






Centralized National Risk Assessment for Lithuania

FSC-CNRA-LT V1-0 EN

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Risk assessments that have been finalized for Lithuania

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 Lithuania

Indicator	Risk designation (including functional scale when relevant)
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood	
1.1	Low risk
1.2	Low risk
1.3	Low risk
1.4	Low risk
1.5	N/A
1.6	Low risk
1.7	Low risk
1.8	Low risk
1.9	Low risk
1.10	Low risk
1.11	Specified risk
1.12	Low risk
1.13	Low risk
1.14	Low risk
1.15	N/A
1.16	Low risk
1.17	Low risk
1.18	Low risk
1.19	Low risk
1.20	Low risk
1.21	Low risk for state forests Specified risk for private forests
Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	
2.1	Low risk
2.2	Low risk
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	Low risk
3.2	Low risk
3.3	Specified risk
3.4	Low risk
3.5	Low risk
3.6	Low risk
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

According to the National Forest Inventory data (2012), the total forest land area of Lithuania was 2,173,000 ha, covering 33.3% of the country's territory. Since the 1st January 2003, the forest land area has increased by 128,000 ha corresponding to 2.0% of the total forest cover. During the same period, forest stands expanded by 104,000 ha to 2,055,000 ha. Lithuania forest land ownership is divided into: Forests of state importance (1 076 500 ha or 49.5 %), Private forests (844 500 ha or 38.9 %) and Forests reserved for restitution (251 900 ha or 11.6 %). By 1st January 2012, the number of private forest owners amounted to almost 248,000, with forest estates averaging 3.3 ha. Forty two State forest enterprises and 1 national park, under subordination of the Ministry of Environment, managed 1,037,000 ha of forest land. The number of forest districts during the last year decreased from 354 to 348 reaching an average size of 3,043 ha.

According to functional groups Lithuania forest is divided into: group I (strict nature reserves): 26,300 ha (1.2%); group II (ecosystem protection and recreational): 266,800 ha (12.3%); group III (protective): 331,200 ha (15.2%); and group IV (exploitable): 1,548,600 ha (71.3%).

The Directorate General of State Forests under the Ministry of Environment performs functions of the institution implementing the rights and duties of the owner of 42 state forest enterprises. It co-ordinates and organizes regeneration, maintenance, protection of state forests assigned to state forest enterprises and the exploitation of forest resources, establishes mandatory quotas for forest regeneration, protection and management to forest enterprises, organizes a uniform state fire prevention and sanitary forest protection system. The main objective (mission) of the Directorate General of State Forests is to enhance the ecological, environmental, economic, recreational and other socially important values of the state forests as the most important component of the whole state forests by managing them on the principles of a sustainable and balanced forest sector by rationally using, restoring and increasing forest resources.

In Lithuania there is detailed and strict legislation covering issuing logging licenses. The process of implementation and control is done by State Forest Service. In majority of cases logging operations are done based on the requirements of a forest management plan and issued logging licenses. However, there are some specific types of logging where logging licenses are not needed and logging can be done either after providing written notice to legal authorities, or even without it.

According to statistical data provided by State Forest Service, illegally logged wood in Lithuania amounts only to 0.1% of the total felled timber volume. The latest available data for 2013 shows trends in decreasing numbers of illegal logging cases and volumes. Over the last three years there are no official cases reported about bribery among persons responsible for issuing logging licenses. Transparency international corruption perception index for Lithuania in 2014 was 58, therefore corruption is not considered as key factor influencing the possibility to obtain harvesting permits for areas and species that could not be harvested according to the legislation.

Sources of legal timber in Lithuania

Forest classification type	Permit/license type	Main license requirements (forest management plan, harvest plan or similar?)	Clarification
Semi - natural State forest	Harvest Permit or Notice	Forest Management plan, see sub-criteria 1.4.	Logging operations are done based on the requirements of forest management plan and issued logging licenses. In some cases where logging licenses are not needed and logging can be done either after providing written notice to legal authorities. The process implementation and control is done by State Forest Service.
Semi - natural Private forest	Harvest Permit or Notice	Forest Management plan, see sub-criteria 1.4.	Logging operations are done based on the requirements of forest management plan and issued logging licenses. In some cases where logging licenses are not needed and logging can be done either after providing written notice to legal authorities. The process implementation and control is done by State Forest Service.

