






Centralized National Risk Assessment for Slovakia

FSC-CNRA-SK V1-0 EN

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Risk assessments that have been finalized for Slovakia

Controlled Wood categories		Risk assessment completed?
1	Illegally harvested wood	YES
2	Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	YES
3	Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	YES
4	Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	YES
5	Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	YES

Risk designations in finalized risk assessments for Slovakia

Indicator	Risk designation (including functional scale when relevant)
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood	
1.1	Low risk
1.2	N/A
1.3	Low risk
1.4	Specified risk for Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) harvest under salvage permits Low risk for other species harvested under salvage permits.
1.5	N/A
1.6	Low risk-production forests Specified risk-protection and special purpose forest
1.7	Low risk
1.8	Low risk
1.9	Low risk: Wood sourced outside the NATURA 2000 areas and sites with protection 1 and 2 protection level according to national legislation Specified risk: Wood sourced from protection sites (Sites with level 3-5 of protection according to national legislation, NATURA 2000 areas).
1.10	Low risk
1.11	Low risk
1.12	Low risk
1.13	Low risk
1.14	N/A
1.15	N/A
1.16	Low risk
1.17	Low risk
1.18	Low risk
1.19	Low risk
1.20	N/A
1.21	Specified risk
Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	
2.1	Low risk
2.2	Specified risk for discrimination of Roma in the labour market
2.3	Low risk
Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	
3.0	Low risk
3.1	Specified risk Forests with 3rd – 5th level of protection without a Nature Management Plan. Forests with 1st or 2nd level of protection without a Nature Management Plan that are also, or also contain, NATURA 2000 areas. Low risk Forests with 3rd – 5th level of protection with a Nature Management Plan. Forests with 1st or 2nd level of protection without a Nature Management Plan that are also not, or also do not contain, NATURA 2000 areas. Forests with 1st or 2nd level of protection with a Nature Management Plan.

3.2	Low risk
3.3	Specified risk
3.4	Specified risk Protection forests that are mountain forests Low risk Production forests Forests of special purpose
3.5	Low risk
3.6	Specified risk Forests with 2nd – 4th level of protection in the forest area known as 'Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany' on UNESCO World Heritage List Low risk Forests with 1st level of protection Forests with 2nd – 4th level of protection not in the forest area known as 'Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany' on UNESCO World Heritage List Forests with 5th level of protection
Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	
4.1	Low risk
Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	
5.1	Low risk

Risk assessments

Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood

Overview

Management tenure of forests in Slovakia (data from 2012): state - 55%, private - 7,04%, association - 28,1%, church - 1,36%, agricultural cooperative - 0,35%, municipalities - 8,64%

This ownership split is the result of the communist regime (1945 -1989) when private ownership was nationalized and owners or their residences were not properly listed in the land registry. The state is responsible for the management of land classified as having "unknown owners" until such time as these owners or their heirs can prove their ownership (purchase agreements, certificate of inheritance, court decisions or other documents proving legal right). Land of "unknown owners" is often fragmented among many shareholders meaning that owners are not interested in securing the return of this land.

Forest Management Plans are compulsory for all forests in Slovakia. Forest Management Plans in Slovakia are prepared to cover a 10 year period by independent licensed companies. The plans are approved by the state forestry authority and the state covers all costs connected with Forest Management Plan preparation. There are basic, binding requirements for a forest management plan including:

- Silviculture system (e.g. clearcut is permitted only in exceptional cases)

- The maximum harvesting volume. The prescribed maximum harvested volume of timber in the management unit shall not be exceeded. Where there is more than one forest owner, no single owner shall exceed the harvest prescribed for their ownership unit. (Harvested volume of timber in the compartment over the age of 50 years can exceed the maximum prescribed volume for the compartment in which it is found by no more than 15% but this has to be approved by the Licensed Forest Manager)

- Afforestation on clear-cut areas

Compliance with the Forest Act is generally the responsibility of Forest Authorities (Okresné úrady). Each forest owner or manager shall contract or employ a Licensed Forest Manager (OLH). Licensed Forest Managers (OLH) have many responsibilities connected with supervision of forestry management, harvesting and transport of timber. He shall approve and mark every logging (not required only for pre-commercial thinning in stand with age under 50 years), check and record the work carried out in the forest, keeps Forest Management Records according to the legislation requirements, cooperates with the company responsible for management plan renewal and provides them with documents and support, guides the implementation of the management plan and forest protection measures, supervises the suitability of reproductive material for reforestation, monitors health of the forest and reports to state administration, proposes preventive measures to protect forests, seed sources and applies for recognition of seed sources, proposes environmentally friendly technologies related to forest management, and, if activities which are in conflict with the legislation are found the OHL reports it to the state administration.

IV. Nature Protection Act prescribe five (5) protection levels for the whole territory of Slovakia. The first level has minimum restrictions and the fifth level is strictly protected areas (without management activities). Slovakia has established a network of protected areas and sites containing large scale protected areas such as National Parks (9 areas) and Landscape Protected Areas (14 areas) and small scale protected areas such as Nature Reserves (611 areas), Protected Small Sites (172 areas), Nature Monuments (326 areas). Landscape Protected Areas have a prescribed second protection level plus there are small scale protection areas inside its territory with higher protection level. Only one Landscape Protected Area has finished zoning with A zone (5 protection level) B zone (4th protection level) C zone (3rd protection level) and D zone with (2nd protection level) without small scale protection areas inside. National Parks have prescribed 3rd protection level plus there are small scale protection areas inside its territory with higher protection level. Buffer zones of National Park have 2nd protection level. Only one National Park has finished zoning with A zone (5 protection level) B zone (4th protection level) C zone (3rd protection level) and D zone with (2nd protection level) without small scale protection areas inside and buffer zone. Protected Small Areas have prescribed 2nd or 3rd or 4th or 5th protection level, Nature Reserves and Nature Monuments have prescribed 4th or 5th protection level. Slovakia has designed NATURA 2000 sites with areas in accordance with the Birds Directive (41 areas) and with the Habitats Directive (97 areas). The total protected area on forest land is 1,132,037 hectares, which represents 56.25% of the total forest area in Slovakia. In National Park Landscape Protected Area with finished zoning - A zone represents 0,07%, B zone represents 0,11%, C zone represents 0,68%, D zone represents 0,87% of the total forest area in Slovakia. Landscape Protected Areas without zoning (after deducting small scale areas inside) represents 16.04%, National Park without zoning (after deducting small scale areas inside) represents 10.38%, buffer zones of National Parks without zoning represents 6,7% of the total forest area in Slovakia. Protected Small Areas represents 0,12%, Nature Reserves represents 3,94%, Nature Monuments represents 0,05% and buffer zones of all small scale areas represents 0,11% of the total forest area in Slovakia.

NATURA 2000 sites (bird directive) outside of the national network of protected sites represent 13,83% and NATURA 2000 sites (habitat directive) outside national network of protected sites represent 3,33%.

The list of sources provided in FSC-PRO-60-002a, section 3.3.3 has been reviewed in regards to the national legality risk assessment for Slovakia The following sources have been used; World Bank "Worldwide Governance Indicators" and the Transparency International "Corruption Perceptions Index", and are referred to under "sources of Information" for each applicable sub-category. The remaining sources were found not to be relevant for the legality risk assessment for Slovakia.

Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI) for Slovakia in 2014 was 50 (threshold of 50). Slovakia has a middle score on the World Banks Worldwide Governance Indicators. Out of a scale of -2.5 to +2.5 Slovakia scores 0.45 for Rule of Law and Control of Corruption ranks 0.06 in 2013.

Sources of legal timber in Slovakia

Forest classification type	Permit/license type	Main license requirements (forest management plan, harvest plan or similar?)	Clarification
Forests over 50 years of age (Planned harvest)	Harvesting permit issued by Licensed Forest Manager	Forest Management Plan	Maximum volume of timber for harvest is prescribed in the Management Plan for each compartment, Management Unit and/or Ownership Unit. Harvested volume of timber in the compartment over the age of 50 years can exceed the maximum prescribed

			volume (from forest management plan) for this compartment by 15% if it is approved by Licensed Forest Manager. Harvested volume of timber in the management unit shall not be exceeded. If there is more the one forest owner in a Management Unit, none of these owners shall exceed the harvest prescribed for their ownership unit.
Forests under 50 years of age (Planned harvest)		Forest Management Plan	
Sanitary logging	Harvesting permit issued by Licenced Forest Manager		If the estimated volume of timber from sanitary felling exceeds 20% of the stock in the compartment or there is deforested area of over 0.5 ha the forest manager shall report this to Forestry Administration.
Extra logging	Permit issued by Forestry Authority	Harvesting permit issued by Licenced Forest Manager	If the Forestry Authority approved: a) permanent change of forest land; b) temporary change of forest land (for a maximum of 20 years); c) restriction of use of forest land.
Timber from non forest land	Approval for felling trees		Municipalities or conservation authorities are responsible for permit of felling of trees outside the forests land.

Risk assessment

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
Legal rights to harvest			
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	Applicable laws and regulations Constitution of the Slovak Republic (460/1992 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/1992-460 Civil Code (40/1964 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/1964-40 Cadastre law (162/1995 Z. z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/1995-162 Forest Act (326/2005 Z.z) Chapter 2, section 1 http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2005-326	Annual Reports of Forestry Sector from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (2000-2013) http://www.mpsr.sk/index.php?naviD=123 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka) http://www.mpsr.sk/	Low risk Land tenure is registered in the land registry which confirms the legal rights to the land concerned. Any change in the land registry has to be approved by the Cadastre Authority which checks identification documents (passport, ID card, company registration documents, etc.), sales-purchase agreements, court decisions or other documents proving legal right to own real property. The Forestry Act prescribes boundary markings for each forest management unit and/or ownership unit. Marking of boundaries is verified during FMP renewal but also during forestry authorities

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Land communities Act (97/2013 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2013-97 State Property Administration Act (278/1993 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/1993-278 Commercial Code (513/1991 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/1991-513 Tradesman Act (455/1991 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/1991-455 Private Enterprise Act (105/1990 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/1990-105 neskorších predpisov (Local Taxes Act)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - body responsible for forestry sector, prepares legislative amendments, issued guidelines and is the main authority regarding state-owned property and it is appellate body to decisions of District Offices at the Region Level; District offices - responsible for the Land Register, The Forest Land Register, The Land Communities Register, The Tradesman Register; Ministry of Justice - responsible for the Business Register; Municipal authorities - responsible for the Self-employed Farmer Register.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Management plan, Land register, Register of forest land, The Land Communities Register, The Tradesman Register, The Business Register,</p>	<p>Cadastral portal http://www.katasterportal.sk/kapor/changeLanguageAction.do Ministry of Justice (Ministerstvo spravodlivosti SR) http://www.justice.gov.sk/Stranky/default.aspx Transparency International Corruption Perception Index http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results World Banks Worldwide Governance Indicator http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports Consultations with experts within the area was conducted (stakeholders 5, 7, 8, 9)</p>	<p>inspections. There are some cases when harvesting activities affect forest outside the boundaries by mistake (e.g. when trees marking boundaries were damaged by windstorm) but these cases are quite rare and normally concern smaller areas. Forest authorities always penalize such harvests but also ensure appropriate compensation shall be paid to the affected forest owner. If both parties are unable to agree on the amount of compensation, the affected party may apply to the courts to determine the amount of compensation.</p> <p>Individuals or businesses with any business license in Slovakia have to be tax registered by the financial authority of Slovakia.</p> <p>Tenure and management rights are strictly regulated and enforced by state authorities. Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI) for Slovakia in 2013 was 47 (below the threshold of 50) and according to the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicator Slovakia gets a score for Rule of Law on 0.45 and a score for Control of Corruption of 0.06 out of a scale of -2.5 to +2.5. Tenure rights are highly transparent to the public, as land and businesses are registered and all relevant information from these registries are publicly available on the internet: Register of land ownership https://www.katasterportal.sk/kapor/ Register of Forest Managers http://www.forestportal.sk/SitePages/lesne_hospodarstvo/organizacie_registre/verejne_registre/obhosp.aspx The Land Communities Register http://www.forestportal.sk/SitePages/lesne_hospodarstvo/organizacie_registre/verejne_registre/pozspol.aspx Business Register http://www.orsr.sk/Default.asp?lan=en Tradesman Register http://www.zrsr.sk/default.aspx?LANG=en Statistical Register http://www.statistics.sk/pls/wregis/dotaz</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	The Self-employed Farmer Register, Confirmation of payment of the local taxes		The CPI is at the threshold of 50, but the system is transparent and there is no reporting of high scale corruption occurring, thus the subcategory is considered as low risk. Consultation with experts within the area was conducted (stakeholders 5, 7, 8, 9).
1.2 Concession licenses	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>N/A. Concession licenses are not used in the Slovakia.</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>N/A</p>	N/A	N/A
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forest Act (326/2005 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2005-326 Nature protection Act (543/2002 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2002-543 Ministry of Agriculture Decree about forestry management and protection of forest (453/2006 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2006-453 Working procedures on Forest Management Planning http://www.nlcsk.sk/files/858.pdf</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - main body responsible for forestry sector, prepares legislative amendments, issues guidelines and is the main authority regarding state-owned property. It is the appellate body to review decisions of district offices at the Region</p>	<p>Annual Reports of Forestry Sector from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (2000-2013) http://www.mpsr.sk/index.php?naviD=123 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka) http://www.mpsr.sk/ Pracovné postupy hospodárskej úpravy lesov -PP HÚL 2008 (Working procedures on Forest Management Planning) http://www.nlcsk.sk/nlc_sk/ustavy/uhul/hospodarska_uprava_lesov_%28hul%29/pracovne_postupy_hul.aspx National Forest Centre http://www.nlcsk.sk/nlc_sk/publikac</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Forest Management Plans for 10 year time periods are compulsory in all forests in Slovakia. Forest Management Plans in Slovakia are prepared by independent licensed companies, shall be approved by the state forestry authority (District offices at the Region Level) and the state covers all costs connected with Forest Management Plan preparation. District Offices at the Region level are responsible for ensuring compliance of management practice with management planning documents. At the local level compliance is also checked by District offices.</p> <p>The whole process of preparation of FMPs has strict procedures, is quite transparent and is under the supervision of different state authorities and stakeholders (stakeholders can participate and comment on the forest management plan renewal) so there is no significant risk of carrying out the harvest without approved planning documents. The risk is evaluated as low.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>level; District offices at the Region Level - body which organizes preparation of Management Plan, approval and enforcement District offices - enforcement of forestry law on district level</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Forest Management plan</p>	<p>ie_spravy/vyrocna_sprava.aspx Forest Portal http://www.forestportal.sk/SitePages/lesne_hospodarstvo/hu Transparency International Corruption Perception Index 2012: http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/ Consultations with experts within the area was conducted (stakeholders 5, 7).</p>	<p>Consultations with experts within the area were conducted (stakeholders 5, 7).</p>
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forest Act (326/2005 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2005-326 Ministry of Agriculture Decree about marking of wood, labeling and the origin of timber(232/2006 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2006-232 Nature protection Act (543/2002 Z.z) - Chapter 3 -applicable for non-forest land http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2002-543</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - Main body for forestry sector, prepares legislative amendments, issues guidelines and is the main authority regarding state-owned property. It is the appellate body to review decisions of district offices at the region level. District offices - enforcement of forestry law on district level and region level Municipal authorities - approval for felling trees on non-forest land</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Annual Reports of Forestry Sector 2000-2013) http://www.mpsr.sk/index.php?naviD=123 -National Forest Centre http://www.nlcsk.sk/nlc_sk/publikacie_spravy/vyrocna_sprava.aspx -Articles from NGOs: - http://oruzinsky.blog.sme.sk/c/200658/Tunel-menom-nahodna-tazba-1.html - http://www.wolf.sk/en/dolezite-informacie/postupy-navody/ako-sa-kradne - http://www.webnoviny.sk/slovensko/za-kradez-dreva-hrozia-vysoke-pokuty/439922-clanok.html</p>	<p>Specified risk for Spruce (Picea abies) harvest under salvage permits</p> <p>Low risk for other species harvested under salvage permits.</p> <p>During 2012 there were nearly 18 thousand cubic meters of stolen wood (from forest land), this accounts for less than 0,22% from overall logging (investigated by forestry authorities). Timber thefts or illegal logging without a permit are penalized by heavy fines or even jail. Theft of timber in Slovakia does occur but can be considered a marginal issue.</p> <p>Slovak legislation prescribes that every harvest has to be approved by a licensed forest manager (OLH). Although Maximum Allowable Cut is the binding indicator of a management plan, it can be exceeded as result of salvage fellings.</p> <p>The volume of wood from salvage felling has to be counted in the total amount of harvested wood. If the harvested volume exceeds the Maximum Allowable Cut as result of salvage felling, the forest manager can then provide only thinnings (after approval from forest authority) or salvage felling (after approval from licensed forest manager). A high proportion of timber in Slovakia comes from salvage felling. The proportion of salvage fellings in 2012 was 42,7% and in 2012 52,72%. It is mainly coniferous stands that have been</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	Forest Management Plan, Harvesting permit, Proof of origin (transport documentation), Harvesting records, Approval for felling trees - non-forest land		<p>connected with the high levels of salvage felling in recent years (70%) that were justified as a result of the windstorms and subsequent bark beetle outbreaks in spruce stands. The total amount of harvested wood in Slovakia has exceeded the total Maximum Allowable Cut as result of salvage fellings between years 1994-2011. This is despite the gradual increasing of prescribed felling from 5,16 mil. m3 in 1990 to 8, 87 mil. m3 in 2012 (Sources: Annual Reports about from Ministry of Agriculture). Some specialists and NGOs say that salvage fellings are not sufficiently controlled by forestry authorities and often affects healthy trees (Source: Stakeholder consultation). Licensed forest managers (OLH) have to report salvage fellings if they exceed 20% of overall inventory of a compartment or if it affects a continuous area of more than 0,5 ha, but the legitimacy of salvage felling is often not checked by responsible authorities. This is the case for especially spruce stands, as it is very complicated to prove if healthy trees or trees affected by bark beetles were harvested, which creates room for potential abuse.</p> <p>Considering the above mentioned problems and potential corruption, this sub-category is evaluated as specified risk.</p>
Taxes and fees			
1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	Applicable laws and regulations N/A. There are no royalties and harvesting fees in Slovakia Legal Authority N/A Legally required documents or records N/A	N/A	N/A
1.6 Value added taxes and	Applicable laws and regulations	Finance Authority (Annual Reports 2012-2013) https://www.financnasprava.sk/sk/fi	Low risk-production forests Specified risk-protection and special purpose forest

