

Certificate holder:	Smiltene-Impex SIA	Certification Body (CB):	NEPCon
FSC CW certificate code:	NC-COC-013357; NC-CW-013357	Date of CB approval:	April, 2017
Date of risk assessment:	April, 2017	Address of CB:	Filosoofi 31, Tartu, Estonia
Certificate holder address:	„Silvas kokzāģētava”, Launkalnes pagasts, Smiltenes novads, LV-4729, Latvija („Silva sawmill”, Launkalne district, Smiltene region, LV-4729, Latvia)		

Districts, including countries covered with this risk assessment*:	Estonia all regions
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*NB! If sources of information, justification, and/or risk levels vary for different districts, separate tables shall be made for each district.

Category	FSC Indicator	Information Sources Used	Brief justification	Risk Designation
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:	1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district	Estonian Ministry of Environment www.envir.ee	Logging activities are regulated by Forest Act of Estonian Republic. Environmental Inspectorate is formal state organization which is responsible for enforcing legislation related to natural resource usage (including forestry). Illegal timber trade is almost impossible thanks to effective laws. "Ministry of Environment claims that rate of illegal logging is up to 1% in 2004. In 2007 it was even more minor. CPI in year 2016 for Estonia is 70 which suggest that the level of corruption is not a widescale problem.	Low risk
	1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits.	Forest Act 2007 Corruption Perceptions Index 2007 by Transparency International www.transparency.org		
	1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.			
	1.4 There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade.			
2. Wood harvested in violation of traditional or civil	2.1 There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;	Global Witness http://www.globalwitness.org/pages/en/forests.html	There is no UN Security Council export ban in the country.	Low risk

<p>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:</p>	<p>2.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber)</p> <p>2.3 There is no evidence of child labor or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned</p> <p>2.4 There are recognized and equitable processes⁵ 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</p> <p>2.5 There is no evidence of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned.</p>	<p>Conflict Timber: Dimensions of the Problem in Asia and Africa Volume I Synthesis Report (available at www.usaid.gov)</p> <p>Global Child labor trends 2000 to 2004. ILO (International Labour Office). (available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/vi-ewProduct.do?productId=2299)</p>	<p>The country is not associated with or designated as source of conflict timber according to latest available research. No evidence of child labor or violation of ILO fundamental principles on a remarkable scale is known to occur.</p>	
<p>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 is met; or b) indicator 3.2 eliminates (or greatly mitigates) the threat posed to the district of origin by non-</p>	<p>3.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values.</p> <p>3.2 A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the ecoregion.</p>	<p>Estonian Ministry of Environment www.envir.ee</p>	<p>All protected areas are mapped and any logging is restricted there by effective laws. State organisations are responsible for protection of HCV forests.</p>	<p>Low risk</p>

compliance with 3.1.				
<p>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:</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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. (Available at http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/a0773e/a0773e00.htm).</p>	<p>No large scale conversion of forest lands is taking place in Estonia. According to FAO data, during 2000 - 2005, average annual change in the forest cover was +0.4 %.</p>	<p>Low risk</p>
<p>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:</p>	<p>a) There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned</p> <p>b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use</p> <p>c) It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned</p>	<p>Forestry Department of FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) working paper "Preliminary review of biotechnology in forestry, including genetic modification", 2004. (available at http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574e/ae574e00.htm)</p>	<p>According to the latest available FAO study there is no commercial usage of any GM trees in the country. Commercial usage of GM trees is only taking place in China according to the FAO data.</p>	<p>Low risk</p>



Noldevārs Cīsis
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