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	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania (1992-10-25) • Lithuanian Civil Code (2000-07-18, No. VIII-1864) • Law on the Real Property Register (1996-09-24, No. I-1539) • Law on Land (26 April 1994 No. I-446) • Law on Land Reform (25 July 1991, No. I-1607) • Law on restoration of citizens' rights to extant real property (1997-07-01, No. VIII-359) • Restoration of ownership rights to forest land (Decision of the Government, 1992-08-25, No. 635) • State forest management handover to State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania (1992-10-25) • Lithuanian Civil Code (2000-07-18, No. VIII-1864) • Law on the Real Property Register (1996-09-24, No. I-1539) • Law on Land (26 April 1994 No. I-446) • Law on Land Reform (25 July 1991, No. I-1607) • Law on restoration of citizens' rights to extant real property (1997-07-01, No. VIII-359) • Restoration of ownership rights to forest land (Decision of the Government, 1992-08-25, No. 635) • State forest management handover to State Forest Enterprises (Decision of the Government, 2006-05-17, No. 454) <p>Chamber-balanced Working Group (WG): environmental (Saulius Skuja, the Fund for</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>In Lithuania the real property registration process is strictly regulated by different laws and regulations. Tenure rights can be registered in the land registry only if a natural person or legal entity of any form provides relevant documents confirming the legal rights to the land concerned. This would include identification documents (passport, ID card, company registration documents, etc.), sales-purchase agreements, court decisions or other documents proving legal right to own real property. There is no evidence in Lithuania that land rights have been issued in violation of prevailing regulations and that corruption has been involved in the process of issuing land tenure and management rights, therefore risk level is considered as low.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Forest Enterprises (Decision of the Government, 2006-05-17, No. 454)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Registry Center of Lithuania State Enterprise; National Land Service under the Ministry of Agriculture; Agriculture Ministry of the Republic of Lithuania; Environment Ministry of the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Documents confirming the legal rights to the land, identification documents (passport, ID card, company registration documents, etc.), sales-purchase agreements, court decisions or other documents proving legal right to own real property.</p>	<p>Environmental Protection Project Development and Remigijus Karpuska, Lithuanian Fund for Nature), social (Zigmantas Jancauskas, Lithuanian Trade Union of Furniture and Timber Producers and Gediminas Brazaitis, Aleksandras Stulginskis University) and economical (Rytis Kuliesis, Stora Enso and Egle Petrylaite, IKEA).</p>	<p>All chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.</p>
1.2 Concession licenses	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Law on Concession (1996-09-10. No. I-1510).</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Republic of Lithuania Government authorized authority and authorities (state, municipal) authorized by laws within their competence.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Law on Concession (1996-09-10. No. I-1510).</p> <p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Forest concession rights in Lithuania may only be given for managing state forests. Currently no forest concession licenses have been granted for state forest management. State forests are managed by different types of state legal entities (42 State Forest Enterprises, Kursiu Nerija National Park, Ministry of National Defense, 60 municipalities and 4 National Strict Nature reserves).</p> <p>All chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.</p>
1.3 Managemen	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Forest (1994-11-22, Nr. I-671) • Law On Territorial Planning (1995-12-12, No. I- 	<p>Low risk</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
t and harvesting planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Forest (1994-11-22, Nr. I-671) • Law On Territorial Planning (1995-12-12, No. I-1120) • Rules on state forest inventory, forest management planning, inventory data gathering, data management and data submission to forest owners and managers (Order of Lithuanian Minister of Environment, 2001-07-02, No. 352). • Rules on Private Forest Use and Management (Decision of The Government, 1997-07-24, No. 799). • Rules for forest management plan preparation (Order of Lithuanian Minister of Environment, 2006-09-01, No. D1-406) • Instruction on Forest Management planning (Order of Director of State Forest Service, 2010-01-14, No. 11-10-V). <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Environment Ministry of the Republic of Lithuania; Directorate General of State Forests at the Ministry of the Environment Republic of Lithuania; State Forest Service; Forest Management Service; Ministry of the Agriculture.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Forest management plans, forest products purchase documents, land ownership documents, harvesting permits</p>	<p>1120)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules on state forest inventory, forest management planning, inventory data gathering, data management and data submission to forest owners and managers (Order of Lithuanian Minister of Environment, 2001-07-02, No. 352). • Rules on Private Forest Use and Management (Decision of The Government, 1997-07-24, No. 799). • Rules for forest management plan preparation (Order of Lithuanian Minister of Environment, 2006-09-01, No. D1-406) • Instruction on Forest Management planning (Order of Director of State Forest Service, 2010-01-14, No. 11-10-V). • List of approved persons, having right to prepare forest management plans for private forests: http://www.amvmt.lt/images/veikla/stat/MiskotvarkosProjektai/Priv%20sarasas.pdf • List of approved persons, having right to prepare forest management plans for private and state forests: http://www.amvmt.lt/images/veikla/stat/MiskotvarkosProjektai/Valsty%20sarasas.pdf • Registry of private forest management plans: http://www.amvmt.lt:83/pvp.aspx • Transparency International Corruption Perception Index http://www.transparency.org/country#LTU <p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers</p>	<p>Forest management plans in Lithuania are prepared only by legally approved persons, who have special forestry education (higher or at least higher college degree in the field of forestry) and are registered in a special registry. All new forest management plans are checked by legal authorities to ensure that all applicable legislation is followed.</p> <p>An overview of management plans prepared shows that most plans are accurate and do not contradict legal requirements. There may be some cases where a management plan might present false or inaccurate data due to either faulty taxation data which is impacted by corruption factors or simply incorrect or missing calculations, however, in Lithuania it is not a wide spread phenomenon that has a negative influence on management and harvesting planning. The Transparency International Corruption Perception Index for Lithuania in 2014 was 58, therefore corruption is not considered as key factor negatively influencing management and harvesting planning of forests in Lithuania.</p> <p>All chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules on logging license issuance (Order of Minister of Environment 2010-12-30, No. D1-1055) • Rules on logging site preparation (Order of Minister of Environment 2004-11-10, No. D1-577) • Rules on forest logging for technological and management purposes (Order of Minister of Environment 2002-04-03, No. 145) • Procedure for logging timber, which is needed for private household building, maintenance or reconstruction, in private forests (Order of Minister of Environment 2002-03-18, No. 118) • Rules on logging forests that are reserved for private ownership restitution (Order of Minister of Environment 2002-04-30, No. 219) <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Environment Ministry of the Republic of Lithuania; State Forest Service.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Logging licenses, forest management plans, written notice regarding logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules on logging license issuance (Order of Minister of Environment 2010-12-30, No. D1-1055) • Rules on logging site preparation (Order of Minister of Environment 2004-11-10, No. D1-577) • Rules on forest logging for technological and management purposes (Order of Minister of Environment 2002-04-03, No. 145) • Procedure for logging timber, which is needed for private household building, maintenance or reconstruction, in private forests (Order of Minister of Environment 2002-03-18, No. 118) • Rules on logging forests that are reserved for private ownership restitution (Order of Minister of Environment 2002-04-30, No. 219) • Statistical data on forest protection in 2012 (State Forest Service, 2012) • Statistical data on round wood procurement in 2012 (State Forest Service, 2012) 	<p>Low risk</p> <p>In Lithuania there is detailed and strict legislation covering the process of issuing logging licenses. The process implementation and control is done by State Forest Service. In majority of cases logging operations are done based on the requirements of forest management plan and issued logging licenses. However, there are some specific types of logging where logging licenses are not needed and logging can be done either after providing written notice to legal authorities (sanitary logging, selective logging of soft deciduous trees like aspen, grey alder, willow and sallow, commercial thinning, etc.) or even without it (property boundary logging, pre-commercial thinning, selective sanitary logging).</p> <p>Even though legal authorities have increased control of illegal logging in Lithuania, some illegal logging still occurs. The occurrence of illegal logging was more or less stable during the past four years (2008-2012), but has decreased by 64% compared to 2002. In 2011, 527 cases were detected in state and private forests, 8,500 m³ were illegally logged. The major share (71%) of illegally felled wood, amounting to 6,000 m³, was felled in private forests. In 2011 there were 46 cases where already produced round wood was stolen from state forests (total 700 m³). According to statistical data provided by State Forest Service, illegal logged wood in Lithuania amounts only to 0.1% of the total felled timber volume. Latest available data for 2013 shows trends in decreasing numbers of illegal logging cases and volumes.</p> <p>Over the last three years there are no official cases</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>reported about bribery among persons responsible for issuing logging licenses. Transparency international corruption perception index for Lithuania in 2014 was 58, therefore corruption is not considered as key factor influencing the possibility to obtain harvesting permits for areas and species that could not be harvested according to the legislation.</p> <p>All chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.</p>
Taxes and fees			
1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>N/A</p>	N/A	<p>N/A</p> <p>In Lithuania there are no forest harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume based fees. There are also no fees based quantities, qualities and species.</p>
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Value-Added Tax (2002-03-05, No. IX-751) • Procedures for calculating and paying obligatory payments to state budget for the income received from round wood and standing timber sales in state forests (Decision of the Government, 2002-08-10, No. 1229) • Prices of standing timber in state forests (Order of Minister of Environment, 1998-09-30, No. 194) • Rules for selling standing timber in state 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Value-Added Tax (2002-03-05, No. IX-751) • Procedures for calculating and paying obligatory payments to state budget for the income received from round wood and standing timber sales in state forests (Decision of the Government, 2002-08-10, No. 1229) • Prices of standing timber in state forests (Order of Minister of Environment, 1998-09-30, No. 194) • Rules for selling standing timber in state forests (Decision of the Government, 2001-10-31, No. 1286) • State Tax Inspectorate database of tax payers in 	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Value added tax (VAT) in Lithuania is paid by all persons (natural and legal) with annual turnover from their business activities higher than 155.000 LTL.</p> <p>The State Tax Inspectorate is responsible for collection of VAT, which has to be declared every month by tax payers. Since 2010 VAT for timber is paid by purchaser and not by the seller in order to avoid VAT laundering. This significant change in VAT law gives a very</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>forests (Decision of the Government, 2001-10-31, No. 1286)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules for registering tax payers to value added tax registry (Order of Head of State Tax Inspectorate, 2002-06-26, No. 178) <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>State Tax Inspectorate Under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania; Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania; Competition Council of Republic of Lithuania; Environment Ministry of the Republic of Lithuania; Directorate General of State Forests;</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Harvesting permits, Information about taxpayers / VAT payers (Database of State Tax Inspectorate Under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania), VAT invoices, annual VAT declaration.</p>	<p>Lithuania</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules for registering tax payers to value added tax registry (Order of Head of State Tax Inspectorate, 2002-06-26, No. 178) <p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers</p>	<p>good preventive measures to stop illegal activities related to the payment of VAT, and it is therefore considered that risk related to VAT is low.</p> <p>All chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.</p>