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
other sales taxes	<p>Value Added Tax Act (222/2004 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2004-222 Tax administration Act (563/2009 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2009-563 (Law on Free Access to Information (211/2000 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2000-211 Civil Code (40/1964 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/1964-40 Commercial Code (513/1991 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/1991-513 The law on local taxes and fees for municipal waste (582/2004 Z. z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2004-582</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of finance - main body responsible for finance sector, prepares legislative amendments and guidelines Finance Authority of Slovakia - enforcement of finance law Municipalities -authority for local taxes</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Tax return (Daňové priznanie) VAT control statement (Kontrolný výkaz DPH) Statement of local taxes and confirmation of payment (Rozhodnutie o miestnej dani a potvrdenie o úhrade)</p>	<p>nancna-sprava/vyročne-spravy</p> <p>Consultations with experts within the area was conducted (stakeholders 2, 5, 7, 8, 9).</p>	<p>1. VAT. In recent years, Slovakia has adopted a number of measures to prevent VAT fraud and, according to statistics, has reduced incidences of fraud. Wood is not included in risk commodities connected with VAT fraud. According to Slovak legislation a small organization with annual turnover below 50,000 EUR does not have to be registered as a VAT payer. Finance Authority of Slovakia has published a list of tax debtors on its website. This list is regularly updated (Finance Authority - Annual Reports 2012-2013). There is no evidence to consider VAT as specified risk.</p> <p>2. Local taxes Problems with designation of protection and special purpose forest and implemented measures have been identified. These forests require specific management and have an exemption for local taxes. Some forest managers (mostly non-state) want to declare such forests to avoid (or decrease) local taxes but without a change of management. Forest Authorities should approve designation of these forest only if there are significant changes in management compared to management in production forests. There are many contradictory decisions of forestry authorities connected with this issue. Sometimes forests with standard management (similar to production forests) were approved as protection and special purpose forests while in some cases forests with very different and very specific management (e.g. strict protected areas) were not approved and remained as production forests (Source: OZ Prales - examples from LHC Lodina and LHC Liptovský Ján). Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI) for Slovakia in 2014 was at the threshold 50. Slovakia has a middle score on the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicator. Out of a scale of -2.5 to +2.5 Slovakia scores 0.45 for Rule of Law and Control of Corruption ranks 0.06.</p> <p>Considering above mentioned problems and potential corruption</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>(CPI 50) this sub-category is partly concluded as specified risk (potential fraud of local taxes in protection and special purpose forests).</p> <p>Consultations with experts within the area was conducted (stakeholders 2, 5, 7, 8, 9).</p>
1.7 Income and profit taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Income tax Act (595/2003 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2003-595 Tax administration Act (563/2009 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2009-563 (Law on Free Access to Information (211/2000 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2000-211 Civil Code (40/1964 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/1964-40 Commercial Code (513/1991 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/1991-513</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Finance - main body responsible for finance sector, prepares legislative amendments and guidelines Finance Authority of Slovakia - enforcement of finance law</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Tax returns (Daňové priznanie), statements (výkazy), accounting records (účtovná evidencia)</p>	<p>Finance Authority (Annual Reports 2012-2013) https://www.financnasprava.sk/sk/fi nancna-sprava/vyrocne-spravy</p> <p>Consultations with experts within the area was conducted (stakeholder 2)</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Individuals or businesses with any business license in Slovakia have to be tax registered by the financial authority. Individuals or businesses operating in the forestry sector have not been given an exception regarding income taxes. Finance Authority of Slovakia has published a list of tax debtors on its website. This list is regularly updated. There might be some cases where wood is being sold officially for a lower price, however most of the forest area in Slovakia is owned and managed by the state, municipalities and associations where there is greater public control. Law on Free Access to Information, which is compulsory for all state and municipalities, requires disclosure of all contracts to ensure transparency (Source: Finance Authority - Annual Reports 2012-2013). Low risk was designated for this area considering the justification above, and fact that Finance Authority in Slovakia has increased its activity (inspections) in recent years in order to discover tax fraud.</p> <p>Consultations with experts within the area was conducted (stakeholder 2) and low risk has been found for this subcategory.</p>
Timber harvesting activities			

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forest Act (326/2005 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2005-326 Ministry of Agriculture Decree about marking of wood, labeling and the origin of timber(232/2006 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2006-232 Ministry of Agriculture Decree about forestry records (297/2011 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2011-297 Nature protection Act (543/2002 Z.z) - Chapter 3 -aplicable for non-forest land http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2002-543</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - Main body for forestry sector, prepares legislative amendments, issued guidelines. It is the appellate body to review decisions of district offices at the region level. District offices - enforcement of forestry law at the district level and region level</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Management plan, Harvesting permit, Forestry Management Records, Doklad o pôvode</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Annual Reports of Forestry Sector 2000-2013) http://www.mpsr.sk/index.php?naviD=123 - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka) http://www.mpsr.sk/ - National Forest Centre http://www.nlcsk.sk/</p> <p>Consultations with experts within the area was conducted (stakeholder 5 and 7)</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Silvicultural system, type of harvest, volume of wood harvesting by species and other planned management measures are prescribed in management plan for each compartment. Some limitations (e.g. maximum area for clear cut) regarding harvesting are prescribed in legislation. Harvest and extraction of wood have to be carried out in such way that minimizes negative impacts on soil, waterways, forest vegetation, left trees and the quality of timber. All forestry activities are under the supervision of a Licensed Forestry Manager (OLH) who also approve harvesting. This is compulsory for all owners and forestry managers in Slovakia. Procedures regarding designation of harvesting, harvest permission and management records are strictly prescribed in legislation. The Licensed Forest Manager (OLH) records all performed management activities in Forestry Management Records (LHE) and submits an annual summary from these records to the Forestry Authority The Forestry Authority performs regular on-site inspections of performed management activities on randomly chosen Forest Management Units. During these checks record keeping and overall compliance with legal requirements are reviewed. In case of major gaps the Forest Authority can penalize the owner and the Licensed Forest Manager can have his/her license terminated. Considering above mentioned justification this is evaluated as low risk.</p> <p>Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI) for Slovakia in 2014 was at the threshold 50. Slovakia has a middle score on the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicator. Out of a scale of -2.5 to +2.5 Slovakia scores 0.45 for Rule of Law and Control of Corruption ranks 0.06.</p> <p>Consultations with experts within the area was conducted (stakeholder 5 and 7) confirming that there is low risk for this subcategory.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
<p>1.9 Protected sites and species</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Nature protection Act (543/2002 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2002-543 Ministry of Environment Decree about nature protection (24/2003 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2003-24 Water Act (364/2004 Z. z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2004-364 EIA Act (24/2006 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2006-24</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Environment - Main body for environmental issues, prepares legislative amendments, issued guidelines. It is also the appellate body to review decisions of district offices at the region level. District offices - enforcement of environmental law on district level and region level</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Forest Management plan, Management Plan of Protected Area ("Program starostlivosti o chránené územie")</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment (Annual Reports 2009-2013) http://www.minzp.sk/files/vyrocnasprava-mzp-sr-za-rok-2013-final.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnaspravy-a-verejne-odpocety/vyrocnaspravy/2012/vyrocnasprava-mzp-sr-za-rok-2012.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnaspravy-a-verejne-odpocety/vyrocnaspravy/2011/vyrocnasprava-mzp-sr-za-rok-2011a.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnaspravy-a-verejne-odpocety/vyrocnaspravy/2010/new_all.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnaspravy-a-verejne-odpocety/vyrocnaspravy/2009/1-sprava.pdf</p> <p>Environmental Inspectorate (Annual Reports 2009-2013) http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnaspravy-a-verejne-odpocety/vyrocnaspravy/2013/vyrocnasprava_2013-sizp.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnaspravy-a-verejne-odpocety/vyrocnaspravy/2012/vs-sizp_2012.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/vs_2011-</p>	<p>Low risk: Wood sourced outside the NATURA 2000 areas and sites with protection 1 and 2 protection level according to national legislation</p> <p>Specified risk: Wood sourced from protection sites (Sites with level 3-5 of protection according to national legislation, NATURA 2000 areas).</p> <p>The main legal act related to protected sites and species in Slovakia is the Nature Protection Act which prescribes common protection measures, protection for endangered, rare and threatened species, prescribes procedures for protected areas (e.g. establishment, restriction) and designates the scope and competences Nature Protection Authorities. Nature Protection Act prescribe five (5) protection levels for the whole territory of Slovakia. The first level has minimum restrictions and the fifth level is strictly protected areas (without management activities). Please see overview section for more information.</p> <p>1. Protected areas: Slovakia has a network of protected areas and sites containing large scale protected areas such as National Parks (9 areas) and Landscape Protected Areas (14 areas) and small scale areas such as National Nature Reserves (219 areas), Nature Reserves (392 areas), Protected areas (172 areas), National Nature Monuments (60 areas) and Nature Monuments (266 areas). There is also protected sites - NATURA 2000 with areas designed in accordance with the Birds Directive (41 areas) and accordance with the Habitats Directive (97 areas). Most of the protected areas (even most of Natural Parks) in Slovakia still have not prepared or approved a Management Plan of Protected Areas (source: enviroportal), all human activities in protected areas are regulated only by Nature Protection Act (consist mostly of restrictions but not specific protection measures).</p> <p>2. Species protection. Information about endangered, rare and threatened species is not integrated in the forest management plan. Forest managers often do not have information about these species and protection measures which should be implemented as required by law. Sites and species protection then depends on the individual</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>sizp.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnespravy-a-verejne-odpocny/vyrocnespravy/2010/vs_2010-sizp.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnespravy-a-verejne-odpocny/vyrocnespravy/2009/sazp-09.pdf</p> <p>State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (Annual Reports 2019-2013) http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnespravy-a-verejne-odpocny/vyrocnespravy/2013/vyrocnasprava-sop-sr-2014-final.pdf http://www.sopsr.sk/cinnost/vyrspr12/vyrspr2012.pdf http://www.sopsr.sk/cinnost/vyrspr11/vyrspr11.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnespravy-a-verejne-odpocny/vyrocnespravy/2010/vyrspr10.zip http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnespravy-a-verejne-odpocny/vyrocnespravy/2009/sop-09.pdf</p> <p>http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=11</p> <p>Enviroportal: http://www1.enviroportal.sk/indikatory/detail.php?kategoria=2&id_indi</p>	<p>approach of foresters and the assumption that forest manager will actively cooperate with Nature Conservancy and other specialists. This cooperation sometimes works very well but there are many cases where disputes between forest managers and Nature Conservancy or NGOs are an obstacle of proper protection of sites or endangered, rare and threatened species. In some cases there are even opposing decisions between state authorities (Forestry and Environmental authorities) regarding intervention in protected areas habitats, or species protection.</p> <p>This subcategory is considered as specified risk for areas with protection level 3-5 according to national legislation and NATURA 2000 sites (protected according European directives), as it is these localities that are connected with the above described problems and cover the most valuable part of Slovakia from a nature protection point of view (sites and species).</p> <p>Category 1 and 2 protection levels (except areas where NATURA 2000 sites are overlapping these areas) cover areas with lower natural values, have lower environmental legislative restrictions and the issues described above are not relevant for these localities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>kator=474</p> <p>Consultations with experts within the area was conducted (stakeholders 5, 7, 8, 9).</p>	
<p>1.10 Environmental requirements</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forest Act (326/2005 Z.z) Chapter 3, section 3 http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2005-326 Nature protection Act (543/2002 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2002-54 Water Act (364/2004 Z. z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2004-364 Flood Protection Act (666/2004 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2004-666 Ministry of Environment Decree about protection zones of water sources and the water protection measures (29/2005 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2005-29</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Environment - Main body for environmental issues, prepares legislative amendments, issued guidelines. It is the appellate body to review decisions of district offices at the region level District offices - enforcement of environmental law at the district level and region level Environmental Inspectorate - enforcement of environmental law</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Management plan</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Annual Reports of Forestry Sector 2000-2013) http://www.mpsr.sk/index.php?navID=123 Ministry of Environment (Annual Reports 2009-2013) http://www.minzp.sk/files/vyrocna-sprava-mzp-sr-za-rok-2013-final.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocne-spravy-a-verejne-odpocny/vyrocne-spravy/2012/vyrocna-sprava-mzp-sr-za-rok-2012.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocne-spravy-a-verejne-odpocny/vyrocne-spravy/2011/vyrocna-sprava-mzp-sr-za-rok-2011a.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocne-spravy-a-verejne-odpocny/vyrocne-spravy/2010/new_all.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocne-spravy-a-verejne-odpocny/vyrocne-spravy/2009/1-sprava.pdf</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Forestry legislation prescribes a differentiated management approach to the three forest categories: protection forests, special purpose forests, and production forests where protection forest is represented by subcategories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) extreme habitats (e.g. steep rocky slope, peatlands, wetlands and flood plain areas watercourses), b) mountain forests (e.g. below upper tree line, which protect lower lying land and forests, exposed forests under strong climatic influences and forests reducing the danger of avalanches), c) dwarf pine forest under the upper tree line d) other forests with prevailing soil protection function <p>special purpose forests have these subcategories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) forest in buffer zones 1st and 2nd level of the water resources b) forest in buffer zones natural mineral water resources and spa areas c) suburban and other forests with significant medical, cultural or recreational function, d) game preservation e) strict protected reserves f) forest with NATURA 2000 habitats or species g) native forest protected as gene base h) forest designed for research and forestry education i) military forests <p>Each of these categories and subcategories are prescribed different management measures and restrictions (e.g. lower level of harvesting , silviculture, machinery or seasonal restriction) according to their functions. The main principles of the environmental impact connected with harvesting operations are prescribed by the forest</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Environmental Inspectorate (Annual Reports 2009-2013) http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnespravy-a-verejne-odpocny/vyrocnespravy/2013/vyrocnasprava_2013-sizp.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnespravy-a-verejne-odpocny/vyrocnespravy/2012/vs-sizp_2012.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/vs_2011-sizp.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnespravy-a-verejne-odpocny/vyrocnespravy/2010/vs_2010-sizp.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnespravy/2009/sazp-09.pdf</p> <p>State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (Annual Reports 2009-2013) http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnespravy-a-verejne-odpocny/vyrocnespravy/2013/vyrocnasprava-sop-sr-2014-final.pdf http://www.sopsr.sk/cinnost/vyrspr12/vyrspr2012.pdf http://www.sopsr.sk/cinnost/vyrspr11/vyrspr11.pdf http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnespravy/2013/vyrocnasprava-sop-sr-2014-final.pdf</p>	<p>act (prevention of soil or trees damage, water courses protection), but some requirements are prescribed also in other laws connected with conservation and protection of species, protection of water sources, etc.. Therefore inspection for this field is not performed only by forestry authorities focused on forestry legislation requirements but also by other state authorities (e.g. environmental authorities are responsible for protection of habitats, species or water resources).</p> <p>Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI) for Slovakia in 2015 was 50 (threshold of 50). Slovakia has a middle score on the World Banks Worldwide Governance Indicators. Out of a scale of -2.5 to +2.5 Slovakia scores 0.45 for Rule of Law and Control of Corruption ranks 0.06 in 2013. There are no major issues identified with the legality of environmental requirements, which are considered well enforced- This is backed up by consultations with experts (stakeholders 5, 7, 8, 9), who confirmed that environmental requirements are enforced sufficiently by responsible state authorities. Considering above mentioned justification this subcategory is evaluated as low risk.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>spravy-a-verejne-odpocety/vyrocnne-spravy/2010/vyrspr10.zip http://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/materialy-a-dokumenty/vyrocnne-spravy-a-verejne-odpocety/vyrocnne-spravy/2009/sop-09.pdf</p> <p>Consultations with experts within the area was conducted (stakeholders 5, 7, 8, 9)</p>	
1.11 Health and safety	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Health and Safety Act (124/2006 Z. z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2006-124 Ministry of labour Decree which laying down details on health and safety and health requirements in the forest (46/2010 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2010-46 Labour inspection Act (125/2006 Z. z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2006-125</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family - main body for Health and Safety issues, prepares legislative amendments, issues guidelines. National Labor Inspectorate - enforcement Health and Safety legislation</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Technological protocols (Technologický protokol) Chain saw license (preukaz na obsluhu motorovej píly pri ťažbe dreva alebo platný</p>	<p>National Labor Inspectorate (Annual Reports 2011-2013) http://www.safework.gov.sk/?t=46&s=133 - Ministry of Labour, Social A+I21+I21+I21+I21ffairs and Family (Ministerstvo práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny) http://www.employment.gov.sk/files/slovensky/praca-zamestnanost/bezpecnost-ochrana-zdravia-pri-praci/pomocka-pre-stanovenie-prevcie-na-zaistenie-bozp-pri-lesnej-praci-v-technologickom-protokole.pdf - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Annual Reports of Forestry Sector 2000-2013) http://www.mpsr.sk/index.php?naviD=123</p> <p>Consultations with experts within the area was conducted(stakeholder 7).</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The monitoring of compliance with Health and Safety legislation is performed by different government authorities such as the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, the National Labour Inspectorate and Labor Inspectorates. The National Labour Inspectorate also provides guidance regarding Health and Safety issues, collects information about accidents and conducts an annual report of Health and Safety. Based on this report, the sectors with the highest amount of work injuries in recent years are industry, construction, transport, wholesale and retail, but the forestry and agricultural sectors are quite risky in term of serious accidents and death. During 2013 there were recorded 20 deaths and serious accidents in the forestry and agricultural sectors combined. Despite these figures the rate of injuries per 100,000 workers between 1998-2013 has decreased by 83 % and death cases by 79%. The state authorities have focused on reducing accidents and ensuring prevention. They have increased the number of Health and Safety Inspections by 15.92% in 2013 (Source: National Labor Inspectorate - annual Reports 2011-2013). There is also an approved new strategy for Health and Safety for 2013-2015 with the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving awareness about Health and Safety issues, promotion and implementation prevention measures - improving personal and material conditions for quality and efficient functioning of the labor inspection and other supervisory Health and

