminates (or greatly mitigates) the threat posed to the district of origin by non-compliance with 3.1.

Indicator	Source	Justification	Risk
3.1. Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values.	Those regions identified by Conservation International as a Biodiversity Hotspot <a href="http://www.biodiversityhotspots.org">http://www.biodiversityhotspots.org</a> Those forest, woodland or mangrove ecoregions identified by World Wildlife Fund as a Global 200 Ecoregion and assessed by WWF as having a conservation status of endangered or critical. If the Global 200 Ecoregion comprises more than a single terrestrial ecoregion, an ecoregion within the Global 200 Ecoregion can be considered low risk if the sub-ecoregion is assessed with a Conservation Status other than „critical/endangered". <a href="http://nationalgeographic.com">http://nationalgeographic.com</a> . Those regions identified by the World Resources Institute as a Frontier Intact Forest Landscapes, as identified by Greenpeace	There are no following types of globally significant high conservation values in the country: Global 200 ecoregions as defined by WWF, Intact Forest Landscape as mapped by Greenpeace and other organisations; Biodiversity hotspots as defined by IUCN.	Low risk



3.2. A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCV's in the ecoregion.	FSC does not have a specific threshold that would clearly indicate whether a system of protection is „strong" or not. There is no single entity that controls what „strong" means in this case, so there is no authority that can give a definitive ruling on this matter. It will be necessary to consult and document existing readily available information, such as (but not necessarily limited to): a) percentage of the ecoregion in protected areas; b) degree of protection compared with the degree of protection in neighbouring jurisdictions; c) recent and current activities to increase protection; d) result of recent published, peer reviewed gap analyses; e) information provided by interested parties (NGOs, Aboriginal communities, etc).	Since there are no globally significant identified high conservation value forest areas in the country, this indicator has not been evaluated.	Low risk
<b>Total risk of category:</b>	<b>Low risk</b>		

#### 4. Wood harvested from areas being converted from forests and other wooded ecosystems to plantations or non- forest uses.

The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator is present.

Indicator	Source	Justification	Risk
4.1. There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (>0,5% per year) of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as savannahs taking place in the eco-region in question.	State of the World's Forests 2007. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), 2007. This is the most latest available data about annual change rate of forest cover.	According to last FAO report (State of World's Forest 2007) forest area annual net increase is 0,1%.	Low risk
<b>Total risk status of category:</b>	<b>Low risk.</b>		

##### 5. Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted.

The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to wood from genetically modified trees when one of the following indicators is complied with:

Indicator	Source	Justification	Risk
5.1. There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned.	Forestry Department of FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) working paper „Preliminary review of biotechnology in forestry, including genetic modification", 2004 ( <a href="http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574/e/ae574e00.htm">http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574/e/ae574e00.htm</a> ).	According to the latest available FAO study („Preliminary review of biotechnology in forestry, including genetic modification", 2004) ( <a href="http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574/e/ae574e00.htm">http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574/e/ae574e00.htm</a> ) There is no commercial usage of any GM trees in the country.	Low risk
5.2. Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use.		Not evaluated since information exists for criteria .	Low risk
5.3. It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned.		Not evaluated since information exists for criteria .	Low risk
<b>Total risk of category:</b>	<b>Low risk</b>		

##### Assessment explaining circumstances:

- 1) According criterion (1.) of illegally harvested timber Belarus is put down to „Zone of unspecified risk" so all suppliers are included into company FSC Controlled Wood verification program.
- 2) Timber can't be delivered from the forest of Belovez



Nolchuev's Rīvis  
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