1.7 Income and profit taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on Corporate income tax (2001-12-20, IX-675) Law on Personal Income Tax (2002-07-02, No. IX-1007) Procedures for calculating and paying obligatory payments to state budget for the income received from round wood and standing timber sales in state forests (Decision of the Government, 2002-08-10, No. 1229) Prices of standing timber in state forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on Corporate income tax (2001-12-20, IX-675) Law on Personal Income Tax (2002-07-02, No. IX-1007) Procedures for calculating and paying obligatory payments to state budget for the income received from round wood and standing timber sales in state forests (Decision of the Government, 2002-08-10, No. 1229) Prices of standing timber in state forests (Order of Minister of Environment, 1998-09-30, No. 194) Rules for selling standing timber in state forests 	<p>Low risk</p> <p>If timber is sold by a natural person to a legal entity, the natural person is liable to pay income tax, which is 15% of the amount received. In this case income tax for the natural person is paid by the company, which is purchasing the wood, and income tax amount is deducted from the purchase price before money is transferred to that natural person. If wood is sold by an individual entrepreneur doing timber sales business, the income tax is paid by that person once a year through an income declaration</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>(Order of Minister of Environment, 1998-09-30, No. 194)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules for selling standing timber in state forests (Decision of the Government, 2001-10-31, No. 1286) • State Tax Inspectorate database of tax payers in Lithuania • Rules for registering tax payers to value added tax registry (Order of Head of State Tax Inspectorate, 2002-06-26, No. 178) <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania; Competition Council of the Republic of Lithuania; Environment Ministry of the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Income tax declarations and reports</p>	<p>(Decision of the Government, 2001-10-31, No. 1286)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Tax Inspectorate database of tax payers in Lithuania • Rules for registering tax payers to value added tax registry (Order of Head of State Tax Inspectorate, 2002-06-26, No. 178). <p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers</p>	<p>process. Income tax declaration is coordinated by the State Tax Inspectorate. Declaration of income and payment of income tax is promoted by a possibility to get back part of income tax declared, therefore there is an economic incentive to do so.</p> <p>Although the social chamber expressed the concern that small business entities still have the possibility to avoid the payment of some taxes, all chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.</p>
Timber harvesting activities			
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations on private forests management and use (Decision of the Government, 1997-07-24, No. 799) • Methodology on defining the amount of main forest cuttings (Order of Minister of Environment, 2008-07-02, No. D1-362) • Regulations on forest cuttings (Order of Minister of Environment, 2010-01-27, No. D1-79) • National Program on Development of Forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations on private forests management and use (Decision of the Government, 1997-07-24, No. 799) • Methodology on defining the amount of main forest cuttings (Order of Minister of Environment, 2008-07-02, No. D1-362) • Regulations on forest cuttings (Order of Minister of Environment, 2010-01-27, No. D1-79) • National Program on Development of Forest Sector 2012-2020 (Decision of the Government, 2012-05-23, No. 569) • Schedule of procedures to issue the forest 	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Timber harvesting is regulated in the details of the legal acts mentioned under sources of information. The Regulations on forest cuttings describe the types of forest cuttings and define the minimum age of forest trees to be cut which depends on tree species and forest categories. In addition, it they require a certain number of trees per/ha to be left after harvesting for biodiversity purposes. These trees shall match the criteria described in this legal act. Harvesting is prohibited around nesting places</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Sector 2012-2020 (Decision of the Government, 2012-05-23, No. 569)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule of procedures to issue the forest cutting permissions (Order of Minister of Environment, 2010-12-30, No. D1-1055) • Regulations on marking and evaluation of forest cutting area (Order of Minister of Environment, 2004-11-10, No. D1-577) • Schedule of procedures on forest cuttings in private forests estates without forest management plan (Order of Minister of Environment, 2004-11-08, No. D1-569) • Regulations on selling the uncut state forests to persons who's buildings are damaged by natural calamities (Order of Minister of Environment, 2002-01-23, No. 28) • Regulations on main forest cuttings of premature forest stands as well as mature and over-mature trees in not mature forest stands in private forests (Order of Minister of Environment, 2002-03-18, No. 118) • Schedule of procedures on forest cutting in forests reserved for privatization (Order of Minister of Environment, 2002-04-30, No. 219) • Regulations on evaluation of compliances of tractors, its trailers and other machines in agriculture and forestry (Order of Minister of Agriculture, 2004-12-29, No. 3D-685) • Regulations on forest cuttings for technological and commercial purposes in forest sector (Order of Minister of Environment, 2002-04-03, No. 145) 	<p>cutting permissions (Order of Minister of Environment, 2010-12-30, No. D1-1055)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations on marking and evaluation of forest cutting area (Order of Minister of Environment, 2004-11-10, No. D1-577) • Schedule of procedures on forest cuttings in private forests estates without forest management plan (Order of Minister of Environment, 2004-11-08, No. D1-569) • Regulations on selling the uncut state forests to persons who's buildings are damaged by natural calamities (Order of Minister of Environment, 2002-01-23, No. 28) • Regulations on main forest cuttings of premature forest stands as well as mature and over-mature trees in not mature forest stands in private forests (Order of Minister of Environment, 2002-03-18, No. 118) • Schedule of procedures on forest cutting in forests reserved for privatization (Order of Minister of Environment, 2002-04-30, No. 219) • Regulations on evaluation of compliances of tractors, its trailers and other machines in agriculture and forestry (Order of Minister of Agriculture, 2004-12-29, No. 3D-685) • Regulations on forest cuttings for technological and commercial purposes in forest sector (Order of Minister of Environment, 2002-04-03, No. 145) • http://www.amvmt.lt/Images/Veikla/BENDRA/VM_Tataskaita2012.pdf (report on timber harvesting violations and control measures) • http://www.amvmt.lt/Veikla_ir_rezultatai/KontVeikla.aspx?&MID=0&AMID=568 (information about timber harvesting violations and control measures) 	<p>of rare and endangered bird species. Such places shall be clearly marked in the field and on maps. The Regulations on forest cuttings define the minimum width of a cutting area, which depends on tree species, forest type, and forest category, as well as the tree species to be used for reforestation. The procedures and time for selecting and preparing forest cutting area is also defined.</p> <p>The technological requirements mentioned in the Regulations of forest cuttings describes how much of shelter wood and wood residues or dead wood shall be left, how the skidding trails shall be prepared and used, how timber shall be extracted from the cutting area and stored. The use of the road structure, drainage systems and bridges, which depends on the harvesting season, cutting type, forest category, etc. is also described in this legal act.</p> <p>In addition to the Regulations on forest cuttings, the timber harvesting in private forests is regulated by the Regulations on private forest use and management, which describe how the cutting rate for one decade shall be managed according to cutting age, permissible width of cutting area, forest stand condition, etc.</p> <p>The Regulations on marking and evaluation of forest cutting area describe the preparation process for selection and marking the forest cutting areas. They define how the trees to be cut are selected and marked based on cutting type, forest category and other environmental conditions.</p> <p>The State Forest Service periodically controls how</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Environment Ministry of the Republic of Lithuania; Forest State Service; Regional Environment Protection Department; State Service for Protected Areas under the Ministry of Environment; State Tax Inspectorate under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania; State Machinery Testing Station under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Technological cards, forest management plan, harvesting rate</p>	<p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers.</p>	<p>forest operations in cutting areas are being or have been implemented according to existing legal acts. The State Forest Service has the annual control plan where the types of checks and places to be checked are listed (2013 annual control plan). According to the annual control plan reports of the State Forest Service (2012-2013 annual reports) data of the checks was submitted, which shows that violations in timber harvesting in most cases was elucidated and infringers punished. Comparing the years 2012-2013 detection and control of violations is increasing.</p> <p>Lithuania legal acts cover all aspects of this indicator.</p> <p>All chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.</p>
1.9 Protected sites and species	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law on Protected Areas (1993-11-09, No. I-301) • Law on Environmental Protection (1992-01-21, No. I-2223) • Law on Land (1994-04-26, No I-446) • Law on Forests (1994-11-22, No.I-671) • Regulations on preparation of management plans for state parks, biosphere reserves and strict reserves (Order of Minister of Environment, 2002-12-21, No. 656) • National Program on Development of Forest Sector 2012-2020 (Decision of the Government, 2012-05-23, No. 569) • Regulations on the register of protected areas of the Republic of Lithuania (Decision of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law on Protected Areas (1993-11-09, No. I-301) • Law on Environmental Protection (1992-01-21, No. I-2223) • Law on Land (1994-04-26, No I-446) • Law on Forests (1994-11-22, No.I-671) • Regulations on preparation of management plans for state parks, biosphere reserves and strict reserves (Order of Minister of Environment, 2002-12-21, No. 656) • National Program on Development of Forest Sector 2012-2020 (Decision of the Government, 2012-05-23, No. 569) • Regulations on the register of protected areas of the Republic of Lithuania (Decision of the Government, 2002-04-30, No. 587) • Law on Protected Animals, Plants, Mushrooms 	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The Law on Forests states that according to the management purpose Lithuanian forests are divided into 4 categories (forest reserves, special-purpose forests, protective forests, exploitative forests). Forest cuttings are allowed depending on the management and protection regime assigned based on the forest category.</p> <p>The management of established protected areas is regulated by the Law on Protected Areas. It states that the main legal documents, which regulate the protection and management regime of protected areas, are: Law on Protected Areas, Regulations of individual protected area, the planning documents of individual protected area, the individual regulation of</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Government, 2002-04-30, No. 587)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Protected Animals, Plants, Mushrooms Species and Habitats (2009-12-17, No. XI-578) • Typical protection regulations for protected areas (Decision of the Government, 2004-08-19, No. 996) • Law on Wild Plants (1999-06-15, No. VIII-1226) • Law on Wild Animals (1997-11-06, No. VIII-498) • Regulations on common habitats or areas important for birds protection (Decision of the Government, 2011-05-25, No. 614) • Schedule of procedures for calculation and payment mechanism related to compensation to private forest owners in whose estates the new protected areas is established or the status of the existing protected area is changed or restriction of activities are defined which decrease the profit or prohibits the former activities (Decision of the Government, 2012-03-07, No. 260) • The list of Red Book of plant habitats (Order of Minister of Environment, 1998-11-30, No. 237) <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Environment Ministry of the Republic of Lithuania; State Service for Protected Areas under the Ministry of Environment; Regional Environment Protection Departments; Directorate General of State Forests at the Ministry of Environment Republic of Lithuania; State Forest Service; Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of</p>	<p>Species and Habitats (2009-12-17, No. XI-578)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical protection regulations for protected areas (Decision of the Government, 2004-08-19, No. 996) • Law on Wild Plants (1999-06-15, No. VIII-1226) • Law on Wild Animals (1997-11-06, No. VIII-498) • Regulations on common habitats or areas important for birds protection (Decision of the Government, 2011-05-25, No. 614) • Schedule of procedures for calculation and payment mechanism related to compensation to private forest owners in whose estates the new protected areas is established or the status of the existing protected area is changed or restriction of activities are defined which decrease the profit or prohibits the former activities (Decision of the Government, 2012-03-07, No. 260) • The list of Red Book of plant habitats (Order of Minister of Environment, 1998-11-30, No. 237) • http://www.vstt.lt/VI/rubric.php?rubric_id=163 (information on protected sites and species violations and control measures) <p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers</p>	<p>protected objects or selective areas, and contracts on protection.