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	preukaz na obsluhu motorovej píly pri inej činnosti)		<p>Safety authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - quality improvement of professional bodies authorized to perform Health and safety services - quality improvement a systematic approach to Health and safety issues, especially in small and medium-sized employers. <p>Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI) for Slovakia in 2014 was at the threshold 50. Slovakia has a middle score on the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicator. Out of a scale of -2.5 to +2.5 Slovakia scores 0.45 for Rule of Law and Control of Corruption ranks 0.06.</p> <p>Taking into account the improvement during the last 15 years and preventive measures implemented by the responsible authorities, this subcategory is considered as low risk. Consultations with experts within the area were conducted confirming the risk to be low (stakeholder 7).</p>
1.12 Legal employment	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Labour code (311/2001 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2001-311 Labour inspection Act (125/2006 Z. z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2006-125 Health Insurance Act (580/2004 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2004-580 Social Insurance Act (461/2003 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2003-461 Minimum Wage Act (663/2007 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2007-663 Law on illegal work and illegal employment (82/2005 Z. z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2005-82 Services in Employment Act (5/2004 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2004-5 Anti-Discrimination Act (365/2004 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2004-365</p>	<p>- National Labor Inspectorate (Annual Reports 2011-2013) http://www.safework.gov.sk/?t=46&s=133</p> <p>- Ministry of labour, social affairs and Family (Ministerstvo práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny) http://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/ministerstvo/vyročne-spravy-uctovne-uzavierky-ministerstva/</p> <p>- Higher collective agreement for forestry sector http://www.employment.gov.sk/files/slovensky/praca-zamestnanost/zamestnanec-zamestnavatel/kolektivne-pracovnopravne-vztahy/kolektivne-zmluvy/zoznam-kolektivnych-</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Employment issues are defined in a number of different laws and regulations. Health and social insurances are obligatory for all employees. Negotiations between employers and employees are regulated by the legislation. Minimum requirements of a higher collective agreement (agreed for each sector) is mandatory for all employers with more than 20 employees. Most of the forestry work in Slovakia is provided by subcontractors. Suppliers in forestry are typically smaller companies or self-employers. Monitoring of compliance with labour regulation (e.g. entry, modification and termination of employment, labor and working conditions, including working conditions of women, youth and persons with disabilities, collective bargaining, etc.) is performed by different government authorities such as the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, the National Labour Inspectorate and Labor Inspectorates. These authorities also perform supervision of compliance with laws governing the prohibition of illegal work and illegal employment and obligations resulting from collective</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Travel Expences Act (283/2002 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2002-283 Collective negotiation Act (2/1991 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/1991-2</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family - main body for legal employment issues, prepares legislative amendments, issued guidelines. National Labor Inspectorate - enforcement legal employment legislation Labour Inspectorates - enforcement legal employment legislation at district and region level</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Agreement between the company and labour union Worker contracts (minimum wages and hours) Application of the employee to the Social Insurance</p>	<p>zmluv-vyssieho-stupna/kz-vs-zdr.zam.lh-dlv-2014-uloz.11.3.pdf News articles: http://www.podnikajte.sk/pravo-a-legislativa/c/1331/category/zakonn-e-povinnosti-podnikatela/article/nelegalne-zamestnavanie-praca-2013.xhtml http://www.podnikajte.sk/pravo-a-legislativa/c/1192/category/zakonn-e-povinnosti-podnikatela/article/nelegalne-zamestnavanie-2014.xhtml http://podnikanie.etrend.sk/podnika-nie-firemne-financie/pozor-na-oneskorenu-prihlasku-zamestnanca-do-socialky-je-to-nelegalne-zamestnavanie.html</p>	<p>agreements. Slovakia has adopted a more strict legislation regarding illegal employment and increased penalties during 2013. Illegal employment is defined as the employment of an individual by an employer where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - between employers and workers there is not an established employment relationship under the Labour Code, - between employers and workers there is an established relationship under the Labour Code but employer does not notify social security office. - foreign worker from non EU country without temporary residence permit for the purpose of employment and work - relationship is not governed by the Commercial Code and the Civil Code, - employment of foreign worker from non EU contry illegally residing in Slovakia <p>During October 2013 the Labour Inspectorates established new Specialized Units for Control of Illegal Employment. This resulted in an overall increase in labor inspections and the number of detected infringements compared in previous years. These Specialized Units performed their inspections especially in times outside normal working hours (e. g. evening, night, weekends and bank holidays). State authorities revealed 1,323 illegal workers in 2013. Most risky sectors with illegal work are the construction, wholesale trade, retail trade and accommodation and food services. Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector have lower share of illegal work (38 illegal workers were revealed in this sector in 2013). (Source: Informative report on investigate and suppression of illegal work and illegal employment in 2013). Due to more strict legislation regarding illegal work adopted in 2013, increased penalties for companies which use illegal workers, increased numbers of inspections and that forestry is not a sector with a frequent occurrence of illegal work, this subcategory is evaluated as low risk.</p>
Third parties' rights			

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.13 Customary rights	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Forest Act (326/2005 Z.z) Chapter 5 http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2005-326</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - main body for forestry sector, prepares legislative amendments and guidelines District offices - enforcement of forestry law on district level and region level</p> <p>Legally required documents or records -</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Annual Reports of Forestry Sector 2000-2013) http://www.mpsr.sk/index.php?naviD=123</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The Forest Act allows all people free access to the forest, as well as free movement through the forest. Everybody is allowed to pick forest fruits and/or mushrooms for their own consumption. Restrictions of these requirements are implemented in military forest and protected areas. The Forestry Authority may order a restriction for a necessary period to protect the rights and legitimate interests of the owner or forestry manager or if there is protection of forest need or other public interest. This area is considered low risk (e.g. from state or non-state sources).</p>
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	<p>Applicable laws and regulations N/A. Terms are not used in the Slovakia</p> <p>Legal Authority N/A</p> <p>Legally required documents or records N/A</p>	N/A	N/A
1.15 Indigenous peoples rights	<p>Applicable laws and regulations N/A. There are no indigenous people living in the Slovakia according to the UN definitions</p> <p>Legal Authority N/A</p> <p>Legally required documents or records N/A</p>	N/A	N/A

Trade and transport

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forest Act (326/2005 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2005-326 Nariadenie vlady 86/2005 Z.z. o klasifikacii dreva (Government Regulation on Timber Regulation) Ministry of Agriculture Decree about marking of wood, labeling and the origin of timber(232/2006 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2006-232 Ministry of Agriculture Decree about forestry records (297/2011 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2011-297 Forest Reproductive Material Act (138/2010 Z.z) -appendix 1 http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2010-138</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - main body for forestry sector, prepares legislative amendments and guidelines District offices - enforcement of forestry law at district level and region level</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Invoices, transport documents, proof of origin</p>	<p>- National Forest Centre (forest portal) http://www.nlcsk.sk/ - Forest portal http://www.forestportal.sk/SitePages/lesne_hospodarstvo/hul/skratky_systematiky/ciselnik.aspx</p> <p>Consultations with experts within the area was conducted (stakeholders 5 and 7).</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Slovak forestry legislation regulates the volume measurement of wood and this is applicable for all entities. Classifications regarding quality is defined in range of different standards but these are non-binding. State Forests have special procedures regarding quality classification, definition and pricelist. Trade in wood is based on long and/or short term contracts and some wood is sold through auctions. Slovakia has legislation for regulating volume measurement of wood and there is no evidence (e.g. from state or non-state sources) to consider this area as specified.</p> <p>Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI) for Slovakia in 2014 was at the threshold 50. Slovakia has a middle score on the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicator. Out of a scale of -2.5 to +2.5 Slovakia scores 0.45 for Rule of Law and Control of Corruption ranks 0.06.</p> <p>Consultations with experts within the area was conducted and confirming that the risk is low for this sub-category (stakeholders 5 and 7).</p>
1.17 Trade and transport	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forest Act (326/2005 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2005-326 Ministry of Agriculture Decree about marking of wood, labeling and the origin of</p>	<p>- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Annual Reports of Forestry Sector 2000-2013) http://www.mpsr.sk/index.php?naviD=123 - National Forest Centre</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Each truck transporting domestic wood must have the delivery note that describes the quantity and quality of the material transported, place of loading and unloading, date and time and other data. Trucks with wood can be checked by many state authorities such as Forest Guards, Forest Authorities and the checks on the roads</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>timber(232/2006 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2006-232</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - main body for forestry sector, prepares legislative amendments and guidelines District offices - enforcement of forestry law at a district level and region level Police of Slovakia - enforcement of law (inspection outside of the forest, e.g. roads)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Transport documents, proof of origin</p>	<p>http://www.nlcsk.sk/nlc_sk/publikacie_spravy/vyrocnasprava.aspx - Forest portal http://www.forestportal.sk/SitePages/lesne_hospodarstvo/hul/tazbova_cinnost/tazbova_cinnost.aspx</p> <p>Consultations with experts within the area was conducted (stakeholder 7).</p>	<p>outside of forest are conducted by Police and Customs. Transport area is not monitored separately in official forestry reports or statistics. There is only data about stolen wood (see Indicator 1.4) where transported wood was without a delivery note (proof of origin). However this figure is relatively small to the total amount of harvested wood and there are not other statistics (e.g. from an NGO) which evaluate trade and transport regarding legality of wood. Based on description above there is no evidence to consider this area as specified.</p> <p>Consultations with experts within the area were conducted conforming the risk of this category to be low (stakeholder 7).</p>
<p>1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Income tax Act (595/2003 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2003-595 Tax administration Act (563/2009 Z.z.) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2009-563</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of finance - main body responsible for finance and custom sector, prepares legislative amendments and guidelines. Finančná správa SR - enforcement of finance and custom laws</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Tax returns (Daňové priznanie), statements (výkazy), accounting records (účtovná evidencia)</p>	<p>Finance Authority (Annual Reports 2012-2013) https://www.financnasprava.sk/sk/financna-sprava/vyrocnaspravy News articles: http://podnikanie.etrend.sk/podnikanie-firemne-financie/platby-do-offshore-statov-uz-s-rizikovou-prirazkou.html</p> <p>Consultations with experts within the area was conducted (stakeholder 2).</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Offshore trade in Slovakia is regulated by the Law on Income Tax. According to legislation different taxation rules apply to companies registered in risk countries (e.g. countries outside the European Union, European Economic Area and countries which Slovakia does not have an agreement regarding the avoidance of double taxation or international agreement on exchange of information relating to taxes). Financial Authority is responsible for enforcement of this law. Slovakia has legislation to regulate offshore trade and authorities which perform tax inspections (see also findings under 2.2 and 2.3) and there is no evidence (e.g. from NGOs) to consider this area as specified.</p> <p>Consultations with experts within the area were conducted confirming the risk to be low (stakeholder 2).</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.19 Custom regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Customs Act (199/2004 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2004-199</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of finance - main body responsible for finance and custom sector, prepares legislative amendments and guidelines. Finančná správa SR - enforcement of finance and custom laws</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Invoices, transport documents, waybills (e.g. CMR consignment), proofs of origin and status of goods</p>	<p>Finance Authority (Annual Reports 2012-2013) https://www.financnasprava.sk/sk/financna-sprava/vyroczne-spravy</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Slovakia is an EU member and uses the Common EU Customs Tariff and related EU regulations. The wood industry is not mentioned among risky business sectors, related to avoidance of paying custom taxes or inaccurate or false product classification. The Finance Authority with the Customs Unit is responsible for enforced customs regulation and performs inspection at different levels, including sample checks of product classification, proof of origin and status of goods. State authorities check Customs requirements including timber and there is no evidence (e.g. from NGOs) to consider this area as specified.</p>
1.20 CITES	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Law on trade with endangered species of wild fauna and flora (15/2004 Z.z) Ministry of Environment Decree implementing certain provisions of the Law on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora as amended (110/2005 Z.z)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>Cites checklist: http://checklist.cites.org/#/en/search/country_ids%5B%5D=139&output_layout=alphabetical&level_of_listing=0&show_synonyms=1&show_author=0&show_english=1&show_spanish=1&show_french=1&scientific_name=plantae&page=1&per_page=20</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>Export</p> <p>No woody species produced in Slovakia is mentioned in the CITES lists and the risk is therefore considered low.</p>
Diligence/due care procedures			

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/ due care procedures	<p>Applicable laws and regulation</p> <p>Forest Act (326/2005 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2005-326) EU Timber Regulation (995/2010) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=C ELEX:32010R0995:SK:NOT</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - main body for forestry sector, prepares legislative amendments and guidelines District offices - enforcement of forestry law at the district level and region level</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Transport documents, proof of origin</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Annual Report 2013) http://www.mpsr.sk/index.php?navID=123</p> <p>http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2006-329</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Annual Report 2013)</p> <p>http://barometer.wwf.org.uk/what_we_do/government_barometer/scores_by_country/country_scores.cfm?country=Slovakia</p>	<p>Specified risk</p> <p>There is illegal logging legislation that covers domestic production but no new legislation for imports, at the time of the survey. For enforcement of some of the requirements of the EUTR, current national legislation is applicable (especially concerning forest owners and users). Within this legislation there is no due diligence provision. There are sanctions regarding illegal logging, but they do not apply to imports and are not specific to placing timber on the EU market or due diligence. There are no provisions for confiscating wood, and the competent authority (CA) is not empowered to act.</p> <p>There is currently one person within the CA working on EUTR. There is no defined budget for EUTR activities, no training events have been held and no operator assessments and checks have taken place.</p>

Recommended control measures

Indicator	Recommended control measures
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p>Control measures are only applicable when sourcing Norway Spruce.</p> <p>Proposed risk mitigation steps when sourcing spruce:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do you have access to place of harvest, harvesting permit and harvesting records? Yes: go to 2 No: do not buy 2. Does the harvesting permit and harvesting records state that logging is conducted as salvage felling? Yes: go to 3 No: low risk

Indicator	Recommended control measures
	<p>3. Can it be verified that the wood was in fact able to be logged under a salvage permit?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - verification of timber showing signs of bark beetle at receipt or; - on-site verification confirming disturbance (e.g. sign of bark beetle attach, wind fallen or dead trees etc.) and eligibility of salvage felling (whether dead or affected trees has been harvested) and whether harvesting permits, harvesting records (area species volumes) and maps are in compliance with reality. <p>Yes: Material can be sourced No: Do not buy</p> <p>Note: Risk mitigation will only be possible when sourcing directly from the forest.</p>
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p>Control Measures are only applicable in case wood is sourced from non-state managed protection or special purpose forest.</p> <p>Proposed Risk Mitigation steps:</p> <p>1. Can the timber be traced back to MU of harvest? Yes: go to 2 No: do not buy</p> <p>2. Does timber come from forest managed by state organization? Yes: Low risk No; go to 3</p> <p>3: Does the MU have any area classified as protection or special purpose forest - summary information for MU of forest categories (production, protection or special purpose forests) are made public at http://gis.nlcsk.org/lgis/. Yes: go to 4 No: Material can be considered as low risk for this category</p> <p>4: Can the harvesting site be documented? - transport documentation (proof of origin), harvesting permit and harvesting records Yes: go to 5 No: Do not buy</p> <p>5. Does timber come from protection/special purpose forest? - Information on protected and special purpose forest areas are made public at http://gis.nlcsk.org/lgis/. Yes: go to 6 No: Material can be considered as low risk for this category</p> <p>5. Does an on-site visit and review of forest management plans verify compliance with intended function of protection and special purpose</p>

Indicator	Recommended control measures
	forests; Yes: low risk No: Do not buy
1.9 Protected sites and species	<p>Proposed Risk Mitigation steps:</p> <p>1. Can the timber be traced back to MU of harvest? Yes: go to 2 No: do not buy</p> <p>2: Does the MU have any area with protection level 3 to 5, or NATURA 2000 sites (http://gis.nlcsk.org/lgis/,) - information about protection level is available at http://gis.nlcsk.org/lgis/. - information about Natura 2000 sites are available at http://globus.sazp.sk/uev/ (habitat directive) and http://geo.enviroportal.sk/vu/ (birds directive) Yes: go to 3 No: Material can be considered as low risk for this category</p> <p>3: Can the harvesting site be documented? Yes: go to 4 No: Do not buy</p> <p>4: Is the harvesting site located in protection forest class 3 to 5 or NATURA 2000 sites? Yes: go to 5 No: Low risk for this category</p> <p>5. Does Forest Manager have information about all legally protected areas and species (including habitats)? - Endangered, rare and threatened species shall be identified in the forest management plan or other management documentation or maps Yes; go to 6 No; Do not buy</p> <p>9. Does a on-site visit and management records review confirmed compliance with environmental legislation (sites and species protection); Yes: low risk No: Do not buy</p>
1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures	<p>1. Can the material be tracked back to the entity placing it on the market - the Operator? - If the timber is sold as standing stock to a logging company, the logging company will be the operator. - If the timber is sold as assortment by the forest owner/manager, then the forest owner/manager will be the operator.</p>

Indicator	Recommended control measures
	<p>If no - do not buy.</p> <p>If yes - go to 2</p> <p>2. Can the operator document that a Due Diligence System is in place in accordance with the EU Timber Regulation No 995/2010 (EUTR). Operators placing for the first time on the internal market for distribution or use in the course of a commercial activity any products listed in the annex to Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 (EUTR) should present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - documents required according to article 4.2 and 6 of the Regulation (EU) No 995/2010, - documents required according to article 3, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 607/2012, - register of information concerning the operator's supply as provided for in Article 6.1 a) of Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 and documentation of application of risk mitigation procedures. <p>If no - don't buy If yes - risk mitigated for this point.</p>

Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or linked to military control.	See “Detailed analysis”, below.	Country	Low risk All low risk thresholds (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) are met and there is no other evidence of specified risk. None of the specified risk thresholds are met.
2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.	See “Detailed analysis”, below.	Country	Specified risk for discrimination of Roma in labour market The specified risk threshold 15 applies.
2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.	See “Detailed analysis”, below.	Country	Low risk The low risk thresholds 16 and 21 apply.

Recommended control measures

Indicator	Recommended control measures
2.2	Guidance: CM should be based on clear evidence that the Organization has policies in place that prevent discrimination against Roma in the labour market.

Detailed analysis

Sources of information	Evidence	Scale of risk assessment	Risk indication ¹
Context (the following are indicators that help to contextualize the information from other sources) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Searching for data on: level of corruption, governance, lawlessness, fragility of the State, freedom of journalism, freedom of speech, peace, human rights, armed or violent conflicts by or in the country, etc. 			
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGIs report aggregate and individual governance indicators for 215 countries (most recently for 1996–2012), for six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability; Political Stability and Absence of Violence; Government Effectiveness; Regulatory Quality; Rule of Law; Control of Corruption http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports (click on table view tab and select Country) In 2013 (latest available year) Slovak Republic scores between 59.81 (for Control of Corruption) and 88.63 (for Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism) on the percentile rank among all countries for all six dimensions (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).	country	
World Bank Harmonized List of Fragile Situations: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/Fragile_Situations_List_FY11_%28Oct_19_2010%29.pdf	Slovak Republic does not feature on this list	country	
Committee to Protect Journalists: Impunity Index CPJ's Impunity Index calculates the number of unsolved journalist murders as a percentage of each country's population. For this index, CPJ examined journalist murders that occurred between January 1, 2004, and December 31, 2013, and that remain unsolved. Only those nations with five or more unsolved cases are included on this index. http://cpj.org/reports/2014/04/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder.php	Slovak Republic does not feature on this list	country	
Carleton University: Country Indicators for Foreign Policy: the Failed and Fragile States project of Carleton University examines state fragility using a combination of structural data and current event monitoring http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/ffs.htm	http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/app/serve.php/1419.pdf Slovak Republic scores medium-low on State fragility map 2011.	country	
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org	http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/wr2014_web_0.pdf Slovak Republic does not feature in World Report 2014 of Human rights Watch http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/02/14/divided-we-fall-intolerance-europe-puts-rights-risk <i>Divided We Fall: Intolerance in Europe Puts Rights at Risk - Feb 14, 2013</i>	country	

¹ A risk indication is provided for each source analyzed, except in the first part that addresses the general country context as that is not a risk indicator. A cumulative risk assessment for each risk indicator is provided in the row with the conclusion on each risk indicator, based on all the sources analyzed and evidence found.