</p> <p>The management of Lithuanian forests according to the Law on Forests is based on forest management plan, which includes the special section on nature protection measures where the protected species, habitats and other environmental protection values or objects are listed, marked on the maps with prescribed and detailed protection n measures.</p> <p>The statistical information on Lithuanian protected areas, rare and endangered species found in Lithuanian forests and other relevant data can be found in the website of the State Forest Service.</p> <p>The State Forest Service periodically controls how the application of legal acts targeted to protection of natural values, objects and protected areas are implemented. The State Forest Service has the annual control plan where the aspect and places to be checked are listed (2013 annual control plan).</p> <p>According to annual control plan reports of State Forest Service (2012-2013 annual reports) data of checks was submitted, which it showing that there wasn't violations in protected sites and species chamber.</p> <p>In addition, the regional offices of environmental protection agency periodically controls how the management and application of legal requirements for environmental protection are implemented in the management unite. The report about places checked and issues found are published in the website of State Service for Protected Areas under</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Lithuania; National Land Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania; Customs of the Republic of Lithuania; State Food and Veterinary Service.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Planning documents of individual protected area, the individual regulation of protected objects or selective areas and contracts on protection</p>		<p>the Ministry of Environment. Most cases is related with protected areas regime violation, fishing and collecting berries without proper permit. Violations in protected sites and species in most cases was elucidated and infringers punished. According to information on the State Service for Protected Areas under the Ministry of Environment website, violation cases is decreasing.</p> <p>Lithuanian legal acts cover all aspects of this indicator.</p> <p>The environmental chamber expressed the opinion that the enforcement of the legal base sometimes has difficulties because of the lack of supporting data. In addition, there are small contradictions in the legal base itself. However, after discussions all chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign „Low risk” to this indicator.</p>
1.10 Environmental requirements	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law on Protected Areas (1993-11-09, No. I-301) • Law on Environmental Protection (1992-01-21, No. I-2223) • National Program on Development of Forest Sector 2012-2020 (Decision of the Government, 2012-05-23, No. 569) • Law on Protected Animals, Plants, Mushrooms Species and Habitats (2009-12-17, No. XI-578) • Law on Wild Plants (1999-06-15, No. VIII-1226) • Law on Wild Animals (1997-11-06, No. VIII-498) • Regulations on common habitats or areas important for birds protection (Decision of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law on Protected Areas (1993-11-09, No. I-301) • Law on Environmental Protection (1992-01-21, No. I-2223) • National Program on Development of Forest Sector 2012-2020 (Decision of the Government, 2012-05-23, No. 569) • Law on Protected Animals, Plants, Mushrooms Species and Habitats (2009-12-17, No. XI-578) • Law on Wild Plants (1999-06-15, No. VIII-1226) • Law on Wild Animals (1997-11-06, No. VIII-498) • Regulations on common habitats or areas important for birds protection (Decision of the Government, 2011-05-25, No. 614) • The list of Red Book of plant habitats (Order of Minister of Environment, 1998-11-30, No. 237) • Regulations on forest cuttings (Order of Minister 	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The Regulations on preparation of forest management schemes and forest management plans state that forest management plans for state forests shall include sections related to forest protection against fires, sanitary protection, and biodiversity protection, and management of recreational and social functions of forests. Forest management plans for private forest shall contain sections related to forest protection and implementation of requirements for environmental protection.</p> <p>The forest operations shall be planned and implemented following requirements set the regulations on forest cuttings. There are provisions</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Government, 2011-05-25, No. 614)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The list of Red Book of plant habitats (Order of Minister of Environment, 1998-11-30, No. 237) • Regulations on forest cuttings (Order of Minister of Environment, 2010-01-27, No. D1-79) • Regulations on preparation of forest management schemes and forest management plans (Order of Minister of Environment 2010-06-30, No. D1-577) • Regulations on evaluation of compliances of tractors, its trailers and other machines in agriculture and forestry (Order of Minister of Agriculture, 2004-12-29, No. 3D-685) • Special land and forests use conditions (Decision of the Government, 1992-05-12, No. 343) • Regulations on defining the protection zones of water bodies and protection belts of coastal areas (Order of Minister of Environment, 2007-02-14, No. D1-98) <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Environment Ministry of the Republic of Lithuania; State Service for Protected Areas under the Ministry of Environment; Regional Environment Protection Departments; Regional Department of Environmental Protection Agency Region; Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania; Customs of the Republic of Lithuania; State Food and Veterinary Service; State Machinery Testing Station under the</p>	<p>of Environment, 2010-01-27, No. D1-79)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations on preparation of forest management schemes and forest management plans (Order of Minister of Environment 2010-06-30, No. D1-577) • Regulations on evaluation of compliances of tractors, its trailers and other machines in agriculture and forestry (Order of Minister of Agriculture, 2004-12-29, No. 3D-685) • Special land and forests use conditions (Decision of the Government, 1992-05-12, No. 343) • Regulations on defining the protection zones of water bodies and protection belts of coastal areas (Order of Minister of Environment, 2007-02-14, No. D1-98) <p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers</p>	<p>in the mentioned regulations for seasonal harvesting operations according to the forest category (for instance, in some forests of categories II and III the final cuttings are not allowed from 1st March until 1st April). There are requirements for protection of nesting places of rare and endangered bird species as well as detailed requirements to leave trees and dead wood for biodiversity protection in logging sites.</p> <p>The maintenance of buffer zones along water courses or open areas as well as some limitations in relation to protection of soil against erosion is required in the regulations on forest cuttings. For instance, the final forest cuttings are not allowed along water courses with slopes greater than 10° and on any slopes with greater than 45°.</p> <p>The requirements for forestry machinery are defined in the regulations on evaluation of compliances of tractors, trailers and other machines in agriculture and forestry.</p> <p>State forest enterprises constantly check how the forest operations are being performed in state forests, whether they follow environmental requirements stated in the planning documents and logging permissions.</p> <p>The State Forest Service periodically controls how the application of legal acts targeted to protection of natural values, objects and protected areas are implemented. The State Forest Service has the annual control plan where the requirements and places to be checked are listed (2013 annual control plan).</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Reports of regional offices of environmental protection agency and State Forest Service</p>		<p>In addition, the regional offices of the environmental protection agency periodically control how the management and application of legal requirements for protection are implemented in management units. The report about places checked and issues found are published in the website of the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>Based on the reports produced by the mentioned authorities it is evident that there is no identified systematic and/or large scale non-compliance with legally required environmental protection measures to an extent that threatens the forest resources or other environmental values.</p> <p>All chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.</p>
1.11 Health and safety	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Code of the Republic of Lithuania (2002.06.04, IX-926) • Law on Safety and Health at Work (2003.07.01, IX-1672) • Law on the State Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Lithuania (2003.10.14, IX-1768) • List of dangerous activities (Government decision, 2002.09.03, 1386) • Order on providing personal health and safety equipment for workers (Minister of Social Security and Labour, 2007.11.26, A1-331) • Government decision concerning special conditions for land and forest use (Government decision 1992.05.12, 343) • Order on hearing protection at work and measures to control (Chief State Labour Inspector, 2006.03.30, 1-66) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Code of the Republic of Lithuania (2002.06.04, IX-926) • Law on Safety and Health at Work (2003.07.01, IX-1672) • Law on the State Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Lithuania (2003.10.14, IX-1768) • List of dangerous activities (Government decision, 2002.09.03, 1386) • Order on providing personal health and safety equipment for workers (Minister of Social Security and Labour, 2007.11.26, A1-331) • Government decision concerning special conditions for land and forest use (Government decision 1992.05.12, 343) • Order on hearing protection at work and measures to control (Chief State Labour Inspector, 2006.03.30, 1-66) • Adaptation of agricultural machinery for forest work (Agriculture Minister, 2004.12.29, 3D-685) 	<p>Specified risk</p> <p>Health and safety in forestry activities is monitored by the State Labour Inspectorate. It fulfils not only control and monitoring functions but also provides guidance on health and safety issues in different business sectors. The forestry sector in Lithuania is considered among the most dangerous activities and special control by the State Labour Inspectorate is applied - at least annually the Inspectorate carries out preventive monitoring of logging activities in various forests to control possible illegal employment as well violations of health and safety requirements. Furthermore, the Inspectorate collects data on different accidents in work and provides summary statistics of different business sectors. Based on the analysis of various reports provided by the State Labour Inspectorate it is evident that the forestry sector still has a high rate of accidents</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation of agricultural machinery for forest work (Agriculture Minister, 2004.12.29, 3D-685) • Order on hygiene requirements for heating in working premises (Minister of Health, 2003.12.24, V-770) • Order on hygiene requirements for pesticide active ingredient concentration in surrounding environment (Minister of Health, 2004.06.03, V-412) • Order on forest work safety (1996.11.25, 208) • Health and Safety strategy for 2009-2012 (Government decision 2009-06-25, No. 669). <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Health of the Republic of Lithuania; State Labour Inspectorate at the Ministry of Social Security and Labour; Republic of Lithuania Ministry of Social Security and Labour, State Public Health Care Service at the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Lithuania; Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania; Disability and Working Capacity Assessment Office at the Ministry of Social Security and Labour Republic of Lithuania; State Machinery Testing Station under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania; State Forest Service.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Subcontracting agreements, summary statistic on different accidents in work by different</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order on hygiene requirements for heating in working premises (Minister of Health, 2003.12.24, V-770) • Order on hygiene requirements for pesticide active ingredient concentration in surrounding environment (Minister of Health, 2004.06.03, V-412) • Order on forest work safety (1996.11.25, 208) • Health and Safety strategy for 2009-2012 (Government decision 2009-06-25, No. 669). • Report from State Labour Inspectorate, 2012 (I) • Report from State Labour Inspectorate, 2012 (II) • Report from State Labour Inspectorate, 2013 <p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers</p>	<p>at work. The forestry sector is 4th among most dangerous sectors (1. Construction, 2. Transport and security services, 3. Water supply and sewage treatment, 4. Forestry, 5. Electricity, gas and steam supply), in terms of death and serious injuries. During 2012 there were 4 deaths and 4 serious injury accidents in forestry sector.</p> <p>Despite the accidents that still occur at work, the rate of serious injuries per 100,000 workers in 2012 in Lithuania has decreased by 29 % and, death cases by 39%. In order to prevent accidents at work, the State Labour Inspectorate has prepared a Health and Safety strategy for 2009-2012, which is approved by the Government. Based on the strategy various risk mitigation measures are foreseen and implemented by various institutions. The decreasing number of accidents at work are considered to be a result of the implementation of the Health and Safety strategy.</p> <p>Logging companies that are working in FSC FM/COC certified forest operations (e.g. State Forest Enterprises) based on subcontracting agreements are monitored not only by the forest managers, that are requiring to fulfil FSC requirements set in P4 (P2 in FS-STD-o1-oo1 v 5-0), but also by the accredited FSC certification bodies that do field observations of such companies during certification audits. Logging companies providing logging services for FSC certified operations are considered being at low risk for health and safety requirements.</p> <p>The social chamber expressed the concern about the application of health and safety requirements in</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	business sectors, health and safety equipment issuance card, health and safety verification acts		<p>private sector where it could be the high risk of violation of these requirements. After discussions all chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign „Low risk” to this indicator with the note from social chamber that additional data shall be evaluated to check if the situation in private sector concerning the implementation of health and safety requirements is being improved.</p> <p>Additional data was obtained during this assessment that did not confirm that the situation was improving, therefore this category has been assessed as a specified risk.</p>
1.12 Legal employment	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Code of the Republic of Lithuania (2002.06.04, IX-926) • Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania (2000.07.18 d, No. VIII-1864) • Law on Social Security (1991.05.21d, No. I-1336) • Government decision on seasonal work (1994.03.07, No. 154) • Government decision on employment of persons under 18 year old (2003.01.29, No. 138) • Order on forest work safety (1996.11.25, 208) • Law on Temporary Agency Employment (2011.05.19, XI-1379) <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Republic of Lithuania Ministry of Social Security and Labour; State Labour Inspectorate at the Ministry of Social Security and Labour;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Code of the Republic of Lithuania (2002.06.04, IX-926) • Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania (2000.07.18 d, No. VIII-1864) • Law on Social Security (1991.05.21d, No. I-1336) • Government decision on seasonal work (1994.03.07, No. 154) • Government decision on employment of persons under 18 year old (2003.01.29, No. 138) • Order on forest work safety (1996.11.25, 208) • Law on Temporary Agency Employment (2011.05.19, XI-1379) • Report from State Labour Inspectorate, 2012 • Action plan for State Labour Inspectorate, 2013 • Eurofund report on Tackling undeclared work in the European Union • http://www.vdi.lt/PdfUploads/NDinformacijaPagalEV.pdf (Information on illegal labor by industries 2014.09.30) <p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Legal employment in Lithuania is defined by different legislation. According to legislation all employees shall have a signed employment contract which is the basis for obligatory social security, ensured by paying taxes to social security company SoDra. According to the requirements of the Labour Law, the employment contract must be in writing and it must contain essential provisions in order to be valid, such as conditions of payment, the place of work and a job description. Certain types of employment contract may require additional provisions such as the term of the contract, seasonal work, etc. Temporary hires, provided through employment agencies, offer an alternative to fixed term contracts. Temporary employment is rapidly growing in Lithuania as a flexible solution for part time, project or fixed term employment, and as a risk management strategy at the startup stage. Temporary employment is regulated by Law on Temporary Agency Employment, which was adopted to implement the EU Directive on</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Lithuanian Labour Exchange under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour; Disability and Working Capacity Assessment Office at the Ministry of Social Security and Labour Republic of Lithuania;</p> <p>Ministry of Health of the Republic of Lithuania; State Tax Inspectorate Under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Employment contract</p>		<p>temporary agency work.</p> <p>Illegal employment in Lithuania is controlled and preventive measures implemented by different institutions such as State Labour Inspectorate, State Social Security Fund Council, State Tax Inspectorate, Financial Crime Investigation Service and Police Department. Based on the report provided by State Labour Inspectorate, the most common cases of illegal employment in Lithuania for all economic sectors are: 1. Work without employment contract, 2. Individual persons performing economical activities without self-employed licenses, 3. Performing economical activities without legally registering company or without required licenses or through other illegal activities.</p> <p>In order to tackle undeclared work more effectively, in 2011 the State Labour Inspectorate set up standing groups to control illegal work in Lithuania's five largest cities to undertake control and prevention of undeclared work. The groups consist of VDI inspectors (lawyers) who were provided with appropriate resources. Where necessary, assistance can be sought from representatives of other institutions. The results show that this initiative has contributed to better detection of undeclared work compared to previous years.</p> <p>State Labour Inspectorate in 2012 conducted more than 3700 checks of possible illegal employment and identified 1700 illegally employed people. Most illegal (illicit) labour cases in 2012 years were in following economy sectors: construction - 35.85%, other public services - 12.46%, wholesale/retail</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>trade - 10.53%, agriculture - 7.84%. The riskiest sectors of the economy continue to remain the same: construction, wholesale and retail trade, agriculture.</p> <p>It should be noted that the number of persons employed illegally in the forestry sector has decreased from 6.86% in 2011, to 4.44% in 2012 and 1.81% in 2013. State Labour Inspectorate has prepared action plan for 2014, which highlights the need to strengthen enforcement of illegal employment control and preventive measures in order to achieve better results compared to 2013.</p> <p>Based on the information provided above it is seen that there might be some cases of illegal employment in forestry sector, but control and preventive measures implemented by legal authorities as well as positive trends towards reduced illegal employment rates in forestry sector provide solid background for defining this sub-category as low risk.</p> <p>The social chamber expressed the concern that social dialogue is not efficient enough yet, however the situation constantly is being improved. Therefore, all chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.</p>
Third parties' rights			
1.13 Customary rights	Applicable laws and regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Forest (1994-11-22, Nr. I-671) • Rules for visiting Cepkeliai Strict Nature Reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Forest (1994-11-22, Nr. I-671) • Rules for visiting Cepkeliai Strict Nature Reserve • Rules for fishing in Zuvintas biosphere Strict Nature Reserve 	Low risk <p>In Lithuania there are no groups of individuals having customary rights to forest harvesting activities. Customary rights to non-timber forest products in strict state nature reserve areas are</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules for fishing in Zuvintas biosphere Strict Nature Reserve <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Environment Republic of Lithuania; Čepkeliai State Strict Nature Reserve Authority; Žuvintas Biosphere Reserve Authority; Directorate General of State Forests at the Ministry of the Environment Republic of Lithuania; Regional Environment Protection Departments;</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Permits to visit Strict Nature Reserve</p>	<p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers</p>	<p>defined by special regulations allowing local communities to collect berries and mushrooms as well as fishing activities following special provisions. Logging activities in strict nature reserves is prohibited by law.</p> <p>All chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.</p>
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisions of Public Discussion on the Documents (projects) for Territorial Planning (Government decision, 2004.07.16, No. 904) Rules for forest management plan preparation (Order of Lithuanian Minister of Environment, 2006-09-01, No. D1-406) <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>State Territorial Planning and Construction Inspectorate under the Ministry of Environment; National Land Service under the Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Environment Republic of Lithuania; Regional Environment Protection Departments; State Environment Protection Inspectorate; State Service for Protected Areas under the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisions of Public Discussion on the Documents (projects) for Territorial Planning (Government decision, 2004.07.16, No. 904) Rules for forest management plan preparation (Order of Lithuanian Minister of Environment, 2006-09-01, No. D1-406) <p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Free, prior and informed consent in connection with forest management rights, access to forest resources, benefit sharing (etc.) is included in Provisions of Public Discussion on the Documents (projects) for Territorial Planning is a document regulating the stages, order and procedure for public discussion on master, special and detailed territorial planning projects, drafted by the Law on Territorial Planning. Provisions also cover requirements for the forest management plan preparation process, where requirements for free, prior and informed consent are included. Similar requirements are also placed in Rules for forest management plan preparation.</p> <p>All chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	Ministry of Environment; State Forest Service. Legally required documents or records Strategic Environmental consequences Assessment Report, Solutions of the impact assessment report, Public Exposure, Procedure for ensuring publicity		
1.15 Indigenous peoples rights	Applicable laws and regulations N/A. There are no indigenous people in Lithuania since Lithuanians are native people in their homeland. Legal Authority N/A Legally required documents or records N/A		N/A There are no indigenous people in Lithuania since Lithuanians are native people in their homeland. All chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.
Trade and transport			
1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	Applicable laws and regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Forests (1994-11-22, No.I-671) • National Program on Development of Forest Sector 2012-2020 (Decision of the Government, 2012-05-23, No. 569) • Regulations on measuring and defining the volume of round wood and standing forests (Order of Minister of Environment, 2010-09-10, No. D1-747) • Regulations on round wood trading (Order of Minister of Environment, 2011-12-16, No. D1-984) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Forests (1994-11-22, No.I-671) • National Program on Development of Forest Sector 2012-2020 (Decision of the Government, 2012-05-23, No. 569) • Regulations on measuring and defining the volume of round wood and standing forests (Order of Minister of Environment, 2010-09-10, No. D1-747) • Regulations on round wood trading (Order of Minister of Environment, 2011-12-16, No. D1-984) • Regulations on round wood classification and marking (Order of Minister of Environment, 2001-07-05, No. 358) 	Low risk According to the Law on Forests, the Ministry of Environment is responsible for legal acts and regulations related to classifications, measurement of qualities and quantities of round wood. The legal acts approved by the minister of Environment are mentioned in the source information. Regulations on measuring and defining the volume of round wood and standing forests defines how the volume for different timber products (round wood, sown timber, commercial wood, etc.) shall be