	<p>“Roma migrants from Eastern Europe face forced eviction and expulsion in France and Italy. Further east, in Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia, the situation is even more alarming, with little progress toward ending forced evictions and housing and school segregation (also a problem in Greece) despite hundreds of millions of euros in EU funding and binding rulings by the European Court of Human Rights.”</p> <p>http://www.hrw.org/world-report-2012/europe-s-own-human-rights-crisis <i>Europe's Own Human Rights Crisis</i></p> <p>“Populist extremist parties in the eastern part of the EU are more focused on Roma than Muslims. Examples include Jobbik, the third largest party in Hungary's parliament, which has links to a paramilitary group implicated in attacks on Roma, and the Slovak National Party, part of the ruling coalition, whose leader recently called for the creation of a separate Roma state.”</p>		
<p>US AID: www.usaid.gov Search on website for [country] + 'human rights' 'conflicts' 'conflict timber' For Africa and Asia also use: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnact462.pdf</p>	<p>www.usaid.gov</p> <p>No information found on specified risks after searching Slovak Republic + 'human rights' 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'</p>	country	
<p>Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org Search on website for [country] + 'human rights' 'conflicts' 'conflict timber'</p>	<p>www.globalwitness.org</p> <p>No information found on specified risks after searching Slovak Republic + 'human rights' 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'</p>	country	
<p>http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_illegal_logging/</p>	<p>Slovak Republic not mentioned in article</p>	country	
<p>Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/</p>	<p>Slovak Republic scores 47 points on the Corruption Perceptions Index 2013 on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). Slovak Republic ranks 61 out of 177 with rank nr. 1 being the most clean country.</p>	country	
<p>Chattam House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card http://www.illegal-logging.info</p>	<p>No information found on specified risks after searching 'Slovak Republic'</p>	country	
<p>Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world's human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; international justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights</p>	<p>http://files.amnesty.org/air13/AmnestyInternationalAnnualReport2013_complete_en.pdf</p> <p>“Discrimination against Roma persisted. The European Court of Human Rights held that a hospital had forcibly sterilized a Romani girl in violation of her human rights. Forced evictions of Roma were reported throughout the country.”</p> <p>[...] Discrimination – Roma</p> <p>The government made little progress in eliminating systemic discrimination against Roma. In May, the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) criticized Slovakia's failure to take measures to combat discrimination against Roma in education, employment, health and housing.“ (p. 234)</p>	country	
<p>Freedom House http://www.freedomhouse.org/</p>	<p>http://www.freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world#.U-3g5fl_sVc The status of Slovak Republic on the Freedom in the World index is 'free'. http://www.freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-net#.U-3hUvl_sVc</p>	country	

	The status of Slovak Republic on the Freedom on the Net is 'no data'. http://www.freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-press#.U-3hkvI_sVc The status of Slovak Republic on the Freedom of the Press is 'free'.		
Reporters without Borders: Press Freedom Index	2013: http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&id_rubrique=1054 Slovak Republic ranks nr. 23 out of 179 with a score of 13,25 on the 2013 World Press Freedom Index, which ranks it among the countries with very good press freedom in the world.	country	
Fund for Peace - Failed States Index of Highest Alert - the Fund for Peace is a US-based non-profit research and educational organization that works to prevent violent conflict and promote security. The Failed States Index is an annual ranking, first published in 2005, of 177 nations based on their levels of stability and capacity http://www.fundforpeace.org/global/?q=cr-10-99-fs In 2014 the FFP changed the name of the Failed State Index to the Fragile State Index: http://ffp.statesindex.org/rankings-2013-sortable	http://ffp.statesindex.org/rankings-2013-sortable Slovak Republic is ranked 145 out of 178 countries on the failed states index (no. 1 being the most failed state). This ranks Slovak Republic in between the category ' sustainable ' and ' stable '.	country	
The Global Peace Index. Published by the Institute for Economics & Peace, This index is the world's leading measure of national peacefulness. It ranks 162 nations according to their absence of violence. It's made up of 23 indicators, ranging from a nation's level of military expenditure to its relations with neighbouring countries and the level of respect for human rights. Source: The Guardian: http://economicsandpeace.org/research/iep-indices-data/global-peace-index	http://www.visionofhumanity.org/sites/default/files/2014%20Global%20Peace%20Index%20REPORT.pdf The state of Peace in Slovak Republic is labelled ' Very High ' with Slovak Republic ranking number 19 out of 162 countries with a score of 1.467 (p. 5).	country	
Additional sources of information (These sources were partly found by Googling the terms '[country]', 'timber', 'conflict', 'illegal logging')	Evidence	Scale of risk assessment	Risk indication
No other sources found			
From national CW RA: Info on illegal logging	not available		
Conclusion on country context: In general, The Slovak Republic scores positive on all sources and indicators reviewed in this context section. It is ranked high on all relevant aspects such as stable country, with good governance, absence of conflicts of any magnitude and it is a free country for all its citizens with a good justice system. Discrimination against Roma seems to be a serious human rights issue.		country	
Indicator 2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or linked to military control.			
Guidance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the country covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber? • Is the country covered by any other international ban on timber export? • Are there individuals or entities involved in the forest sector that are facing UN sanctions? 			

Compendium of United Nations Security Council Sanctions Lists http://www.un.org/sc/committees/list_compend.shtml	There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from The Slovak Republic.	country	low risk
US AID: www.usaid.gov	The Slovak Republic is not covered by any other international ban on timber export.		
Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org	There are no individuals or entities involved in the forest sector in The Slovak Republic that are facing UN sanctions.		
From national CW RA	not available		
Guidance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the country a source of conflict timber? If so, is it at the country level or only an issue in specific regions? If so – which regions? Is the conflict timber related to specific entities? If so, which entities or types of entities? 			
www.usaid.gov http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnact462.pdf Conflict Timber is defined by US AID as: - conflict financed or sustained through the harvest and sale of timber (Type 1), - conflict emerging as a result of competition over timber or other forest resources (Type 2) Also check overlap with indicator 2.3	No information found on specified risks after searching Slovak Republic + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	low risk
www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests	No information found on specified risks after searching Slovak Republic + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	No information on conflict timber in Slovak Republic found	country	low risk
World Resources Institute: Governance of Forests Initiative Indicator Framework (Version 1) http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep09.pdf Now: PROFOR http://www.profor.info/node/1998	http://www.profor.info/node/1998 This work resulted in a publication: Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance: A user's guide to a diagnostic tool (available on this page) published by PROFOR in June 2012. This tool has not yet been applied to The Slovak Republic.	country	low risk
Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world's human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; international justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights http://www.amnesty.org/en/annual-report/2011/ ; http://www.amnesty.org/en/annual-report/2013/	No information on conflict timber related to Slovak Republic found.	country	low risk
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGIs report aggregate and individual governance	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports	country	low risk

indicators for 213 economies (most recently for 1996–2012), for six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability; Political Stability and Absence of Violence; Government Effectiveness; Regulatory Quality; Rule of Law; Control of Corruption http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home Use indicator 'Political stability and Absence of violence' specific for indicator 2.1	In 2013 (latest available year) Slovak Republic scores 88.63 for Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism on the percentile rank among all countries (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).		
Greenpeace: www.greenpeace.org Search for 'conflict timber [country]'	No information on conflict timber related to Slovak Republic found.	country	low risk
CIFOR: http://www.cifor.org/ ; http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm	Slovak Republic is not mentioned in this document about <i>Forests and conflict</i> .	country	low risk
Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms or in combination 'conflict timber', 'illegal logging'	No information found on Slovak Republic as a source of conflict timber	country	low risk
From national CW RA	not available	-	-
Conclusion on indicator 2.1: No information was found on Slovak Republic as a source of conflict timber and the forest sector is not associated with any violent armed conflict. The following low risk thresholds apply: (1) The area under assessment is not a source of conflict timber ² ; AND (2) The country is not covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber; AND (3) The country is not covered by any other international ban on timber export; AND (4) Operators in the area under assessment are not involved in conflict timber supply/trade; AND (5) Other available evidence does not challenge 'low risk' designation.		country	low risk
Indicator 2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.			
Guidance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the social rights covered by the relevant legislation and enforced in the country or area concerned? (refer to category 1) • Are rights like freedom of association and collective bargaining upheld? • Is there evidence confirming absence of compulsory and/or forced labour? • Is there evidence confirming absence of discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender? • Is there evidence confirming absence of child labour? • Is the country signatory to the relevant ILO Conventions? • Is there evidence that any groups (including women) feel adequately protected related to the rights mentioned above? • Are any violations of labour rights limited to specific sectors? 			
general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN	information found and specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication

² "Conflict timber" limited to include "timber that has been traded at some point in the chain of custody by armed groups, be they rebel factions or regular soldiers, or by a civilian administration involved in armed conflict or its representatives, either to perpetuate conflict or take advantage of conflict situations for personal gain - conflict timber is not necessarily illegal. Please refer to FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0.

	<p>Affairs and Family, in cooperation with other responsible ministers and organizations, is to submit summary reports annually on improvements made in the area of gender equality.</p> <p>While welcoming these initiatives, the Committee notes from the information provided in the National Action Plan that some obstacles continue to hinder equality of treatment and opportunities between men and women: gender equality is not considered as a priority issue to be addressed in the public administration; and the inadequacy of staff and administrative capacity necessary to carry out gender analysis and evaluate the impact of the proposed measures related to gender. The Committee also notes from the information provided by the Government to the Seventh Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Equality between Women and Men, that strong gender stereotypes persist, particularly causing gender imbalances in decision-making, gender segregation in the field of education which is thus transferred to the labour market, inequalities in the level of wages, and unbalanced share of family responsibilities and childcare between men and women (Seventh Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Equality between Women and Men, 7 May 2010, page 6).”</p>	country	specified risk on discrimination of women in labour market
<p>ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Country reports. http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm Source of several reports. Search for 'racial discrimination', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'gender equality', 'freedom of association'</p>	<p>No specified risk information found about Slovak Republic after searching for 'racial discrimination', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'gender equality', 'freedom of association'</p>	country	low risk
<p>ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/lang--en/index.htm</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/lang--en/index.htm Slovak republic does not feature in the ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard</p>	country	low risk
<p>Global March Against Child Labour: http://www.globalmarch.org/</p>	<p>No references to Slovak Republic regarding child labour or child trafficking.</p>	country	low risk
<p>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Committee on Rights of the Child: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx</p>	<p>http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=SVK&Lang=EN Latest available concluding observations of the Committee on Rights of the Child on Slovak Republic are from 2007. Outdated information.</p>	country	-
<p>ILO Helpdesk for Business on International Labour Standards: http://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/business-helpdesk/lang--en/index.htm</p>	<p>No information found on serious violations of labour rights in Slovak Republic.</p>	country	low risk
<p>Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx (Use the link to 'Key documents' on the left hand side. Go to "observations" and search for country.) (Refer to CW Cat. 1) Or: Right top select country click on CEDAW treaty, click on latest reporting period and select concluding observations</p>	<p>http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=SVK&Lang=EN Latest available concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on Slovak Republic are from 2008. Outdated information.</p>	country	-
<p>Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/</p>	<p>No references found regarding Slovak Republic and violations of labour rights</p>	country	low risk
<p>Child Labour Index 2014 produced by Maplecroft. http://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2013/10/15/child-labour-risks-increase-china-and-russia-most-progress-shown-south-america-maplecroft-index/</p>	<p>Slovak Republic scores 'low risk' on the Child Labour Index 2014</p>	country	low risk

<p>http://www.verite.org/Commodities/Timber</p> <p>(useful, specific on timber)</p>	<p>The Slovak Republic is not mentioned on this site</p>	<p>country</p>	<p>low risk</p>
<p>The ITUC Global Rights Index ranks 139 countries against 97 internationally recognised indicators to assess where workers' rights are best protected, in law and in practice. The Survey provides information on violations of the rights to freedom of association, collective bargaining and strike as defined by ILO Conventions, in particular ILO Convention Nos. 87 and 98 as well as jurisprudence developed by the ILO supervisory mechanisms.</p> <p>http://www.ituc-csi.org/new-ituc-global-rights-index-the?lang=en</p>	<p>http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf</p> <p>Slovak republic is classified in the category 1 – Irregular Violation of Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Score: 0-8 • “Collective labour rights are generally guaranteed. Workers can freely associate and defend their rights collectively with the government and/or companies and can improve their working conditions through collective bargaining. Violations against workers are not absent but do not occur on a regular basis.” (p. 15) 	<p>country</p>	<p>low risk</p>
<p>Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms 'violation of labour rights', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'slave labour', 'discrimination', 'gender gap labour', 'violation of labour union rights' 'violation of freedom of association and collective bargaining'</p>	<p>http://www.humanium.org/en/slovakia/</p> <p><i>Children of Slovakia - Realizing Children's Rights in Slovakia Last update 09 août 2012</i></p> <p>“Child Labor Laws forbid forced child labor, specifying protection for children against any form of exploitation in their workplace. However, child labor has not evaporated, and continues to be a real problem in certain communities, especially in the form of begging.”</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/epo_campaign/130911_country-profile_slovakia.pdf</p> <p><i>The current situation of gender equality in Slovakia – Country Profile 2013</i></p> <p>Five groups of indicators show the status quo in 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employment rate of women in the Slovak labour market is 52.7%, which is below the EU-27 average (58.6%) [...] • The gender pay gap – the overall difference in income between women and men remains at 20.5% in Slovakia which is significantly above the EU-average (16.2%). <p>http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2013.pdf</p> <p><i>The Global Gender Gap Report 2013, World Economic Forum</i></p> <p>The Slovak Republic ranks nr. 74 on the Global Gender Gap Index 2013 which lists 136 countries with a score of 0,6857. (see table 3a on page 8-10). This makes the gender gap in The Slovak Republic medium from a global perspective.</p> <p>http://files.amnesty.org/air13/AmnestyInternational_AnnualReport2013_complete_en.pdf</p> <p>“Discrimination against Roma persisted. The European Court of Human Rights held that a hospital had forcibly sterilized a Romani girl in violation of her human rights. Forced evictions of Roma were reported throughout the country.“</p>	<p>country</p> <p>country</p> <p>country</p>	<p>low risk</p> <p>specified risk for gender pay gap</p> <p>low risk for gender gap</p>

	<p>[...] Discrimination – Roma The government made little progress in eliminating systemic discrimination against Roma. In May, the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) criticized Slovakia's failure to take measures to combat discrimination against Roma in education, employment, health and housing.“ (p. 234)</p>	country	specified risk for discrimination of Roma in labour market
Additional general sources	Additional specific sources		
several additional sources found after googling 'Roma Slovakia labour forest'	<p>http://www.romadecade.org/cms/upload/file/9653_file2_atlas-romadecade.pdf ATLAS Of Roma Communities in Slovakia 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimates indicates population of 402 840, (those who are generally considered as being Roma) • According to the census by the Statistical Office SR by 31.12.2011 the total population of Slovakia was 5 404 322 inhabitants – thus the share of Roma according to the ATLAS is 7,45 % • 187 285 lives mixed among majority; in other words 46,5% of Roma population in Slovakia live mixed with non-Roma; • 51 998 Roma live in settlements inside the municipality; 12,9% of Roma population in Slovakia ; • 95 971 Roma live in settlements on the edge of the municipality; 23,8% of Roma population in Slovakia ; • 68 540 Roma live in segregated settlements; 17,0% of Roma population in Slovakia ; <p>http://alusta.uta.fi/artikkelit/2014/01/07/for-the-dignity-of-roma-in-slovakia.html “Roma in Slovakia are overrepresented among the poor and lead the ‘worse off’ statistics in terms of nearly all basic social indicators, starting with overall low social status, including inadequate levels of education and qualification, high rate of unemployment and increasing unemployability, poor housing conditions lacking basic infrastructure, poor health status degraded by inaccessibility or low accessibility of health services.”</p> <p>http://issuu.com/undp_in_europe_cis/docs/esf <i>Uncertain impact: Have the Roma in Slovakia benefitted from the European Social Fund? Findings from an Analysis of ESF Employment and Social Inclusion Projects in the 2007 – 2013 Programming Period</i> “The majority of them [Slovak Roma, LV] live in the less-developed eastern and southern regions of Slovakia[...].” (p. 9) “Given the fact that the Slovak Roma minority is largely excluded from the formal labour market, it is not surprising that Roma are not benefiting from projects that seek to improve the skills of those that are already employed.” [...]”No doubt, the low educational background of Roma and the lack of formal employment records are important factors that impede their access to employment. But the exclusion of Roma from the labour market cannot be explained by educational deficits alone. Prejudice plays a role, and should be</p>	country	presence of Roma in Slovak Republic
		country	specified risk for discrimination of Roma in labour market