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations on round wood classification and marking (Order of Minister of Environment, 2001-07-05, No. 358) Schedule of procedures on round wood calculation (Order of Minister of Environment, 2007-12-12, No. D1-672) <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Environment Republic of Lithuania; Directorate General of State Forests at the Ministry of the Environment Republic of Lithuania; State Forest Service; Regional Environment Protection Departments; Ministry of Agriculture of Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Round Timber Electronic Trading System, Wood Waybill and Wood Reception Card, Transmission - Reception Card, Reclassification card, Wood Records Documentary, Round Wood inventory sheet</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schedule of procedures on round wood calculation (Order of Minister of Environment, 2007-12-12, No. D1-672) <p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers</p>	<p>calculated and provides the tables of logs volume calculations as well as other formulas for calculation of timber volume.</p> <p>The Regulations on round wood trading defines how the standing forest shall be sold and provides the rules and procedures for organizing auctions of standing forests. It sets the transparent rules for selling the standing state forests.</p> <p>Schedule of procedures on round wood calculation sets the order, how the round wood shall be accepted (documents and data required) as well as provides the rules on round wood re-classification (or classification test), describes the documented timber tracking system and explains in details, how the required documents shall be filled.</p> <p>Transparency international corruption perception index for Lithuania in 2014 was 58; therefore corruption is not considered as key factor negatively influencing classification of species, quantities and qualities in Lithuania.</p> <p>All chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.</p>
1.17 Trade and transport	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schedule of procedures on round wood calculation (Order of Minister of Environment, 2007-12-12, No. D1-672) Schedule of procedures on round wood transportation, produced in private forests (Order of Minister of Environment, 2004-06-03, No. D1-313) Regulations on round wood trading (Order of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schedule of procedures on round wood calculation (Order of Minister of Environment, 2007-12-12, No. D1-672) Schedule of procedures on round wood transportation, produced in private forests (Order of Minister of Environment, 2004-06-03, No. D1-313) Regulations on round wood trading (Order of Minister of Environment, 2011-12-16, No. D1-984) Regulations on extraction and transportation of 	<p>Low risk</p> <p>State standing forests have to be sold through the auction system described in the Regulations on round wood trading. The long-term or half year contracts are signed with the winner of the auction. The detailed procedures for carrying on the auctions are described in the mentioned regulations.</p> <p>Schedule of procedures on round wood calculation</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Minister of Environment, 2011-12-16, No. D1-984)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations on extraction and transportation of illegally produced round wood and cut trees and bushes grown in forest land (Order of Minister of Environment, 2002-05-13, No. 237) <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Environment Republic of Lithuania; State Forest Service; Directorate General of State Forests at the Ministry of the Environment Republic of Lithuania; Regional Environment Protection Departments.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Harvesting permits, Timber Shipping Sheet</p>	<p>illegally produced round wood and cut trees and bushes grown in forest land (Order of Minister of Environment, 2002-05-13, No. 237)</p> <p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers</p>	<p>sets the order, how the round wood shall be accepted (documents and data required) as well as describes the rules of the documented timber tracking system and explain in details, how the required documents shall be filled.</p> <p>Schedule of procedures on round wood transportation, produced in private forests, states that the person, transporting timber from private forests, shall have the timber transportation sheet, document proving his identity, cutting permission (in case it is necessary), forest ownership document (when the cutting permission is not necessary and transportation is carried on by owner) or document proving the legal ownership (contract, etc.) of the timber (when transportation is carried on by contractor). The information and data which have to be included in the transportation sheet and other documents are defined in the mentioned schedule of procedures.</p> <p>The mentioned legal acts allow clearly link documents related to transportation, trade or export to the specific material in question and to the origin.</p> <p>The Forest control division of the regional office of State environmental protection agency controls, how requirements set up in legal acts for trade and transportation, is being implemented. In case illegal timber is found in the forests, the mentioned institution shall issue the transportation permission. The procedures for such transportation are set up in the Regulations on extraction and transportation of illegally produced round wood and cut trees and bushes, grown in forest land.</p> <p>Please, see the statistical data on illegal cuttings in</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>the section of the indicator 1.4 (Harvesting permits). Bribery among persons responsible for issuing logging licenses or transportation documents as well as producing and providing the fake documents might be an issue; however, there is not enough evidence about cases when such documents were issues.</p> <p>The Lithuanian legal basis includes all required trading and transport permits.</p> <p>All chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.</p>
1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Transfer pricing rules" (Order of the Minister of Finance No. 1K-123, 09-04-2004). • Thin capitalization rules (The decision of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, 2003-12-09, No. 1575) • Advance pricing arrangement procedure rules (The order of the head of the State Tax Inspectorate, 2011-10-21, No. VA-106) • Rules of filling in form FR0438 about associated persons (The order of the head of the State Tax Inspectorate, 2004-09-22, Nr. 376) • Rules of filling in form FR0528 about controlled transactions (The order of the head of the State Tax Inspectorate, 2005-03-22, No. VA-27) • Law on Corporate income tax (2001-12-20, IX-675) • List of Offshore countries (Order of the Minister of Finances, 2001-12-22, No. 344) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Transfer pricing rules" (Order of the Minister of Finance No. 1K-123, 09-04-2004). • Thin capitalization rules (The decision of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, 2003-12-09, No. 1575) • Advance pricing arrangement procedure rules (The order of the head of the State Tax Inspectorate, 2011-10-21, No. VA-106) • Rules of filling in form FR0438 about associated persons (The order of the head of the State Tax Inspectorate, 2004-09-22, Nr. 376) • Rules of filling in form FR0528 about controlled transactions (The order of the head of the State Tax Inspectorate, 2005-03-22, No. VA-27) • Law on Corporate income tax (2001-12-20, IX-675) • List of Offshore countries (Order of the Minister of Finances, 2001-12-22, No. 344) • http://www.kpmg.com/Global/en/IssuesAndInsights/ArticlesPublications/Documents/gtps-2012/lithuania.pdf • http://www.pwc.com/lt/en/about/svcs/tax-transfer-pricing.jhtml 	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Offshore trading in Lithuania is regulated by The Law on Corporate Income Tax. Offshore trading is not illegal in Lithuania, however, there is a list of offshore countries approved by the minister Finances of Lithuanian. According to legislation different taxation rules apply to companies registered in offshore countries.</p> <p>The transfer pricing (hereinafter – TP) rules was approved and incorporated into the Lithuanian tax system in 2004. The requirements for the TP documentation set in the Lithuanian TP Rules are largely based on Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations prepared by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. The regulations of the TP documentation in the European Union are laid down in the Code of Conduct on Transfer Pricing Documentation for Associated Enterprises in the European Union approved by the Council of the European Union.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania; State Tax Inspectorate under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Transfer Pricing Documentation, Financial reports according to the Law on Financial Statements of Entities</p>	<p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers</p>	<p>Pursuant to Chapter XI “Transfer pricing documentation rules of controlled transactions” of the Lithuanian TP Rules, the following entities must prepare the TP documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lithuanian entities (enterprises) whose financial reports are prepared according to the Law on Financial Statements of Entities and whose annual income from sales (turnover) exceeds 10 million litas (~ 3 mil. EUR); • Financial undertakings and credit institutions whose activity in Lithuania is regulated by the Law on Financial Institutions • Insurance undertakings whose activity in Lithuania is regulated by the Law on Insurance • Foreign entities (enterprises) operating through permanent establishments in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania if their annual income from sales (turnover) that are assigned to their permanent establishments exceeds 10 million litas (~ 3 mil. EUR). <p>Entities which do not fall under regulations concerning the mandatory preparation of TP documentation has option to prepare transfer pricing documentation or not. However, according to Law on Corporate Income Tax all entities have to be prepared to substantiate that controlled transactions are in compliance with the arm’s length principle. Law enforcement related to offshore trade and transfer pricing is very strictly regulated and monitored by the State Tax Inspectorate, therefore there is not enough evidence that this subcategory can be an issue in Lithuania.</p> <p>All chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs Law (2004-04-27 NO IX-2183) • Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 927/2012 of 9 October 2012 amending Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania; Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of Republic of Lithuania; State Tax Inspectorate Under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Annual Report from Customs of the Republic of Lithuania</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs Law (2004-04-27 NO IX-2183) • Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 927/2012 of 9 October 2012 amending Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff • The Integrated Tariff of the Republic of Lithuania database LITAR • Annual Report from Customs of the Republic of Lithuania (2012). <p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Based on annual report from Customs of the Republic of Lithuania, wood industry is not mentioned among risky business sectors, related to avoidance of paying custom taxes or inaccurate or false product classification.</p> <p>In general Customs of The Republic of Lithuania have enforced strict customs control at different levels, including sample checks of product classification, product value evaluations and product country of origin evaluations. Furthermore, Lithuania is following EU regulations on different product classification.</p> <p>There is not enough evidence to consider this sub-category as specified.</p>
1.20 CITES	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law concerning the ratification of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (2001-05-22, No. IX-337) • Order of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania, Director of the Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance and Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service “On Approval of the Rules for Trade in Wildlife” (2002-12-21, No. 658/831/743) • Law on Environmental Protection (2005-03-24, I-2223) • Law on Wild Flora (1999-06-15, No. VIII-1226) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law concerning the ratification of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (2001-05-22, No. IX-337) • Order of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania, Director of the Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance and Director of the State Food and Veterinary Service “On Approval of the Rules for Trade in Wildlife” (2002-12-21, No. 658/831/743) • Law on Environmental Protection (2005-03-24, I-2223) • Law on Wild Flora (1999-06-15, No. VIII-1226) • Order of the Minister of Environment “On Approval of Regulations on Trade in Protected 	<p>Low risk</p> <p>CITES came into force in the Republic of Lithuania on 9 March 2002. The rules for trade in wild animals regulating bringing into and taking out of the Republic of Lithuania animals, parts thereof or articles made of them are prepared following the requirements of the CITES, provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1808/2001 of 30 August 2001 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order of the Minister of Environment "On Approval of Regulations on Trade in Protected Species of Wild Flora (2006-05-25, No. D1-260) <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of Republic of Lithuania; Environment Ministry of the Republic of Lithuania; State Food and Veterinary Service; Regional Environment Protection Departments.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Fishing, hunting permits, Ministry of Environment issue permits to take wild animals from the natural environment, permits to import and export animals, plants or their parts, permits to trade wild plants</p>	<p>Species of Wild Flora (2006-05-25, No. D1-260)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report from Customs of the Republic of Lithuania (2012) <p>Working Group (WG) represented by environmental, social and economic chambers</p>	<p>The procedure set by the above-mentioned regulations is to be followed and the licenses, certificates and other documents as specified in these Regulations are required on bringing in (taking out) animals and plants, parts thereof or articles made of them. An individual license issued by the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania must be presented for each consignment of animals and plants, parts thereof or articles made of them. On bringing of animals and plants, parts thereof and products made of them into/from Lithuania to the third countries, the accomplishment of customs formalities is allowed only upon presenting the required licenses.</p> <p>Based on annual report from Customs of the Republic of Lithuania in 2012 here were 13 cases when goods were confiscated due to violation of CITES requirements, however, there is no specification if these were related to animal or plant species.</p> <p>There are no CITES tree species growing in Lithuania.</p> <p>All chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign "Low risk" to this indicator.</p>
Diligence/due care procedures			
1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order due operator with submitting timber to market, Monitoring organizations monitoring and operational inspections description of the procedure approval (order of Lithuania Ministry of Environment State Forest Service Director, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order due operator with submitting timber to market, Monitoring organizations monitoring and operational inspections description of the procedure approval (order of Lithuania Ministry of Environment State Forest Service Director, 2013-08-14, No. 190-13-V); 	<p>Low risk for state forests Specified risk for private forests</p> <p>Existing legislation addressed the prohibition provision of the EUTR. Amendments were also made in relation to the due diligence provision to legal acts such as Regulations on Management and</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>2013-08-14, No. 190-13-V);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution of The Government of The Republic of Lithuania due Competent Authorities, responsible for 2010-10-20 European Parliament and Council regulation (EU) No. 995/2010 Application, Appointment (2013-03-06, No. 205). <p>Legal Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment Republic of Lithuania; State Forest Service; State nonfood products inspectorate. <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Ultimate report to European Commission, reports to Ministry of Environment of Lithuania from State Forest Service and State nonfood products inspectorate.</p> <p>Documents or information about a company's due diligence system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution of The Government of The Republic of Lithuania due Competent Authorities, responsible for 2010-10-20 European Parliament and Council regulation (EU) No. 995/2010 Application, Appointment. <p>http://barometer.wwf.org.uk/what_we_do/government_barometer/scores_by_country/country_answers.cfm?country=Lithuania</p>	<p>Use of Private Forests (approved by the Lithuanian government) and Logging Permits Assurance Procedure (approved by the Ministry of Environment).</p> <p>Penalties: Administrative Code and the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania. Fines from €15 to €8,688, for repeated violations - up to €17,377 (in the near future it is planned to increase fines for illegal felling and forest legislation infringements by two to 10 times). Also in some illegal felling cases the Administrative Code foresees confiscation of harvested timber, tools and means of illegal felling. The Criminal Code foresees penalty, arrest or imprisonment for up to two years if more than one hectare of forest was destroyed. Additional sanctions are set for damage to the environment caused by illegal felling (these sanctions were raised up to 10 times in March 2014). Amount of compensation to be paid depends on volume of timber and protected area status (if illegal felling was in a protected area). The penalties and sanctions are high enough to be dissuasive and the process of legislation improvement is ongoing (WWF).</p> <p>The Competent Authorities (CA) carries out periodic and spot checks of compliance with the EUTR. The Competent Authority has the ability to take appropriate steps or measures to rectify any instances of violations of the EUTR where necessary. They also keep records of the checks, Cooperate with other EU Member States competent authorities, third countries administrative authorities and European Commission.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>There are members of staff allocated in several institutions. State Forest Service: three officers in central bureau, 98 inspectors involved in spot checks. Non Food Products Inspectorate under the Ministry of Economy: two officers in central bureau, 10 inspectors involved in spot checks. CAs have annual budgets, but there is no clearly separated budget dedicated to EUTR activities. State Forest Service assessed 206 operators, State Non Food Products Inspectorate under the Ministry of Economy, 25. CAs spoke at two workshops organized by Monitoring Organizations in the past 12 months. There were several articles in national newspapers, and information was provided on radio broadcasts. There are no checks further up the supply chain because the risk of infringement at that level is considered low. Information on the EUTR and its enforcement is available on CA websites. The CA Provides information / suggestions about the serious shortcomings in the inspection system.</p> <p>There is clear evidence of coordinated activities and official correspondence between the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania, CAs and other relevant institutions. Cooperation between CAs and relevant departments is also carried out continuously on the level of specialists in working procedures. There is no working group because it is not considered necessary. In Lithuania 3 State Forest checks have been enforced and 3 checks of wood-processing companies to date. Forests covers 33,3 % of Lithuania land area (about 2 230 000 ha). Private forests – 845 000 ha, State Forests – 1 052 000, rest – Forest reserved for restitution.</p> <p>All 42 State Forest Enterprises have been certified</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			by a Monitoring Organization, therefore the risk for state forests is low. There is no information about the level of implementation of due diligence systems in non-state forests. As the CA has only checked state forests to date there is a specified risk for non-state forests.

Recommended control measures

Indicator	Recommended control measures
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	
1.2 Concession licenses	
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	
1.4 Harvesting permits	
1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	
1.7 Income and profit taxes	
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	
1.9 Protected sites and species	
1.10 Environmental requirements	
1.11 Health and safety	
1.12 Legal employment	
1.13 Customary rights	
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	
1.15 Indigenous peoples rights	
1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	
1.17 Trade and transport	
1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	
1.19 Custom regulations	
1.20 CITES	
1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures	

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	Low risk Low risk thresholds 10 and 12 apply. None of the specified risk thresholds are met. Note: This assumes that the risk assessment for relevant indicators of category 1 will confirm enforcement of applicable legislation ('low risk') – refer to category 1.
2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.	See detailed analysis below.	Country	Low risk There are no Indigenous Peoples or traditional peoples in Lithuania and the low risk thresholds 16 and 21 apply.

Recommended control measures

N/A

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 WGI 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 In 2013 (latest available year) Lithuania scores 66.99 for Control of Corruption. The other five scores are between 73.68 (for Government Effectiveness) and 84.21 (for Regulatory Quality) 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	Lithuania 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	http://cpj.org/reports/2014/04/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder.php#index Lithuania does not feature on this list nor are there murders against journalists reported in the last ten years at least.	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 Lithuania scores 'Low' on the State fragility map 2011.	Country	
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org	http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters There is no country chapter on Lithuania in the Human Rights Watch World Report 2014.	Country	
US AID: www.usaid.gov Search on website for [country] + 'human rights' 'conflicts' 'conflict timber'	http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1863/LTU.pdf	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.

For Africa and Asia also use: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnact462.pdf	On the CSO Sustainability Index Lithuania scores in 2012 a 2.7, (the scores range from 1.0 (highest) to 7.0 (lowest) which is categorized as “Sustainability Enhanced”. No information found on specified risks after searching Lithuania + ‘human rights’ ‘conflicts’ ‘timber conflicts’.		
Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org Search on website for [country] +‘human rights’ ‘conflicts’ ‘conflict timber’	Lithuania does not feature on the Global Witness website.	Country	
http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_illegal_logging/		Country	
WWF report: Failing the Forests; Europe’s illegal timber trade. (2005) http://www.wwf.se/source.php/1120070/FailingForests.pdf	This report estimated in 2007 that in Lithuania 0.7 of the total 2.5 million cubic metres RWE volume timber imports from six given regions was illegal. “ The Baltic States – Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania – acceded to the EU during 2004. They are the only supplying countries that are both covered in detail by this report and are Member States of the EU. They are included not least to indicate the scale of probable trade in illegal timber between EU countries (including that which derives from forest within the EU). These three countries’ timber and paper sectors account for a substantial share in their GDP and exports. Consequently, minimising illegal timber exports could have a substantial and beneficial impact on their economy (and governance). Activities that contribute to the trade in illegal timber in the region include tax fraud, weak enforcement capacity and unsuitable legislation.” Remark by the assessor: It is noted that this report is written seven (7) years ago and we consider the information to be outdated.	Country	
Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/	Lithuania scores 57 points on the Corruption Perceptions Index 2013 on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). Lithuania ranks 43 out of 177 with rank nr. 1 being the cleanest country. In comparison with results since 2007, the score and the ranking for Lithuania have improved. See also source NEPCon below.	Country	
Chattam House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card http://www.illegal-logging.info	No information found on specified risks after searching Lithuania.	Country	
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://files.amnesty.org/air13/AmnestyInternational_AnnualReport2013_complete_en.pdf Country chapter on Lithuania (p. 164, 165) “ Discrimination – lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people Discriminatory legislative provisions and other provisions which could be implemented in a discriminatory manner against people based on their sexual orientation remained in force. In particular, this affected the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people and others advocating on their behalf to	Country	

	<p>freedom of expression and assembly. Further discriminatory provisions were proposed.</p> <p>In June, the latest attempt to amend the Code of Administrative Offences with the aim of prohibiting the promotion of homosexuality in public places was voted down in the parliament.</p> <p>A constitutional amendment aimed at restricting the definition of “family” as comprising a married man and woman, and which could lead to discrimination on grounds of marital status and sexual orientation, was being examined by parliament.</p> <p>International scrutiny</p> <p>On 16 March, the UN Human Rights Council adopted the outcome of the Universal Periodic Review on Lithuania. Lithuania accepted recommendations to protect people from discrimination based on sexual orientation; and to investigate further the human rights implications of counter-terrorism measures, including secret detention programmes. However, at the end of the year, discriminatory legislation remained in force and no further action had been taken by the authorities on these recommendations.</p> <p>In July, the UN Human Rights Committee urged Lithuania to ensure that its legislation is not interpreted and applied discriminatorily against people based on their sexual orientation or gender identity, and to guarantee that they enjoy all their human rights, including the rights to freedom of expression and assembly. The Committee further urged Lithuania to continue investigations into alleged human rights violations resulting from counterterrorism measures and to bring those responsible to justice.“</p>		
Freedom House http://www.freedomhouse.org/	<p>https://freedomhouse.org/country/lithuania#.VJALKyvF_Gh</p> <p>The status of Lithuania on the Freedom in the World index 2014 is ‘free’.</p> <p>https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2014#.VGzy5vnF_Gg</p> <p>The status of Lithuania on the Freedom of the Press 2014 is ‘free’.</p> <p>https://www.freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-net#.VGzzvfnF_Gg</p> <p>No data available on the status of Lithuania on Freedom on the Net 2013.</p>	Country	
Reporters without Borders: Press Freedom Index	<p>2013: http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&id_rubrique=1054</p> <p>Lithuania ranks nr. 33 out of 179 with a score of 18.24 on the 2013 World Press Freedom Index, which is within the lower half of EU member states.</p> <p>http://en.rsf.org/report-lithuania,116.html</p> <p>The website categorizes the press freedom in Lithuania to be in a “good situation”.</p>	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:	<p>http://ffp.statesindex.org/rankings-2013-sortable</p> <p>Lithuania is ranked 150 out of 178 countries on the failed states index. (nr 1 being the most failed state).</p> <p>Lithuania is categorized on the high side in the category ‘stable’ halfway to ‘sustainable’</p>	Country	

<p>http://ffp.statesindex.org/rankings-2013-sortable</p> <p>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</p>	<p>http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/global-peace-index http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#page/indexes/global-peace-index/2014/LTU/OVER http://www.visionofhumanity.org/sites/default/files/2014%20Global%20Peace%20Index%20REPORT.pdf The state of peace in Lithuania is categorized 'High' with Lithuania ranking 46 out of 162 countries with a score of 1.797</p>	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
<p>Illegal Logging Portal</p> <p>UNECE</p>	<p>http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/lithuania 35% of Lithuania is covered by forest areas, just under a quarter of which are forest plantations (FAO 2010). The country's forest cover has continued to grow over the past twenty years, though the rate of this growth has fluctuated considerably. Whereas between 2000 and 2005, the annual growth rate rose to 1%, as compared with 0.4% between 1990 and 2000, this annual average fell again to 0.4% between 2005 and 2010 (FAO 2010).</p> <p>The increase in the early half of the 2000s was due in part to an increase in the area of forest plantations. 34% of Lithuania's forests are owned by individuals, while the remaining areas are state-owned (FAO 2010).</p> <p>Illegal logging is not a serious problem in Lithuania; in 2003, an estimated 0.7% of domestic timber production was illegal (UNECE/FAO 2004). Lithuania's imports of timber and timber products are subject to the requirements of the EU Timber Regulation which came into force in March 2013.</p> <p>http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/docs/sem/2004-1/full_reports/Lithuania.pdf Joint UNECE/FAO Workshop on Illegal Logging and Trade of Illegally-derived Forest Products in the UNECE Region; 16-17 September 2004 REPORT: LITHUANIA “Abstract Illegal logging to some extent is considered as a problem in Lithuania, but not as one that constitute a threat for sustainability of forest management. In timber production-supply-consumption cycle illegal logging mainly occurs in phase of forest fellings, where it is difficult to identify and control all possible illegal logging cases. The 0.7 % of total fellings has been registered as illegal in 2003. The percentage of illegal logging is calculated as proportion of registered illegal cuttings and total cuttings in our country. Regional Forest Control Divisions subordinated to the Ministry of Environment are responsible for forest management control in state and private forests and record data about illegal logging in Lithuanian forests. (...)”</p>	Country	
FAO	<p>http://www.fao.org/docrep/MEETING/007/AD744E/AD744E09.htm</p>	Country	