	<p>addressed. Repeatedly the research team members were assured by mayors that following training many of the beneficiaries would be very employable, but that they would nevertheless have no chance on the labour market because they were Roma. In this context it seems remarkable that the summary of the Slovak ESF goals used by the European Commission avoids the term “discrimination”.” (p. 10)</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/files/roma_country_factsheets_2013/slovakia_en.pdf <i>The European Union and Roma – Country Factsheet Slovakia</i> 2. National Roma Integration Strategy – 2012 assessment by the European Commission This assessment identifies creating and maintaining jobs in agriculture and forestry as a key elements and strengths in the field of employment.</p> <p>file:///C:/Users/Leo/Downloads/Peer_country_discussion_Slovakia_MDEdits.pdf <i>How to combine the mainstreaming and targeting of Roma? Lessons learned from Slovakia.</i> “The Roma unemployment in Slovakia is characterised by a very long average duration, i.e. continuous and uninterrupted unemployment lasting longer than four years. Roma represent a high proportion of the long-term unemployed. [...] Even when the Roma do participate in the official labour market, they are still often employed only in the secondary labour market, which is typical for the instability of employment positions - they remain under constant threat of unemployment, inferior working conditions, lower wages, etc. Employed Roma operate mostly in badly paid professions such as forest workers, unqualified workers on construction sites, cleaners, etc.” (p. 6)</p> <p>http://www.neujobs.eu/sites/default/files/D19_2_final.pdf “ACTIVE LABOR MARKET POLICIES WITH AN IMPACT POTENTIAL ON ROMA EMPLOYMENT IN FIVE COUNTRIES OF THE EU” “Activities completed within public employment programs may include ecological targets. Several of the public employment programs are implemented in the sphere of forestry, water management, ecological sustainable agriculture or defense against floods (or their consequences) (Slovakia Hungary). These programs are typically large scale programs implemented by the relevant state agencies or companies: forestry, flood or disaster recovery, water management companies.” (p. 23) [...]”analyzing recent data on Roma employment identified the following causes behind high unemployment rates: (1) lack of general education and vocational qualification valued on the labor market; (2) residential segregation and marginalization; (3) exclusion from the primary labor market and relegation of activities to the grey economy; (4) significant gender gap, (i.e. besides low rate of employment among Roma man, Roma women are even more excluded from</p>	country	presence of Roma in forestry
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	<p>the labor market); (5) extent of labor market discrimination. (Brozovicova, Fabo, Kahanec, Messing 2012).” (p. 36-37)</p> <p>“Widespread ethnic discrimination in the labor market is a next factor identified as possibly significant in terms of high unemployment rates of Roma populations. In our previous working-paper (D19.1) we demonstrated the extent of discrimination Roma people face when employed or upon entering employment. Public policies could intervene in this situation effectively, but the overview of labor market policies in the five countries show a gloomy picture. Although in all of the countries relevant legal safeguards exist against racial discrimination and there is an institutional framework for addressing such discrimination, this does not stop employers (and sometimes stakeholders) from discriminating Roma individuals. Targeted labor market policies could intervene in this situation, although they rarely do so. (p. 38)</p> <p>file:///C:/Users/Leo/Downloads/policy-advice-on-the-integration-of-roma-in-the-slovak-republic.pdf <i>Policy Advice on the Integration of Roma in the Slovak Republic, Worldbank, 2012</i></p> <p>“18. Employment rates among Roma are extremely low, especially among women (9%, compared with 20% for men). They are also lower than employment rates among Roma in other countries in the region, both for men and women. Slovak men in the general population have an employment rate three times as high as Slovak Roma men. For women, the rate in the general population is even five times as high as among Roma women.” (p. 12)</p> <p>“20. Contrary to commonly held beliefs, the vast majority of Roma want to work. Roma with jobs report greater levels of happiness and life satisfaction than those out of work, and 77% of Roma men and 78% of women report preferring —Secure employment but low paidll instead of —Having a higher income but insecure and irregularll. Similar percentages of Roma prefer —Having secure employment but having to be at work 8 hours a day, 5 days a weekll over —Having irregular employment but being free to manage your time.ll These responses are no different from those by non-Roma neighbors. However, a large majority of Roma who are looking for work are unable to find it; 64% among men and as much as 78% among women, higher rates in Slovakia than anywhere else in the region.” (p. 13)</p> <p>21. Wages among Roma who do work are much lower than among non-Roma neighbors with jobs. The net monthly wage for a male from the general population with a job is Euro 729, compared with Euro 403 for Roma men. The equivalent figures among women are Euro 566 and Euro 278 per month. This means that employed Roma men earn salaries that are only 55% of the salaries earned by the general male population. The corresponding figure for women, at 49%, is even lower.” (p. 13)</p> <p>8% of employed Roma work in the sector agriculture and forestry. (table 1 at p.14)</p>	country	specified risk for discrimination of Roma in labour market
		country	specified risk for discrimination of Roma in labour market
		country	presence of Roma in forestry

	<p>“26. Education level is a large and significant determinant of employment among Roma, but there is also evidence pointing to discrimination. When comparing two individuals with similar background characteristics (including education level) but of different ethnicity, the Roma person is much less likely (approximately 16 percentage points) to be employed than the non-Roma. Discrimination likely plays a crucial role in these dynamics, which is consistent with the more qualitative evidence from field visits and from the regional survey where a majority of Roma report labor market discrimination, both when they look for work and on the workplace; among Roma who looked for work somewhere in the past 5 years, 78% report that they have experienced discrimination because of their ethnicity. 12% of non-Roma men report the same. Among those who already had a job in the past 5 years, the corresponding figures are 57% and 4%.” (p. 16)</p> <p>http://www.iza.org/conference_files/neujobs_2014/6920.pdf <i>WP19 - Task 3 Report. Slovakia - This report summarizes field work research conducted in March 2013 in a district located in the southern part of Banská Bystrica region (Banskobystrický kraj), selecting three sites: the district main city and two smaller villages.</i></p> <p>“Opportunities for illegal work existed mainly in local forestry sector. Until recent reform in effect since January 2013, the availability of legal employment on the basis of ‘work agreement’ provided a legal way for earning additional income aside the receipt of social assistance, without incurring costs on the employer and high social security contributions on the employee.</p> <p>Roma themselves referred to widely spread discrimination in the labour market based on the ethnicity. Employers would tell applicants that they do not hire Roma openly.” (p. 9)</p> <p>“We were unsuccessful at agreeing on a meeting with the forestry sector employer in C1 whom we in the preparatory phase identified as employing Roma. During the focus group this information was confirmed; we also found out that the hiring had aspects of illegal work and underpayment, which we suspect was the reason why the employer avoided meeting with us directly (he said he was busy or not anymore in the company when we called).” (p. 11)</p> <p>“Migration for work abroad, seasonal employment and illegal employment (construction, forestry) are nevertheless important survival strategies for many Roma.” (p. 25)</p>	<p>district located in the southern part of Banská Bystrica region (Banskobystrický kraj)</p>	<p>specified risk for illegal work and underpayment of Roma in forestry sector</p>
<p>From national CW RA</p>	<p>not available</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Conclusion on Indicator 2.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social rights are covered by the relevant legislation. • Rights like freedom of association and collective bargaining are upheld. • There is evidence confirming absence of compulsory and/or forced labour. 		<p>country</p>	<p>specified risk for discrimination of Roma in labour market</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is evidence confirming discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender. There is a gender pay gap, but it is concluded that the overall gender gap is low risk from the international perspective. But the discrimination of Roma in the labour market is widespread and referred to in several sources. • There is some evidence confirming child labour, but this is mainly regarding begging of children and not related to the forestry sector. • The country is signatory to the relevant ILO Conventions. • There is evidence that Roma do not feel adequately protected related to the rights mentioned above. <p>The following specified risk thresholds apply: (15) There is substantial evidence of widespread violation of key provisions of the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.</p>		
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Indicator 2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.

Guidance:

- Are there Indigenous Peoples (IP), and/or Traditional Peoples (TP) present in the area under assessment?
- Are the regulations included in the ILO Convention 169 and is UNDRIP enforced in the area concerned? (refer to category 1)
- Is there evidence of violations of legal and customary rights of IP/TP?
- Are there any conflicts of substantial magnitude [footnote 6] pertaining to the rights of Indigenous and/or Traditional Peoples and/or local communities with traditional rights?
- Are there any recognized laws and/or regulations and/or processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to TP or IP rights and/or communities with traditional rights?
- What evidence can demonstrate the enforcement of the laws and regulations identified above? (refer to category 1)
- Is the conflict resolution broadly accepted by affected stakeholders as being fair and equitable?

general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN	information found and specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
ILO Core Conventions Database http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm - ILO Convention 169	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102717 The Slovak Republic did not ratify ILO Convention 169. Therefore this source does not provide information on its implementation by The Slovak republic.	country	specified risk for ILO 169
Survival International: http://www.survivalinternational.org/	https://answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20060927174602AAaIMAR “Are there any indigenous people in Slovakia? Who are the indigenous people in Slovakia? Are they Romanis or some other groups? Best Answer The indigenous people of Slovakia are the Slovaks. The majority of the inhabitants of Slovakia are ethnically Slovak (86%). Hungarians are the largest ethnic minority (9.7%) and are concentrated in the southern and eastern regions of the country. Several municipalities, Dunajská Streda, Komárno, Šahy, Želiezovce etc., have a Hungarian majority. Other ethnic groups include Roma, Czechs, Ruthenians, Ukrainians and Germans. The percentage of Roma is 1.7% according to the last census (that is based on their own definition of the Roma), but around 5.6% based on interviews with municipality representatives and mayors (that is based on the definition of the	country	low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/			
Amnesty International http://amnesty.org			
The Indigenous World http://www.iwgia.org/regions			
United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/ipeoples/srindigenouseoples/pages/sripeoplesindex.aspx			
UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx			
UN Human Rights Committee http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx search for country			

Also check: UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx	<p>remaining population). The Roma come originally from India and are not indigenous to Slovakia."</p> <p>No sources mention IP/TP presence in Slovak Republic, neither the sources that give overviews, such as The Indigenous World, nor could any report or website be found mentioning or claiming IP/TP presence or a discussion or debate about such a presence.</p>		
Intercontinental Cry http://intercontinentalcry.org/			
Forest Peoples Programme: www.forestpeoples.org FPP's focus is on Africa, Asia/Pacific and South and Central America.			
Society for Threatened Peoples: http://www.gfbv.de/index.php?change_lang=english			
Regional human rights courts and commissions: - Inter-American Court of Human Rights http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en - Inter-American Commission on Human Rights http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/ http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/indigenous/ - African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights - African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights - European Court of Human Rights			
Data provided by National Indigenous Peoples', Traditional Peoples organizations;			
Data provided by Governmental institutions in charge of Indigenous Peoples affairs;			
Data provided by National NGOs; NGO documentation of cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing);			
National land bureau tenure records, maps, titles and registration (Google)			
Relevant census data			
- Evidence of participation in decision making; (See info on implementing ILO 169 and protests against new laws) - Evidence of IPs refusing to participate (e.g. on the basis of an unfair process, etc.); (See info on implementing ILO 169 and protests against new laws)			
National/regional records of claims on lands, negotiations in progress or concluded etc.			
Cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing).) Data about land use conflicts, and disputes (historical / outstanding grievances and legal disputes)			
Social Responsibility Contracts (<i>Cahier des Charges</i>) established according to FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent) principles where available			

Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms 'indigenous peoples organizations', 'traditional peoples organizations', 'land registration office', 'land office', 'indigenous peoples', 'traditional peoples', '[name of IPs]', 'indigenous peoples+conflict', 'indigenous peoples+land rights'			
Additional general sources for 2.3	Additional specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
no additional sources found			
From national CW RA	not available	-	-
Conclusion on Indicator 2.3: There are no indigenous peoples and no traditional peoples in The Slovak Republic. Therefore the following 'low risk' thresholds apply: (16) There is no evidence leading to a conclusion of presence of indigenous and/or traditional peoples in the area under assessment; AND (21) Other available evidence do not challenge 'low risk' designation.		country	low risk

Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities

Overview

Large altitude differences, rich diversity of geological substrates, many geomorphologic phenomena in combination with a continental climate, differences in the availability of water and a large diversity of microclimatic phenomena results in a rich diversity of flora and fauna and various types of forest habitats in Slovakia. From the beginning of the Christian era the forests have also evolved with human interaction; however, for the last 250 years there has been organized forest management. The first natural forest reserve on Slovakian territory was established at the end of the 19th Century, but systematic nature protection was established in the second half of the 20th Century.

The total area of forest land in Slovakia is 19 415 km² (the official statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Slovak Republic 201; 1) which represents 39.6% of the country's land area. The forests in Slovakia are officially divided into three groups according to their main forestry function under the Slovakian Forest Act (2): wood-production forests (71.2% of forests); forests with ecological (protection) functions (17.1% of forests); and forests of special purpose (11.7% of forests) that fulfil a range of ecological and social functions § 12 (2). Henceforth, the forest types will be referred to as **Productive forests**, **Protection forests**, and **Forests of Special Purpose**, respectively.

The conservation system consists officially of **five levels of protection** (3, §11). The first level of protected sites is the lowest level of protection in the whole territory of Slovakia (allows for some level of forest management) and the fifth level of protected sites is the highest level of protection: strict protection of nature reserves. All forests in Slovakia fall within one of these levels of protection. In the 5th level of protection, there are permissible human intervention exceptions (including exceptions relating to forest management or use of chemical pesticides). The NATURA 2000 network, except Special Protected Areas (SPAs for bird protection), is also included in the above system of conservation. SPAs have special restrictions in accordance with the requirements for bird protection; these usually have minimal impact in modifying forest management plans (e.g., restrictions are mainly geographically delineated by nest territories and temporally during the nesting period).

In practice, forest ecosystems can be effectively protected only through the fifth level of protection; but full protection in all fifth level protected sites is not always required (i.e., some sites are not adequately delineated in the first place) as in some forest ecosystems some low level of forest management can be beneficial. The forests under strict protection cover ≤ 60000 ha, i.e. a maximum of 3% of all Slovakia's forests.

Based on inventory results during the years 2009–2015 (15) there are 122 sites that contain old-growth forest and which exceed 20 hectares (ha); and 136 sites with old-growth remnants (size 5 to 20 ha). The total area of old-growth forests is 10 483 ha which is less than 0.5% of all Slovakian forests. Furthermore, currently 67.8% (7 103 ha) of old-growth forests are strictly protected (fifth level of protection) versus those that are not strictly protected (i.e. the remaining four levels of protection) covering 3 380 ha (32.2%).

Protected sites are managed to requirements established through these main avenues:

1) Nature Management Plans (Programy starostlivosti o chránené územia): This constitutes the documentation linked to nature conservation according to Nature and Landscape Protection Act 543/2002 Coll (3). The main documentation linked to any type of protected site in Slovakia is the Nature Management Plan although rarely in practice are the plans developed (also see indicator 1.9 of this risk assessment). The responsible approval body for the Nature Management Plans depends on the type of protected site; for example the Ministry of Environment is responsible for approving Nature Management Plans for National Parks and Protected Landscape Areas, whereas the County State office or District State office may approve the nature management plan for a Nature Reserve, Protected Site, etc. (from the end of 2013 the relevant state offices are under the governance of the Ministry of Interior). Nature Management Plans are prepared by the State Nature Conservancy of Slovak Republic (SNC SR) and as a part of this process the plans must be consulted upon with stakeholders (environmental NGOs, foresters, local communities, etc.). However, Nature Management Plans are often blocked from getting official approval by foresters, who do not agree with forest management activities being prohibited within proposed protected site area(s), either during the consultation process or when it comes to implementation.

Nature conservation actions are implementable by other State institutions once the Nature Management Plans have been incorporated into other relevant binding documents (e.g., Forest Management Plans (FMPs)). However, it is important to note that the binding status of FMPs is linked only to the overall harvesting volumes; the Nature Management Plans are not binding and often not effectively implemented outside of National Parks and Protected Landscape Areas.

Lastly, it is important to note there are only 28 (as of Jan 2017) Nature Management Plans approved in all of Slovakia (4) despite there being over 1 250 recognized protected sites in the country.

2) Protected sites are managed according to the designated level of protection defined by Law no. 543/2003 Coll. –the decree for implementing the Nature and Landscape Protection Act (Law no. 543/2002 Coll.) - Act which defines management prohibitions and restrictions.

During the preparation of ‘Conservation Value Forests - guidelines for identification, management and monitoring’ (2010; 6), the tool for HCV delineation was produced (note: a majority of FSC-certified forests in Slovakia were certified before this project commenced) for Slovakia. Data demarcating the exact locations of HCVs are still to be gathered although collection of new data from recent years has progressed for certain HCVs, i.e., HCV 3 , e.g. old-growth forest locations are available but location data relating to rare and endangered forest species are still absent.

There is also another source of conflict between conservationists and foresters, revolving around inappropriate management and protection level designations for protected sites. For example, salvage logging after natural disturbances in protected sites (including strict protection sites) is driven by the forestry sector with conservationists arguing this should not be done due to the ecological importance of fallen trees, snags, coarse woody debris etc. (2012; 32, 2010; 33)

In addition, the weak position of nature protection in State policy causes problems linked to land ownership amongst public and private forest managers; for example, for reasons of job security State forest enterprises will often seek State and EU subsidies to log in areas that are uneconomical; whereas private owners will not – precisely because it is uneconomical and they are entitled to compensation for set-aside protected sites.

All nature protection or conservation sites are owned and managed by either:

i) Non-State owners (managing 47% of the forests of Slovakia); or

ii) State-owned, administered by the Forests of Slovakia (State enterprises or other State forest management bodies) that manage 53% of the forests of Slovakia, with the majority being PEFC-certified. This is complicated by the fact that approximately 13% of this area has 'unknown ownership' as a result of the recent history and ongoing restitution processes for citizens to claim land titles.

Governance of forest management (including administration of the land) for State land in Slovakia is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) (note from the end of 2013 it officially falls under the Ministry of Interior but many of the regulating activities are still being managed by the MoA). The Ministry of Agriculture also supervises forest management carried out by non-State owners, i.e., private forest owners. Nature protection is the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment, with several options for supporting protected sites under private ownership, i.e., subsidies, compensation, agreements, etc. However, the options for supporting protected sites within State-owned and managed forests are limited and often obstructed or negatively influenced by interference from the Ministry of Agriculture, e.g., seeking exceptions to strict protection (fifth level) so logging can take place. Given this situation, it is more likely any exceptions appeals such that timber can be extracted from areas with the fifth level of strict protection are done by the State forest enterprises versus private forest owners.

Overall, nature conservation beyond what is required by law and/or certification requirements is relatively weak due to the poor level of enforcement of protected site Nature Management Plans (for ecosystems, habitats, species) and the high level of interest by both non-State and State owners to profit from forest management linked to timber extraction.

Experts consulted

	Name	Organization	Area of expertise (category/sub-category)
1.	Juraj Tužinský	NEPCon	all categories, forestry
2.	Mirka Plassmann	WWF DCP	HCV1, HCV3, HCV4, HCV6, nature protection
3.	Juraj Vysoký	Prales, o.z.	all categories, forestry

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3.0	2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 18 – 23, 25 - 31	Data on HCV occurrence and threats was collected from a variety sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data sources – please see the information sources table. For overall general HCV occurrence and threat data sources: 6,7,8,24 and 28 were used. For each HCV category the specific data sources are listed per category accordingly. 	Slovakia	Low risk (The following thresholds are met: (1) Data available are sufficient for determining HCV presence within the area under assessment, and (2) Data

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-country HCV expert input further corroborated by an in-country HCV expert review (see Experts consulted table above this table). <p>More details on data assessment of HCV occurrence and threats is as follows:</p> <p>Overall, HCV in Slovakia are precisely defined in the publication High Conservation Value Forests (HCV) - Guidelines for Identification, Management and Monitoring ('the HCV Guidelines', 6). Levels of HCV presence detection in forests are low for all major HCVs; however, in the past few decades there have been some important studies conducted on HCV proxy data including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old-growth forests in Slovakia have been identified (15). • Protected sites and/or Natura 2000 sites have been clearly defined and their boundaries demarcated in the field (8). • Identification of forest habitats has been conducted through the following means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Areas with precise field data that have been collected and held by the State Nature Conservancy of Slovak Republic (SNC SR) offices (administration of National Parks, Protected Landscape Areas etc.) 2) Data derived from forest inventories: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Historical forest-type data that is held with the National Forest Centre; ii) Forest stand inventory data commissioned by forest owners for forest management preparation; however, often do not capture the full spectrum of HCV values present. These data are held by the National Forest Centre (http://gis.nlcsk.org/lgis/; but precise data is not publicly available). iii) Data transformed from forest inventories to classify nature habitats according to national and the Natura 2000 classification frameworks which are held by the SNC SR offices. • Data on locations of rare, threatened and endemic key species in protected areas are available, with some protected areas having very detailed research data on certain species. <p>Overall, knowledge on HCVs distribution is sufficient in Slovakia to conduct this risk assessment, but there are identified significant data</p>		<p>available are sufficient for assessing threats to HCVs cause by forest management activities.)</p>
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		<p>gaps about important HCV site specific areas/ values as detailed under the specific HCV categories below.</p> <p>The HCV definition is not used in the country and there is no agreement among stakeholders as to how to relate the HCV concept to important natural areas – except forests that are FSC-certified. Thus HCV proxy data will be used for this risk assessment. Furthermore, most forest ecosystem research occurs at the level of habitats or species.</p> <p>Overall, forest management threats to HCVs are known according to the sources listed.</p> <p>Thus the data available are sufficient for determining HCV presence within the area under assessment; and data available are sufficient for assessing threats to HCVs caused by forest management activities and this indicator is considered Low risk.</p>		
3.1 HCV 1	2, 4, 6 - 14, 22, 29,30	<p>HCV occurrence</p> <p>Types of forests listed below are identified as HCV 1 according to the HCV Slovakian Guidelines, Annexes I, II, III and IV (6). It includes a number of species and their habitats that may serve as HCV proxies through indicators of biodiversity or represent rare or threatened ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected Sites (Annexes I of the HCV Guidelines (6)): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protected Landscape Areas: only zones A and B(3); ○ National Parks: only zones A and B(3); ○ Protected Areas: only sites listed in Annex I(6); ○ Nature Reserves: only sites listed in Annex I(6); ○ Nature Monuments: only sites listed in Annex I(6); ○ Protected Landscape Elements: only sites listed in Annex I(6); ○ Protected Bird Areas (SPAs): only strictly protected zones defined in announcement decrees by county and districts; 	<p>1st – 5th levels of protection</p> <p>Natura 2000 sites</p> <p>Forests with Nature Management Plans</p> <p>Forests without Nature Management Plans</p>	<p>Specified risk Forests with 3rd – 5th level of protection without a Nature Management Plan.</p> <p>Forests with 1st or 2nd level of protection without a Nature Management Plan that are also, or also contain, NATURA 2000 areas.</p> <p>(The following threshold is met: (8) HCV 1 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.)</p> <p>Low risk Forests with 3rd – 5th level of protection with a Nature Management Plan.</p> <p>(The following threshold is met:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sites of Community Interest (SCI): only sites established as National Protected Sites under the Natura 2000 network. ○ Furthermore details from 1.9 Category 1 (FSC-CNRA-SVK V1-0 EN) include: Protected areas: Slovakia has a network of protected areas and sites containing large scale protected areas such as National Parks (9 areas) and Landscape Protected Areas (14 areas) and small scale areas such as National Nature Reserves (219 areas), Nature Reserves (392 areas), Protected areas (172 areas), National Nature Monuments (60 areas) and Nature Monuments (266 areas). There is also protected sites - NATURA 2000 with areas designed in accordance with the Birds Directive (41 areas) and accordance with the Habitats Directive (97 areas) (8). Most of the protected areas (even most of Natural Parks) in Slovakia still have not prepared or approved a Nature management plans (SNC SR webpage list 4) all human activities in protected areas are regulated only by Nature and Landscape Protection Act (which defines management prohibitions and restrictions according to the 5 levels of protection designation). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sites with the occurrence RTE species (listed in Annex II, HCV Guidelines (6); pages 48 to 78 : http://archiv.vlada.gov.sk/eeagrants/data/att/25905_subor.pdf) ● Sites with the occurrence of endemic species (listed in Annex III, HCV Guidelines(6)) ● Critical, temporally occurring species and sites (listed in Annex IV, HCV Guidelines(6)) <p>Threat assessment</p>		<p>(7) HCV 1 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats from management activities.)</p> <p>Forests with 1st or 2nd level of protection without a Nature Management Plan that are also not, or also do not contain, NATURA 2000 areas.</p> <p>Forests with 1st or 2nd level of protection with a Nature Management Plan.</p> <p>(The following threshold is met: (5) There is no HCV 1 in identified in the area under assessment and its occurrence is unlikely.)</p>
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		<p>Protected sites are managed according to the designated level of protection under Law no. 543/2003 Coll. on nature conservation (which defines management prohibitions and restrictions) or to approved Nature Management Plan.</p> <p>Nature Management Plans which reflect changes in new levels of protection according to Law no. 543/2003 Coll.</p> <p>The description of protected sites can be summarized as follows:</p> <p>i) In some cases the level of protection under the conservation system (2nd – 4th level of protection and sometimes Level 5) required by this law is not enough to safeguard the main HCV values of the protection site from forest management activities because either the designated level of protection is insufficient and/or restrictions associated with the protection level are not sufficient for protection the nature values or the restrictions are not being respected and this can lead to HCV damage or loss through habitat removal and fragmentation and/or the encroachment of invasive species.(6, 7, 14, 29, 30)</p> <p>ii) Conservation of sites that are protected to the strict fifth level, i.e., no logging is allowed, could be weakened through requested exceptions (which is quite common based on observation corroborated by expert review) to such strict protection, e.g., permit logging. Moreover, once an exception is approved there is no formal process/program for monitoring the conservation values and/or status within the area granted an exception for forest management. (3, 6, 14)</p> <p>iii) Sites designated with 1st and 2nd protection levels (except areas where NATURA 2000 sites are overlapping these areas) cover areas with lower natural values and have lower environmental legislative restrictions (also see indicator 1.9 for Category 1 for more information). Therefore, the likelihood of these areas containing HCV 1 values are low as they have been intensively managed by forest management for decades and thus there is a low risk of forest management activities threatening HCV 1 values in sites with 1st and 2nd levels of protection outside areas where they overlap with NATURA 2000.</p> <p>As also identified under indicator 1.9: most of the protected areas (even most of Natural Parks) in Slovakia still have not prepared or</p>		
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		<p>approved a Nature management plans. (4) All current and known data on locations of rare, threatened, or endangered (RTE) species, endemic species and critical, temporally occurring species and sites are available from the SNC SR. However, most of the locations of RTE species, endemic species and critical, temporally occurring species and sites are unknown and can often result in forest management leading to habitat fragmentation, removal and invasive species encroachment (14, 29, 30).</p> <p>However, forest management with areas designated as NATURA 2000 sites with approved nature management plans or sites designated with 3rd to 5th level of protection level according to national legislation with approved Nature Management Plans overall have a good level of compliance with the Nature Management Plans based on observation corroborated by expert review. As a results there is a low risk of HCV 1 values of being threatened by forest management activities.(§54 Documentation of Nature protection and Landscape (3)) Conversely, sites with 3 – 5th level of protection and/or areas designated as NATURA 2000 without approved Nature Management Plans do not have adequate levels of protection for HCV 1 values. Thus there is a high likelihood of forest management activities threatening these HCV 1 values through habitat fragmentation, habitat removal and/or facilitating invasive species encroachment. (14, 29, 30)</p> <p>Additionally, Slovakia is a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as of 1994 and ratified the CBD convention in 2004.</p> <p>According to the Fifth National Report on the implementation of the Convention On Biological Diversity in the Slovak Republic published in November 2014 (7) a revised National Strategy (“Updated National Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity to 2020”) and an Action Plan for its implementation (Action Plan for the Implementation of the Updated National Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity to 2020) was only adopted in 2014; therefore, no formal evaluation of the progress towards the achievement of Aichi Targets has been carried out in Slovakia at the time of this assessment. However, the report made some following conclusions with respect to some Aichi Targets related to HCVs:</p>		
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		<p><i>Aichi Target 5:</i> The area of forests has been increasing in Slovakia; however, the proportion of forests (trees) showing signs of poor health has increased, too. Likewise, there appears to be a large proportion of sites in inadequate condition for most types of biotopes, with no/little progress within the last decade.</p> <p><i>Aichi Target 11:</i> Slovakia has met the target with respect to terrestrial ecosystems, as over 25% of the area of the country has been protected by law. However, the protection of some protected areas, including some national parks, in practice is insufficient and does not comply with international standards.</p> <p>As no formal evaluation of the progress towards the achievement of Aichi Targets has been carried out in Slovakia (to date); however, the fifth national report indicates the level of protection of biodiversity values in forests are insufficient. Until a formal progress report on the achievement of the Aichi Targets are conducted an overall precautionary approach toward forest management potentially threatening HCV 1 should be adopted.</p> <p>In conclusion, HCV1 is identified in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities through habitat removal and/or fragmentation and/or facilitating invasive species encroachment for protection sites with level 3-5 of protection according to national legislation and/or NATURA 2000 areas without approved Nature Management Plans are considered Specified risk.</p> <p>However, HCV 1 safeguards are sufficient for protected sites with 1st and 2nd level of protection level according to national legislation outside of Natura 2000 areas and protected sites from 3 to 5 level protection according to national legislation and/or NATURA 2000 areas with approval Nature Management Plans (list of approved NMP: http://www.sopsr.sk/web/index.php?cl=119) are considered Low risk.</p>		
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3.2 HCV 2	2, 5, 6, 27	<p>According to HCVF Guidelines (6), large woodland territories are defined as large landscape-level forest areas (greater than 10 000 ha) with minimal signs of human activities. A data analysis of forests of Slovakia did not identify any of this type of HCV (including areas on the borders with other states). Also, it was confirmed that Slovakia does not have any intact forest landscapes (IFLs) as confirmed by intact forest landscape (IFL) maps (5, 27).</p> <p>In conclusion, there is no HCV 2 identified and its occurrence is unlikely in the area under assessment and thus this indicator is considered Low risk.</p>	Country	<p>Low risk</p> <p>(The following threshold is met: (9) There is no HCV 2 identified and its occurrence is unlikely in the area under assessment)</p>
3.3 HCV 3	2, 6,7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 32 - 37	<p>HCV occurrence</p> <p>The following types of forests are identified as HCV 3 according to Slovakian HCV Guidelines (6, Annexes V; VI, VII):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCV Rare, threatened and endangered (RTE) biotopes (habitat types) – Annexes V, VI, VII (HCV Guidelines, 6); <p>According to Natura 2000 classification system and Slovak system, they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 91E0 - Ls1.1, Ls1.3, Ls1.4; 91F0 - Ls1.2;9170 - Ls2.319410 - Ls2.33;91H0 - Ls3.1;91I0 - Ls3.2, Ls3.3, Ls3.52;9190 - Ls3.6;9180 - Ls4; 9140 - Ls5.3;91T0 - Ls6.1;91Q0 - Ls6.2;91D0 - Ls7.1, Ls7.2, Ls7.3;9420 - Ls9.4;91N0 - Ls10 andLs2.32;Ls3.51;Ls6.3;Ls7.4. <p>In total, all forest RTE biotopes known to date cover approximately 63000 ha; and, with non-forest RTE biotopes occurring within forests, cover approximately 64 000 ha.(6)</p> <p>Old-growth forests and natural forests with old-growth characteristics (122 sites that support old-growth forests and which exceed 20 ha in area, with a total area of about 8 849 ha; and 136 sites of old-growth</p>	Country	<p>Specified risk</p> <p>(The following threshold is met: (17) HCV 3 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.)</p>

		<p>forest remnants; these are sites of area 5–20 ha, with a total area of about 1 634 ha) (15).</p> <p>Occurrences of RTE biotopes are identified through selected habitat types according to the national classification system (which is compatible with the NATURA 2000 classification system) (13).</p> <p>Known RTE biotope occurrence(s) are situated and conserved within protection sites (including Sites of Community Interest (SCI) under the NATURA 2000 network and with some areas of the National Parks; Nature Reserves both of which overlap with SCIs).(14)</p> <p>Based on the HCV Guidelines (6) , forests with natural occurrence of the yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>) are rare forest ecosystems in Slovakia (6). The locations are not precisely known, but Slovakian forest databases contain tree species composition and/or inventories of yew, and forest managers therefore have access to information to identify forests supporting yew. (16, 17, 34)</p> <p>Threat assessment:</p> <p>The main threats from forestry operations for all HCV 3 forests are linked to habitat removal, habitat fragmentation and overall insufficient level of protection of HCV 3 values. (6)</p> <p>Nature conservation actions are implementable by relevant owners once Nature Management Plans have been incorporated into other relevant binding documents (e.g., Forest Management Plans (FMPs)). However, it is important to note that the binding status of FMPs is linked only to the overall harvesting volumes.</p> <p>There is also another source of conflict between conservationists and foresters, revolving around inappropriate management and protection level designations for protected sites. For example, salvage logging after natural disturbances in protected sites (including 5th level strict protection sites) is driven by the forestry sector with conservationists arguing this should not be done due to the ecological importance of fallen trees, snags, coarse woody debris etc.(32, 33)</p> <p>Old-growth forests and natural forests with old-growth characteristics:</p>		
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		<p>The total area of old-growth forests is 10 483 ha which is less than 0.5% of all Slovakian forests. Furthermore, currently 7 103 ha of old-growth forests (67.8%) are strictly protected (fifth level of protection) versus those that are not strictly protected (i.e. the remaining four categories) covering 3 380 ha (32.2%). The threat of forest management on old-growth forests is linked to both the fact that the effective level of old-growth forest protection in Slovakia is inadequate (also see CBD section below) and forest management threatens forests containing HCV 3 through habitat removal, fragmentation and/or facilitating the encroachment of invasive species (15).</p> <p>The locations of old-growth forests in Slovakia are well-documented (15). Appropriate management for old-growth forests is strict protection which is defined as the fifth level of protection according to Nature and Landscape Protection Act 543/2002 Coll. The fifth level of protection covers 6 494 ha of old-growth forests (73.4%) and 609 ha of old-growth remnants (37.2%) (15).</p> <p>The State Forests (State enterprise 'Lesy SR') have not disturbed old-growth forests within forest management sites based on observation corroborated by expert review. Under the informal agreement with NGO 'Prales', which covers forests identified as old-growth between 2009 and 2014, such sites have not had adequate protection (fifth level) for the past three years. Although the informal agreement has recently ensured protection of the State Forest old-growth forest areas, these old-growth forests are not formally protected and thus logging could still potentially start again without a formal level of protection. Also, this agreement does not cover old-growth forests on private lands, which are not strictly protected and are currently threatened by forest management activities.</p> <p>RTE:</p> <p>The locations of RTE biotopes occurring outside protected sites are often not known. When they are known the RTE biotopes usually have a poor conservation status – i.e. the forest management is insufficient to protect the biotope values (14, 29, 30, 35). The forest management practices are not in line with suitable RTE biotope management such as those defined in Annex VI of the HCV</p>		
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		<p>Guidelines (6). Rare exceptions are found in forest management areas where there are designated protected sites with fourth or fifth level protection (i.e., using adaptive management harvesting methods that would not further threaten the RTE biotope) (6, 14, 29, and 30).</p> <p>It is important to note that some existing protected sites that have fourth or fifth level protection and allow for forest management exceptions could have an upgrade in the future to strict fifth level of protection (by the relevant authority – see overview for more details on relevant authorities) – as any level of forest management threatens the RTE biotope values. Conversely, some strict fifth level protected sites have been incorrectly designated and thus could be downgraded in the future in their level of protection by the relevant authority as in accordance with the fourth level of protection guidelines or via fifth level exemptions due to chosen low impact forest management activities being beneficial for some of these ecosystems.</p> <p>Forests with Yew:</p> <p>Many of these forests are not well-documented and mapped (i.e., there are no GIS layers or other publicly available information sources documenting the distribution of Slovakia’s yew forest ecosystems).</p> <p>Moreover in some forest sites or regions with yew inventories (such as 5, 12 and National Park Veľká Fatra: Mapping of yew for the management plan of National Park Veľká Fatra) the yew inventories are incomplete.</p> <p>The nature protection management of these sites is very problematic as the threats to yew ecosystems go beyond forest management threats related to habitat removal. In addition to the required forest management measures, restoration and hunting management guidance is also missing; the latter to reduce pressure on yew ecosystems by deer grazing (6, 16, 17, 36, 37).</p> <p>Sites designated with 1st and 2nd protection levels cover areas with lower natural values and have lower environmental legislative restrictions (also see indicator 1.9 for Category 1 for more information). Therefore, the likelihood of these areas containing rare yew ecosystems/habitats are low and thus there is a low risk of forest</p>		
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		<p>management activities threatening yew values in sites with 1st and 2nd levels of protection.</p> <p>Conversely, forests with a likely natural occurrence of yew in protected sites with 3 – 5th level of protection and Sites of Community Interests (SCIs) are likely to be threatened by forest management activities due to using inappropriate forest management which leads to habitat removal and detrimental post-silviculture management not supporting regeneration of yew tree species.</p> <p>According to the Fifth National Report on the implementation of the Convention On Biological Diversity in the Slovak Republic published in November 2014 (7) a revised National Strategy (“Updated National Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity to 2020”) and an Action Plan for its implementation (Action Plan for the Implementation of the Updated National Strategy for the Protection of Biodiversity to 2020) were only adopted in 2014; therefore, no formal evaluation of the progress towards the achievement of Aichi Targets has been carried out in Slovakia up to date. However, the report, made some following conclusions with respect to some Aichi Targets related to HCVs:</p> <p>Aichi Target 5: The area of forests has been increasing in Slovakia; however, the proportion of forests (trees) showing signs of poor health has increased, too. Likewise, there appears to be a large proportion of sites in inadequate condition for most types of biotopes, with no/little progress within the last decade.</p> <p>Aichi Target 10: Slovakia has reduced its emissions of greenhouse gases below the level of its international commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. In addition, the stores of organic carbon in forest ecosystems have increased in the past 20 years.</p> <p>Aichi Target 11: Slovakia has met the target with respect to terrestrial ecosystems, as over 25% of the area of the country has been protected by law. However, the protection of some protected areas, including some national parks, in practice is insufficient and does not comply with international standards.</p>		
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		<p>Aichi Target 17: Slovakia has adopted a National Strategy and an Action Plan for the implementation of the CBD and achieving Aichi Targets.</p> <p>No formal evaluation of the progress towards the achievement of Aichi Targets has been carried out in Slovakia (to date); however, the fifth national report indicates the level of protection of biodiversity values in forests are insufficient. Until a formal progress report on the achievement of the Aichi Targets are conducted an overall precautionary approach toward forest management potentially threatening HCV 3 should be adopted.</p> <p>In conclusion, HCV 3 is identified and its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by forest management activities. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is an insufficient level of protection for old-growth forests in Slovakia and forest management is threatening these ecosystems through habitat removal, fragmentation and/or facilitating the encroachment of invasive species, old-growth sites are considered Specified risk. ○ The locations of RTE biotopes and rare yew ecosystems are often not known and/or there is a high likelihood of forest management threatening these HCV 3 values through habitat fragmentation or removal thus RTE biotopes [proxy areas as defined by references (13) and (14)] and forests with natural occurrence of yew in protected sites with 3 – 5th level of protection and Sites of Community Interests (SCIs) with natural occurrence of yew are considered Specified risk. <p>This indicator is therefore designated as Specified risk. HCV 3 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by forest management activities ('Specified risk' threshold (17))</p>		
3.4 HCV 4	2, 6, 18,19,38	<p>HCV occurrence</p> <p>According to the Slovakian HCV Guidelines, HCV 4 forests are delineated into two further sub-categories based on their soil values (4.1) and based on their importance for hydrological functions (4.2):</p>	<p>Protection forests (mountain forests)</p> <p>Protection forests (not mountain forests)</p>	<p>Specified risk</p> <p>Protection forests that are mountain forests (defined according to Article 2 sec. (1) char. (b) Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) Decree 453/2006 CoL)</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCV 4.1 – Forests with significant importance to soil protection according to Decree of Ministry of Agriculture no. 453/2006 Coll. On forest management, Article 2 sec. 1 char. (a), (d), except part of char. (a) forest types of sets “a” and “c” (flood and high moisture/ wet locations and peatlands) (6) • HCV 4.2 - Forests with significant importance for hydrological functions: protection forests according to Decree of Ministry of Agriculture no. 453/2006 CoL. on forest management, Article 2 sec. 1 char. (b), (c) and in part char. (a) (forest types of sets "a" and "c" (flood and high moisture/ wet locations and peatlands). (6) <p>Threat assessment</p> <p>Logging or salvage logging after natural disturbances can threaten the values and functions of these HCV 4.2 forests; however, since the changes in the forest management legislation (amendments to Law on Forest no. 326/2005 CoL from 2012, 2013 and 2014), Professional Forest Managers (odborný lesný hospodár) have more responsibility including determining the way in which these forests are managed.</p> <p>Overall, professional forest managers are under pressure from forest owners to ensure the maximum profit from each forest management area; the level of logging in protection forests has therefore increased in the last decade. Increased pressure to log ‘Protection Forests’ has also resulted from the growing demand of Slovakia’s wood and paper processing industry. The most endangered forests that fall within this category are mountain forests that are located below the tree line (which are delineated as part of subcategory HCV 4.2 as defined by the Slovakian HCV Guidelines and defined according to Article 2 sec. (1) char. (b) MoA Decree 453/2006 CoL). (6 and based on observation corroborated by expert review)</p> <p>The main principles linked to responsible forest management of these mountain forests are: allowing for continuous regeneration with low impact, selective single tree harvesting; or an uneven-aged management harvesting regime. All other harvesting methods lead to the destruction of these fragile forests, including their soils and their hydric property. Other harvesting methods also have negative impacts</p>	<p>Production forests</p> <p>Forests of special purpose</p>	<p>(The following threshold is met: (22) HCV 4 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.)</p> <p>Low risk</p> <p>Protection forests that are not mountain forests (defined according to Article 2 sec. (1) char. (b) Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) Decree 453/2006 CoL)</p> <p>Production forests</p> <p>Forests of special purpose</p> <p>(The following threshold is met: (21) HCV 4 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.)</p>
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		<p>on other forests surrounding these mountain forests, e.g. through wind throw, dieback, erosion and biodiversity loss (6). Due to the pressures outlined in the previous paragraph, it is common that forest managers are logging at an increased rate in mountain forests which threatens HCV 4 values. This is leading to increase rate erosion of vulnerable and reduction of water quality and quantity (6, 38).</p> <p>Outside of mountain forests, forests with important hydrological functions and forest of subcategory 4.1 are not under threat from forest management as forest managers usually accepted their status and HCV 4 values and managed them accordingly ((6) and based on observation corroborated by expert review).</p> <p>In conclusion, HCV 4 is identified in the area under assessment and it is threatened by forest management activities in protection forests, specifically, mountain forests below the tree line (defined according to the Article 2 sec. (1) lett. (b) MoA Decree 453/2006 CoL) and considered HCV 4.2 by the Slovakian HCV Guidelines (6), and thus is considered as Specified Risk for those forests ('Specified risk' threshold (22)).</p>		
3.5 HCV 5	2, 6,19,20	<p>HCV occurrence</p> <p>The following types of forests are identified as HCV 5 according to the Slovakian HCV Guidelines (6):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests of protective zones of water sources Levels I and II that are watersheds supplying drinking water need to conform to Law no. 364/2004 CoL on water – which includes special regime and management requirements. • Forests with important water protection functions for local communities (e.g., forests that are located in important water catchment areas) and supply of drinking water for downstream users. <p>Threat assessment</p> <p>Forests of protective zones of water sources Levels I and II, are watersheds supplying drinking water, which are designated and</p>	Country	<p>Low risk</p> <p>(The following threshold is met: (25) HCV 5 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.)</p>

		<p>managed according to Law no. 364/2004 CoL on water. These zones are fenced and managed according to the management plans of the Water Management Research Institute (a government body responsible for administration of drinking water among other responsibilities), with the objective of ensuring the quality of drinking water.</p> <p>Management of all forests of HCV 5 are regulated by decisions of responsible water management bodies to ensuring the quality of drinking water. Forest management of these areas respect these decisions.</p> <p>Additionally, according to indicator 1.13 of this risk assessment, and legal customary rights the Forest Act (Forest Act (326/2005 Z.z) Chapter 5 allows the public free access and movement in forests. Everybody can pick forest fruits and/or mushrooms for their own consumption. Restrictions of these requirements are implemented in military forest and protected areas. Furthermore, the Forestry Authority may order a restriction for a necessary period to protect the rights and legitimate interests of the owner or forestry manager or if there is need to protect the forest or for other public interests. Even though laws related to customary rights exist there are no HCV 5 values in Slovakia related to HCV 5 sites and resources that are fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities.</p> <p>HCV 5 is identified in Forests of Special Purpose and not in Productive and Protection forests, which thus also results in Productive and Protection forests being Low risk for HCV 5. In conclusion, HCV 5 is identified in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by forest management activities because these forests are managed by the Water Management Research Institute; risk is therefore defined as Low.(6 and based on observation corroborated by expert review) ('Low risk' threshold 25)</p>		
3.6 HCV 6	2, 6, 8, 18, 21, 22, 23,25, 26, 31	<p>HCV occurrence</p> <p>The following types of forests are identified as HCV 6 based on Slovakian HCV Guidelines (6):</p>	<p>1st – 5th levels of protection</p> <p>UNESCO Primeval Beech Forests</p>	<p>Specified risk</p> <p>Forests with 2nd – 4th level of protection in the forest area known as 'Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forests declared as 'Forests of Special Purpose' under Article 7 char. (b) and (c), Article 9 and Article 10 of the Decree of Ministry of Agriculture no. 453/2006 CoL. in forest management areas. ○ Forests in areas designated as historic cultural monuments and historic cultural sites are registered in the Central List of Cultural Monuments (21). Cultural monuments are also registered in the List of Municipal Cultural Monuments. ○ Forests in areas designated as protected trees and their buffer zones (Article 49 Law no. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection Act) are registered in the State List of Protected Trees (22). ○ Forests in areas designated as Natural Monuments (Article 23 Law no. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection Act) are registered on the State Inventory of Specially Protected Parts of Nature and Landscape (8). ○ World Heritage Sites known as 'Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany' are listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List (23;31). <p>'Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany' sites (23, 31) include four separate forest areas in the Eastern Carpathians–Poloniny in eastern Slovakia and are considered HCV 6 under the HCV guideline for Slovakia (6). These forests are comprised of old-growth forests (also having HCV 3 values), some of which are designated with the fifth level of strict protection. Some of the other non-old-growth forests within the site have been designated with second and third level protection (Nature and Landscape Protection Act nb.543/2002 Coll and Forest Act (2)) allowing for commercial logging; yet they fall under a UNESCO Heritage site which recognizes the forests HCV 6 outstanding nature values (23;31).</p> <p>Threat assessment</p> <p>Forests declared as Forests of Special Purpose forests under Article 7 char. (b), (c), Article 9 and Article 10 of the Decree of Ministry of Agriculture no. 453/2006 CoL. within forest management areas and the values associated with HCV 6 are likely not threatened by forest activities. This conclusion is based on there being no evidence of non-</p>		<p>the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany' on UNESCO World Heritage List</p> <p>(The following threshold is met: (30) HCV 6 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.)</p> <p>Low risk Forests with 1st level of protection</p> <p>Forests with 2nd – 4th level of protection not in the forest area known as 'Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany' on UNESCO World Heritage List</p> <p>(The following threshold is met: (27) There is no HCV 6 identified and its occurrence is unlikely in the area under assessment)</p> <p>Forests with 5th level of protection</p> <p>(The following threshold is met: (29) HCV 6 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.)</p>
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		<p>compliance against the requirements and restrictions of the above Decree (6, and based on observation corroborated by expert review).</p> <p>The requirements for protection of HCV 6 forest values linked to historic cultural monuments and historic cultural sites, protected trees and their buffer zones and Natural Monuments are clear and sufficient. There is no evidence that forest managers do not respect these HCV 6 values according to the requirements of the relevant legislation (which are identified above under the HCV 6 occurrence section) (6, 8, 21, 22 and based on observation corroborated by expert review).</p> <p>Overall the values of HCV 6 are likely not threatened by forest activities, except for sites listed under the UNESCO World Heritage List, namely the sites known as 'Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany' (23;31).</p> <p>Sites known as 'Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany' are listed as a UNESCO World Heritage natural site and contain HCV 6 values including containing globally significant natural sites (6, 31). They are threatened by habitat removal caused by commercial logging due to some of the forest areas designated with second to fourth level protection according to the national legislation. This is because the second to fourth level of protected sites are insufficient to protect the forests' the biodiversity values and its HCV 6 values are threatened of being degraded and disturbed from forest management activities through habitat removal and fragmentation(23).</p> <p>In conclusion, HCV 6 is identified in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities in sites with 2 – 4th level of protection in the UNESCO World Heritage site of 'Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany' ('Specified risk' threshold (30)).</p> <p>There is no HCV 6 identified in protected sites with 1st level of protection and its occurrence is unlikely in the area under assessment thus the Low risk threshold (27) is met. Protected sites with 5th level of protection that contain HCV 6 values and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities and Low risk threshold (29) is met.</p>		
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Recommended control measures

Indicator	Recommended control measures
3.1 HCV 1	<p>Confirm low risk by ensuring protected sites under 3 – 5th level of protection and/or Natura 2000 areas have approval Nature Management Plans by cross checking this website: list of approved NMP: http://www.sopsr.sk/web/index.php?cl=119 information about Natura 2000 sites are available at http://globus.sazp.sk/uev/ (habitat directive) and http://geo.enviroportal.sk/vu/ (birds directive)</p> <p>For protected sites under 3 – 5th level of protection and/or Natura 2000 without Nature Management Plans are managed according to the designated level of protection under Law no. 543/2003 Coll. on nature conservation through: RTE surveys must be conducted by experts (under State supervision; Ministry of Environment-approved list of relevant experts: http://www.minzp.sk/postupy-ziadosti/ochrana-prirody-krajiny/registre-zoznamy/) to identify the location of RTE; with forest management plans then adjusted accordingly to ensure these HCVs are not threatened (for example following HCV Guidelines; 6)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>RTE surveys led by forest owners need to be reviewed and agreed upon with relevant NGO groups (forest protection: LZ Vlk, oz Prales, WWF; habitats/species: Daphne; species: SOS/BirdLife Slovakia; Bat protection: WWF) and the regional responsible office of the SNC SR; therefore management should be adjusted to the requirements of the relevant species.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Endemic species surveys must be conducted by experts (under State supervision; Ministry of Environment-approved list of relevant experts: http://www.minzp.sk/postupy-ziadosti/ochrana-prirody-krajiny/registre-zoznamy/) to identify the location of endemic species; with forest management plans then adjusted accordingly to ensure these HCVs are not threatened (for example following HCV Guidelines; 6).</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Endemic species surveys led by forest owners need to be reviewed and agreed upon with relevant NGO groups (forest protection: LZ Vlk, oz Prales, WWF; habitats/species: Daphne; species: SOS/BirdLife Slovakia; Bat protection: WWF) and the regional responsible branch of the SNC SR; therefore management should be adjusted to the requirements of the relevant species.</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>Critical Temporal sites control measures: Habitat surveys must be conducted by experts (under State supervision; Ministry of Environment-approved list of relevant experts: http://www.minzp.sk/postupy-ziadosti/ochrana-prirody-krajiny/registre-zoznamy/) who could elaborate what nature protection documentation is required to identify the location of the critical temporal sites. Forest management plans must then be adjusted accordingly to ensure these HCVs are not threatened (for example following HCV Guidelines; 6).</p> <p>OR</p>

	<p>Habitat surveys led by forest owners need to be reviewed and agreed upon with relevant NGO groups (forest protection: LZ Vlk, oz Prales, WWF; habitats/species: Daphne; species: SOS/BirdLife Slovakia; Bat protection: WWF) and the regional responsible branch of the SNC SR. Management should therefore be adjusted to the requirements of the relevant species.</p>
<p>3.3 HCV 3</p>	<p>Old-growth forests: Do not source any wood or NFTP products from any old-growth areas (with any level of protection) in Slovakia. Their locations can be identified here: http://en.pralesy.sk/lokality/</p> <p>For Unknown locations of RTE biotopes: Potential proxy occurrence of RTE biotopes are indicated in Annex III of Guidelines for HCVF (6) within a potential area of 64,000 ha (3.2% of forest area in Slovakia). In these proxy areas:</p> <p>RTE biotope surveys must be conducted by experts (under State supervision; Ministry of Environment-approved list of relevant experts: http://www.minzp.sk/postupy-ziadosti/ochrana-prirody-krajiny/registre-zoznamy/), who could elaborate what nature protection documentation is required to identify the location of RTE biotopes.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>RTE surveys led by forest owners need to be reviewed and agreed upon with relevant NGO groups (forest protection: LZ Vlk, oz Prales, WWF; habitats/species: Daphne; species: SOS/BirdLife Slovakia; Bat protection: WWF) and the regional responsible branch of the SNC SR.</p> <p>Appropriately adapt forest management according to the recommendations from Annex VI of HCV Guidelines (1).</p> <p>AND/OR</p> <p>For known RTE biotope areas: Known RTE biotope locations could be identified and crossed with the follow information and maps: Reference documents (13) (14) and SNC SR data.</p> <p>In sites where RTE biotopes are known request evidence to confirm the designated protected site is managed according to the designated level of protection under Law no. 543/2003 Coll. on nature conservation and confirm the management of identified RTE biotope is in line with management measures recommended in the Annex VI of Guidelines for HCVF (6). Do not source yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>) wood products because these ecosystems and trees are highly endangered and there is an insufficient level of protection; any harvesting of them is therefore unacceptable.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>2) Require from forest owners evidence that tree inventories designed to locate yew trees were conducted OR obtain evidence that – in relation to identifying yew tree occurrence – formally recognized agreement has occurred among the relevant branch of the SNC SR and all interested groups (mainly environmental NGOs: oz Prales, WWF);</p> <p>AND</p> <p>3) Evidence that the forest management plan has been adjusted to protect occurrence(s) of the yew; ideally addressing threats by hunting and/or deer grazing; and the plan has been officially recognized by the relevant branch of the SNC SR.</p>

3.4 HCV 4	Obtain official confirmation from the professional forest manager that the wood does not come from harvesting mountain forest below the tree line in the protected forests (Article 2 sec. (1) (b) according to MoA Decree 453/2006 CoL) or evidence that the wood in mountain forest below the tree line in the protected forests has been harvested using single tree selective harvesting or an uneven-age management harvesting regime.
3.6 HCV 6	Confirm no wood is being sourced or supplied from forest management companies operating in UNESCO World Heritage areas; namely sites known as 'Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany'.

Information sources

No.	Source of information	Relevant HCV category and indicator
1	Green report 2015 – Statement of 31 st December 2014 (Published by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Slovak Republic – Bratislava, English shortened version: http://www.mpsr.sk/en/index.php?navID=17&id=50 ; Slovakian full version: http://mpsr.sk/index.php?navID=123&id=9795)	Overview
2	Forest Act nb.326/2005 Coll.	Overview, All HCVs
3	Nature and Landscape Protection Act nb.543/2002 Coll.	All HCVs.
4	State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic website listing approved nature management plans: (http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=119)	Overview, HCV 1, HCV 3
5	World Resources Institute Frontier Forests: pdf.wri.org/lastfrontierforests.pdf . Greenpeace Intact Natural Forest Landscapes http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html .	HCV 2
6	Pavlík, J., Tužinský, J., Vysoký, J., Boroš, M., Čaboun, V., Dula, R., Jasík, M., Polák, P., Rizman, I., Urbančík, M.: High Conservation Value Forests - guidelines for identification, management and monitoring (2010, A-projek n.o.) for Slovakia.	General, HCV 1, HCV 2, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 5, HCV 6
7	Fifth National Report on the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the Slovak Republic (2014, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic).	General, HCV 1, HCV 3
8	State Inventory of Specially Protected Parts of Nature and Landscape (Štátny zoznam osobitne chránených častí prírody a krajiny) - http://uzemia.enviroportal.sk/about (2011, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic, State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic and Slovak Environment Agency)	General, HCV 1, HCV 6
9	Baláž, D., Marhold, K. & Urban, P. eds., 2001, Red list of plant and animal species of Slovakia (Červený zoznam rastlín a živočíchov Slovenska), (2001, SNC SR, Ochr. Prír.20 (Suppl.): 44-78s.)	HCV 1
10	Figúr, J., Urban, P.: The capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus) in selected localities in the Stolické vrchy Mts. (West Carpathians); (2014, Banská Bystrica, Tichodroma 26: 71–77)	HCV 1
11	Saniga M.: Causes of the population decline in capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus) in the West Carpathians. (2003, Staré Hory; Biologia 58: 265–273).	HCV 1
12	Hrúzová, L., (ed.): Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus) friendly forest management. (Hlucháňovi priateľský manažment lesa). (2012, Rosina, oz Prales, 47p.)	HCV 1

13	Stanová V., Valachovič M., 2002: Katalóg biotopov Slovenska. DAPHNE – Inštitút aplikovanej ekológie, Bratislava 225 s.	HCV 1, HCV 3
14	Group of authors: Assessments on the conservation status of the habitat types and species of Community interest in Slovakia (as part of EU 27) for the period 2007-2012, compiled as part of the Habitats Directive - Article 17 reporting process. (2014, Banská Bystrica/Paris; SNC SR/ ETC BD/ EEA; http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/habitat/summary/) or detailed information from monitoring in Slovakia: https://www.biomonitoring.sk/Monitoring/StatisticalData)	HCV 3
15	Jasík, M., Polák, P., Tužinský, J., Vysoký, J.: Sites of old-growth forests in Slovakia. (2015 (2009-2014), Banská Bystrica, http://en.pralesy.sk/lokality/lokality-pralesov.html)	HCV 3
16	Vallová, V.: Assesment of the present and historical status of the population of European Yew trees (<i>Taxus Baccata L.</i>) in NPR Suchá dolina, NPR Mních and their closely surrounding areas. (2013, Brno)	HCV 3
17	Mazániková, E.: Forest Inventory, Health state and locality conditions of yew (<i>Taxus baccata L.</i>) in Harmanec region - the east part of Zalámaná valley. (2007, Zvolen, Sekcia II, 146 -154).	HCV 3
18	Decree of Ministry of Agriculture nb. 453/2006 CoL. on forest management.	HCV 4, HCV 6,
19	Law nb. 364/2004 CoL on Water, which are demanded special regime and management conditions.	HCV 4, HCV 5
20	Decree of Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic nb.29/2005 CoL. On stipulating details on the determination of water sources protective zones and on measures to protect waters and the technical adjustments in the protective zones of water sources.	HCV 5
21	Central list of Cultural Monuments (https://www.pamiatky.sk/sk/page/evidencia-narodnych-kulturnych-pamiatok-na-slovensku)	HCV 6
22	State list of protected trees (http://stromy.enviroportal.sk/zoznam.php?lang=sk)	HCV 6
23	List of UNESCO World Heritage (http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/). Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany: http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1133	HCV 6
24	Ministry of Agriculture: Green Report 2015 - Report on Forest Management in the Slovak Republic for the year 2014 (Zelená správa 2015 - Správa o lesnom hospodárstve za rok 2014). Bratislava, 2015	General
25	SNC SR - NP Poloniny: http://www.sopsr.sk/nppoloniny/sk/pralesy.php	HCV 6
26	http://uzemia.enviroportal.sk/about	HCV 6
27	http://www.globalforestwatch.org/map	HCV 2
28	http://www.fsc-uk.org/preview.comparative-analysis-of-the-pefc-system-with-fsc-controlled-wood-requirements.a-257.pdf WWF Certification Assessment Tool V3 Programme For The Endorsement Of Forest Certification (Pefc) http://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/cat_pefc_14_5_15_final.pdf	3.0
29	Conservation Status Report on birds of Slovakia from 2008 – 2012 which identifies forest management as the second threat to bird populations see: http://www.sopsr.sk/natura/rep-2/index.html	HCV 1
30	Results of monitoring plant and animal species from Annex II Habitats Directive: https://www.biomonitoring.sk/Monitoring/StatisticalData/BotanicalTaxonList https://www.biomonitoring.sk/Monitoring/StatisticalData/ZoologicalTaxonList Details of conservation status are required a species level. A specific example and details need to of conservation protection status for the forest plant species <i>Buxbaumia viridis</i> include:	HCV 1

	<p>https://www.biomonitoring.sk/Registration/AtlasPlant/Detail/95843?ReturnPage=Stats_AtlasPlant This indicates forest management as a main negative threat where its conservation protection is bad and/or unsuitable. An example of concrete forest species - <i>Rosalia alpina</i> includes: https://www.biomonitoring.sk/Registration/AtlasAnimal/Detail/65747?ReturnPage=Stats_AtlasAnimal</p>	
31	The main values of the 'Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians' were nominated based on the 3 main criteria outlined here: http://whc.unesco.org/uploads/nominations/1133bis.pdf :	HCV 6
32	Konferencia MPAaRV and MŽP 2012 – “Aktuálne otázky ochrany prírody a starostlivosti o les pri rozvoji vidieka” (Conference – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development SR and Ministry of Environment SR – “Current issues in nature conservation and forest in rural development”	Overview, HCV 3
33	Grodzki, W., Turčáni, M., Jakuš, R., Hlásny, T., Raši, R., McManus, M.L., 2010: Bark beetles in the Tatra Mountains. International research 1998– 2005 – an overview, Folia Forestalia Polonica, series A, 2010, Vol. 52 (2), 114–130	Overview, HCV 3
34	NLC Zvolen 2015: LGIS – Lesnícky geografický informačný servis – Forestry geographic information service.,	HCV 3
35	Eliáš, P., 2011: Ohrozené druhy: príčiny, súčasný stav, a ochrana (Threatened Species: Causes, Current Status and Conservation). Životné prostredie, 45, 5, p. 227 – 234.	HCV 3
36	Jaloviár, P., Kýpeťová, M., Kucbel, S., Vencúrik, J., Pittner, J., 2016: Ohryz raticovou zverou ako hlavný limitujúci factor prirodzenej obnovy lesných porastov so zameraním na tis obyčajný (<i>Taxus Baccata</i> L.) - Nibble of ungulates as the main limiting factor of natural regeneration of forest stands with yew (<i>Taxus Baccata</i> L.), NLC Zvolen, Zborník referátov zo 4. Medzinárodnej konferencie, Sliač, p.117 – 124.	HCV 3
37	Korpeľ, Š., 1995: Význam tisu v lesných ekosystémoch Slovenska a možnosti zlepšenia jeho stavu - Importance of yew in forest ecosystems of Slovakia and the possibility of improving its conditions. SAŽP Banská Bystrica, 68p.	HCV 3
38	Midriak, R., 1999: Ecological Carrying Capacity of High-Mountain Areas from Morphodynamic Processes View Point. Zivot. Prostr., Vol. 33, No. 1, pp42 - 45.	HCV 4

Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use

Risk assessment

Indicator	Source of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
4.1	<p>Legislation</p> <p>Forest Act (326/2005 Z.z) Chapter 2, section 2 http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2005-326</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture Decree about on the protection of forest land during land-use planning activities and their conversion and restrictions of forest functions (12/2009 Z.z) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2009-12</p> <p>Other Sources</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Annual Reports of Forestry Sector 2000-2013) http://www.mpsr.sk/index.php?navID=123</p> <p>National Forest Centre http://www.nlcsk.sk/nlc_sk/publikacie_spravy/vyrocn_a_sprava.aspx</p> <p>FAO (2015). Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015 – Country Report Slovakia http://www.fao.org/3/a-az334e.pdf</p>	Country	<p>Assessment based on legality</p> <p>Content of the law: The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - main body for forestry sector, prepares legislative amendments and guidelines.</p> <p>District offices - enforcement of forestry law on district level and region level.</p> <p>All land is registered in the land registry that also confirms the kind of land use such as forest lands, agriculture lands, buildings or other use. The Slovak legislation (Forest Act 326/2005 Coll., §3 - §11) aims at protecting forest land. The legislation strictly prescribes procedures for forest conversion (temporary or permanent) and requires paid compensation due to the loss of environmental function of forest. The law does not prohibit conversion to the outcomes in the indicator.</p> <p>The law states: “Conversions are allowed when considered necessary and justifiable.” It can be for construction, infrastructure, flood protection, etc. –there can be many reasons for conversion and not all are listed in the legislation. It is allowed where the role of social and economic development cannot be ensured otherwise. The land area allowed for conversion is not specified in the legislation.</p> <p>The decision on conversion is taken by state forest authorities. State authorities have to evaluate if the benefits from conversion are higher than what the forest provides (non-productive functions of forests have to be considered also). If there are stakeholders that consider themselves as affected by this conversion (e.g.</p>

			<p>environmental NGOs and neighboring property owners), state authorities also have to consider their comments in the final decision. If a stakeholder does not agree with the state authority decision, they can appeal to a higher level or to court.</p> <p>Each forest land area is under the supervision of licensed forest managers and state authorities which provide regular inspections. If an FMU was not inspected during management plan implementation, illegal conversion will be identified by state authorities during forest management plan renewal which is organized by state forestry authority, or in some cases the forest owner, through an independent, licensed company. Management plans are applicable for a period of 10 years.</p> <p>Part of renewal process of FMP is conducting inventory of forest land use, standing stock and consultation with affected institution and stakeholders. Therefore, if the company responsible for renewal finds illegal conversion, they shall report this to the state authority, which shall further investigate.</p> <p>If they do not report this, the independent licensed company responsible for renewal risks that their license will be suspended.</p> <p>Payment for conversion is required in most cases. However, conversion is not solely allowed based on willingness to pay for the conversion. Each conversion shall be approved by the forestry authority which shall consider compliance of planned conversion with the principles of forest land protection prescribed in forestry laws and other legislation requirement. During approval, forestry authority shall consider comments from all other relevant state authorities, owner or forest manager.</p> <p>Some conversion is exempt from payment. Par 9, 7. states: (7) These cases of conversion are exempted from payment: a) purposes related to forest management and hunting activities, including construction, b) the establishment of water reservoirs and water tanks on public drinking water supply and the supply lines, the establishment of buffer zones I. stage of drinking water for supply for the population, the construction of flood protection of the territory and</p>
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			<p>the establishment of protection zones of natural medicinal resources, to establish closer protection zones for these resources,</p> <p>c) construction of highways, expressways and roads of I., II. and III. class local roads, construction of railways, including their components,</p> <p>d) nature protection purposes, including the construction activity or to archaeological research and excavations,</p> <p>e) purposes related to the tasks of ensuring defense,</p> <p>f) concerning the security of life, health, public order or other Slovak government approved the public interest,</p> <p>g) other public purposes, if the land will be permanently excluded overgrown trees or treelike shrub trees.</p> <p>Is the law enforced?</p> <p>Yes. Review of forest statistics, NGO reports and newspapers did not show any reported cases where the permission was issued. Furthermore, there were no reported cases of permits being issued illegally.</p> <p>There are reported cases when forest was cut illegally but these cases are rare (e.g. forest land was mistakenly considered as abandoned agriculture land) and in addition to fines or prosecution, the forest land impacted was to be again afforested.</p> <p>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold is met by assessing the enforcement of legislation?</p> <p>No, the applicable legislation is not sufficient to assess this indicator with the legally-based thresholds.</p> <p>Assessment based on spatial data</p> <p>Forest area in Slovakia has increased continuously since 1950. The largest increase of forest area has been achieved between 1960 and 1970, but increases continue now. Official statistics show that forest area has increased between the years 2000-</p>
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			<p>2012 by 0,72 % (source: Ministry of agriculture and Rural Development of Slovakia- annual reports).</p> <p>The FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015 Country Report Slovakia indicates that Slovakia has experience slight but measurable increase in forests since 1990, indicating no obvious large-scale conversions without corresponding afforestation.</p> <p>Risk Designation: Low Risk Thresholds (1) and (3) are met: Thresholds provided in the indicator are not exceeded, AND other available evidence do not challenge a “low risk” designation.</p>
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Recommended control measures

N/A

Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
5.1	<p>Constitution of the Slovak Republic (Zákon 460/1992 Zb.- Ústava Slovenskej republiky v znení neskorších predpisov) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/1964-40</p> <p>Act about the use of genetic technologies and genetically modified organisms (Zákon 151/2002 Z. z. o používaní genetických technológií a geneticky modifikovaných organizmov v znení neskorších predpisov) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2002-151</p> <p>Decree of Ministry of Environment implementing the Act. 151/2002 Coll. (Vyhláška MŽP SR 399/2005 Z.z. ktorou sa vykonáva zákon č. 151/2002 Z. z. o používaní genetických technológií a geneticky modifikovaných organizmov v znení neskorších predpisov) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2005-399</p> <p>Forest reproductive material Act (Zákon 138/2010 Z.z o lesnom reprodukčnom materiáli) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2010-138</p> <p>Decree of Ministry of Agriculture laying down details on the production of forest reproductive material and its placing on the market (Vyhláška ministerstva pôdohospodárstva SR 501/2010 Z.z ktorou sa ustanovujú podrobnosti o produkcii lesného reprodukčného materiálu a jeho uvádzaní na trh) http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2010-501</p> <p>Inspectorate of Environment (Department of Biological Safety) – annual report 2013 http://www.sizp.sk/doc/cinnosti/bb/vyhodnotenie/text_PHU_UIBB_2013.pdf http://www.sizp.sk/doc/dokumenty/V%C3%BDro%C4%8Dn%C3%A11%20spr%C3%A1va%202013.pdf</p> <p>Inspectorate of Environment (Department of Biological Safety) – annual report 2012 http://www.sizp.sk/doc/cinnosti/bb/vyhodnotenie/text_PHU_UIBB_2012.pdf http://www.sizp.sk/doc/dokumenty/VS_2012.pdf</p> <p>Inspectorate of Environment (Department of Biological Safety) – annual report 2011 http://www.sizp.sk/doc/cinnosti/bb/vyhodnotenie/text_PHU_UIBB_2011.pdf</p>	N/A	<p>LOW RISK</p> <p><i>(1) GMO use is illegal according to applicable legislation of the area under assessment AND the risk assessment for relevant indicators of Category 1 confirms that applicable legislation is enforced.</i></p> <p>The use of GMO is not prohibited in Slovakia. The main legal act related to the use of GM organism in Slovakia is an Act. 151/2002 Coll. the use of genetic technologies and genetically modified organisms, as amended (the "Law on GMO"). The Law on GMOs is performed by decree of the Ministry of Environment No. 399/2005 Coll.</p> <p>The legislation on GMOs regulate the authorization and supervision of all activities connected with GMO and genetically modified products. (e.g. care and protection of plant genetic resources, food production, food handling and placing on market, release into the environment, carrying out of tests and research). The use of GMOs is regulated also by some international treaties that are precedence over the law of the Slovak Republic. For example: The Treaty of Association to the European Union in 2003.</p> <p>Forestry legislation in Slovakia regulate registration and use of reproductive material and also protection of genetic resources of forest tree species.</p> <p><i>(2) There is no commercial use of GMO (tree) species in the area under assessment,</i></p>

<p>http://www.sizp.sk/doc/dokumenty/VS_2011.pdf</p> <p>List of GMOs authorized for release into the environment for experimental purposes in Slovakia in 2013 http://www.gmo.sk/sk/?page=38 http://www.sizp.sk/doc/cinnost/bb/poznatky/prehľad_povolenych_GMO_2013.pdf</p> <p>List of GMOs authorized for release into the environment for experimental purposes in Slovakia in 2012 http://www.sizp.sk/doc/cinnost/bb/poznatky/vysiate_konstuky_kukuric_2012_ma_pa.pdf</p> <p>European Commission - GMO Register - (experimental releases) http://gmoinfo.jrc.ec.europa.eu/gmp_browse.aspx</p> <p>Valid authorization for introduction of GM plants into the environment (Source: Ministry of Environment of Slovakia and Central and Testing Institute in agriculture in Bratislava, Slovakia)</p>		<p>The state authorities in Slovakia (1. Ministry of Environment - responsible for authorization and registration of GMO, 2. Environmental Inspectorate responsible for control of the use of GMO, 3. National Forest Centre responsible for registration and control of the forest reproductive material) do not have any information or evidence of unauthorized or experimental or commercial use of GM trees in Slovakia. According to interview with responsible personnel from Ministry of the Environment and National Forest Centre there is no application regarding the use of GM trees in Slovakia and they have no information about plans regarding GM trees use in Slovakia in the nearest future.</p> <p>AND (3) <i>Other available evidence does not challenge 'low risk' designation.</i></p>
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GMO Context Question	Answer
<p>1. Is there any legislation covering GMO (trees)?</p>	<p>The main legal act related to the use of GM organism in Slovakia is an Act. 151/2002 Coll. the use of genetic technologies and genetically modified organisms, as amended (the "Law on GMO"). Law on GMOs is performed by decree of the Ministry of Environment No. 399/2005 Coll.</p> <p>The legislation on GMOs regulate the application of specific rules governing the authorization and supervision of all activities connected with GMO and genetically modified products. (E.g. medicinal products for human and veterinary use, care and protection of plant genetic resources, food production, food handling and placing on market, release into the environment, carrying out of tests and research).</p> <p>The use of GMOs is regulated also by some international treaties that are precedence over the law of the Slovak Republic. For example: The Treaty of Association to the European Union in 2003.</p>
<p>2. Does applicable legislation for the area under assessment include a ban for commercial use of GMO (trees)?</p>	<p>Applicable legislation does not include a ban for commercial use of GMO. According to the Law on GMO each organization or person who wish to perform activities involving the use of genetically modified organisms shall fulfill legislation requirement (also EU regulation) but also need authorization from the Ministry of the Environment.</p>
<p>3. Is there evidence of unauthorized use of GM trees?</p>	<p>The state authorities in Slovakia (1. Ministry of Environment - responsible for authorization and registration of GMO, 2. Environmental Inspectorate responsible for control of the use of GMO, 3. National Forest Centre responsible for registration and control of the forest reproductive material) do not have any information of unauthorized use of GM trees in Slovakia.</p>

4. Is there any commercial use of GM trees in the country or region?	The state authorities in Slovakia (1. Ministry of Environment - responsible for authorization and registration of GMO, 2. Environmental Inspectorate responsible for control of the use of GMO, 3. National Forest Centre responsible for registration and control of the forest reproductive material) do not have any information of experimental or commercial use of GM trees in Slovakia.
5. Are there any trials of GM trees in the country or region?	The state authorities in Slovakia (1. Ministry of Environment - responsible for authorization and registration of GMO, 2. Environmental Inspectorate responsible for control of the use of GMO, 3. National Forest Centre responsible for registration and control of the forest reproductive material) do not have any information of experimental or commercial use of GM trees in Slovakia.
6. Are licenses required for commercial use of GM trees?	According to the Law on GMO each organization or person who wish to perform activities involving the use of genetically modified organisms shall fulfill legislation requirement but also need authorization from the Ministry of the Environment.
7. Are there any licenses issued for GM trees relevant for the area under assessment? (If so, in what regions, for what species and to which entities?)	There are not authorization issued regarding GM trees in Slovakia (Experimental and commercial purposes).
8. What GM 'species' are used?	N/A
9. Can it be clearly determined in which MUs the GM trees are used?	N/A

Recommended control measures

N/A