	<p>Already in 2004, this is what the FAO reported on governance processes to combat illegal logging in Lithuania:</p> <p>“During the last years an increased focus has been put on the illegal logging as a big constraint towards achieving sustainable forest management, and a factor undermining social and economic development. Statistics gathered by Forest Control Division of State Environmental Protection Inspection, which is responsible for forest management control in state and private forests and records data about illegal logging in Lithuanian forests, shows volume of 46 100 m³ of illegally harvested or stolen timber, which constitutes approximately 0.7% of all annually felled volume.</p> <p>The major factors driving illegal logging is the difficult socio-economic situation in the rural areas in Lithuania. Among the activities that are causing the emerging of illegal forest products could be mentioned purchasing of illegal round wood by companies avoiding income and value added tax payments, forest harvesting performed by organised criminal groups, purchasing illegal timber by small sawmills. These activities have negative environmental, economical and social impacts on forestry.</p> <p>In the Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its Implementation Strategy the objective of improvement of forest protection against plundering and thefts with a deeper differentiation into legal liability and by developing forest protection structures is included. Ministry of Environment, Department of Forests is responsible for forest legislation and policy development and is working on improvements in forestry and related legislation to eliminate illegal logging. Since the year 2002, due to the amendments made on Code of Violation of Administrative Law it's possible to confiscate not only illegally cut timber, but saw-chains, vehicles and other means which have been used for illegal logging. In addition, the penalty rate for illegal logging has been considerably increased as well. The new Criminal Code sets up the criminal liability not only for stolen timber, but for illegal logging as activity as well.</p> <p>In Lithuania, a thorough legal analysis has been carried out, and a number of legal amendments have been proposed, and partly adopted by the Lithuanian Parliament. The list of areas proposed for Nature 2000 network is under construction, and preliminary analysis indicates that existing protected areas and proposed Natura 2000 sites overlap only by about 30-50%. The management regimes applied in existing area do not dramatically change, but considering the need to expand the existing protected areas network, the total cost of implementation is estimated (depending of different circumstances) approximately LTL 25-75 million (EUR 7-20 million) during the next few years.”</p>		
NPECon	<p>http://www.nepcon.net/newsroom/corruption-index-nine-eu-countries-unspecified-risk Corruption Index: Nine EU countries “unspecified risk” for timber legality 05 December 2011 “On 1 December 2011, Transparency International released the results of the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2011. The index serves as an important resource for companies assessing risk when sourcing Controlled Wood for their FSC-certified products. The index scores 183 countries and territories from 0 (“highly corrupt”) to 10 (“very clean”) based on perceived levels of public sector corruption. It uses data from 17 surveys that look at</p>	Country	

	<p>factors such as enforcement of anti-corruption laws, access to information and conflicts of interest.</p> <p>In the new CPI, New Zealand ranks highest, followed by Denmark and Finland. Somalia and North Korea (included in the index for the first time) rank lowest.</p> <p>For Costa Rica, Lithuania and Oman, the CPI has fallen below 5 since the last CPI was released in 2010.</p> <p>The CPI in Rwanda and Bahrain has risen over 5; however, none of these countries are forest-rich.</p> <p>According to the FSC Controlled Wood standard, these countries are now to be considered as “unspecified risk” for legal timber harvesting. A country can be considered as low risk only if the CPI for the given country is equal to or above 5. [Refer to category 1]</p> <p>This change in CPI is very important for companies who purchase controlled timber from Lithuania or Costa Rica, since field verification of legal harvesting is required for sourcing controlled wood from countries with a CPI below 5. Lithuania’s CPI moved above 5 as recently as last year, but has now fallen to 4.8. Oman is not considered to be an important country in terms of forestry.</p> <p><i>Risk of illegal timber harvesting in Europe</i></p> <p>Nine EU countries received a CPI score below 5: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, and Slovakia. “These figures indicate that there is risk of illegal harvesting in several locations within the EU. This may be of significance in relation to the fast approaching EU Timber Regulation that aims to halt the entrance of illegal timber into the EU marketplace”, notes NEPCo’s timber legality expert, Christian Sloth. “Although a low CPI does not necessarily imply illegal logging, the corruption level will naturally influence how the risk of illegal harvesting in a country is perceived. All forest operations located in the EU are required to have Due Diligence systems in place because they are “first placers” of timber products on the EU market; however, the specific Due Diligence requirements pertaining to EU-based forest operations remain unclear”, explains Mr Sloth.</p> <p>“Hopefully this will be clarified when the EU releases its Delegated Acts on the Timber Regulation on June 3 2012”. Mr. Sloth adds that US-based buyers of European timber products could also encounter problems under the US Lacey Act, unless they take the risk of illegal harvesting in certain European countries duly into account.</p> <p>With CPIs of 3.3 and 3.4 respectively, debt-ridden Greece and Italy show some of the highest corruption levels in Europe. Some EU countries that have moved upwards of the CPI threshold of 5 in previous years, such as Poland and Slovenia, have managed to maintain their good score.”</p>		
Greenpeace	<p>http://www.greenpeace.org.uk/MultimediaFiles/Live/FullReport/6759.pdf</p> <p>“In addition, illegal logging is a serious problem in Russia and some Central and Eastern European countries, including Ukraine, Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia and Estonia.”</p> <p>No mentioning of Lithuania in this report.</p>	Country	
From FSC National Risk Assessment for Lithuania (2014): Info on illegal logging	<p>“Requirement: 1.4 Harvesting permits”</p> <p>“Guidance: Legislation regulating the issuing of harvesting permits, licenses or other legal document required for specific harvesting operations. It includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permit.</p>	Country	Low risk

	<p>The intent of this indicator is to avoid situations where harvesting permits are lacking or obtained via illegal means such as bribery, or where harvesting permits are issued for areas or species not eligible for harvesting.</p> <p>Bribery is a well-known issue in connection with the issuing of harvesting permits. Bribery is commonly used to obtain harvesting permits for areas and species that could not be harvested according to the legislation (e.g. protected areas, areas that do not fulfil requirements of minimum age or diameter, species that cannot be harvested etc.). In cases where harvesting permits classify species and qualities to estimate fees, corruption and bribery can be used to classify products that will result in a lower fee. The level of corruption in a country or sub-national region is considered to play an important role and corruption indicators should therefore be considered when evaluating risks.</p> <p>In cases of illegal logging, harvesting permits from sites other than the actual harvesting site may be provided as a false proof of legality with the harvested material.”</p> <p>“Thresholds: In Lithuania there is detailed and strict legislation covering process of issuing logging licenses. The process implementation and control is done by State Forest Service. In majority of cases logging operations are done based on the requirements of forest management plan and issued logging licenses. However, there are some specific types of logging where logging licenses are not needed and logging can be done either after providing written notice to legal authorities (sanitary logging, selective logging of soft deciduous trees like aspen, grey alder, willow and sallow, commercial thinning, etc.) or even without it (property boundary logging, pre-commercial thinning, selective sanitary logging).</p> <p>Even though legal authorities have increased control of illegal logging in Lithuania, some illegal logging still occurs. The number of illegal logging was more or less stable during the past four years (2008-2012), but has decreased by 64% compared to 2002. In 2011, 527 cases were detected in state and private forests, 8,500 m³ were illegally logged. The major share (71%) of illegally felled wood, amounting to 6,000 m³, was felled in private forests. In 2011 there were 46 cases where already produced round wood was stolen from state forests (total 700 m³). According to statistical data provided by State Forest Service, illegal logged wood in Lithuania amounts only to 0.1% of the total felled timber volume. Latest available data for 2013 shows trends in decreasing numbers of illegal logging cases and volumes.</p> <p>Over the last three years there are no official cases reported about bribery among persons responsible for issuing logging licenses. Transparency international corruption perception index for Lithuania in 2012 was 54, therefore corruption is not considered as key factor influencing the possibility to obtain harvesting permits for areas and species that could not be harvested according to the legislation.</p> <p>Working group (WG) comments: all chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign „Low risk” to this indicator.</p> <p>Risk assessment: Low</p> <p>Sources:</p>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules on logging license issuance (Order of Minister of Environment 2010-12-30, No. D1-1055) Rules on logging site preparation (Order of Minister of Environment 2004-11-10, No. D1-577) Rules on forest logging for technological and management purposes (Order of Minister of Environment 2002-04-03, No. 145) Procedure for logging timber, which is needed for private household building, maintenance or reconstruction, in private forests (Order of Minister of Environment 2002-03-18, No. 118) Rules on logging forests that are reserved for private ownership restitution (Order of Minister of Environment 2002-04-30, No. 219) Statistical data on forest protection in 2012 (State Forest Service, 2012) Statistical data on round wood procurement in 2012 (State Forest Service, 2012) 		
Conclusion on country context: Lithuania 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. Forest governance is at a high level and illegal logging, as such an issue within category 1, but reviewed in this section on country context as an indicator for forest governance issues, is not an issue of great concern in Lithuania.		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	http://www.un.org/sc/committees/consolidated.pdf Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List; Last updated on: 02 January 2015	Country	Low risk
US AID: www.usaid.gov	The Consolidated List includes all individuals and entities subject to sanctions measures imposed by the Security Council.		
Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org	There are no individuals or entities from Lithuania that are facing UN sanctions. There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Lithuania. Lithuania is not covered by any other international ban on timber export.		
From FSC National Risk Assessment for Lithuania (2014)	See at the end of next section	Country	Low risk
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	No information on conflict timber related to Lithuania found on the website of USAID. Lithuania does not feature in this report.	Country	Low risk

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			
www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests	Lithuania does not feature on this website.	Country	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	No information on conflict timber related to Lithuania found on this website.	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	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 Lithuania. No information on conflict timber related to Lithuania found on the profor.info website.	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/	http://www.amnesty.org/en/annual-report/2013/ No information on conflict timber related to Lithuania found.	Country	Low risk
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGIs report aggregate and individual governance 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	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home In 2013 (latest available year) Lithuania scores on the indicator political stability and absence of violence place 76.3 on the percentile rank among all countries (ranges from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest) rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes.	Country	Low risk
Greenpeace: www.greenpeace.org Search for 'conflict timber [country]'	No information on conflict timber related to Lithuania found.	Country	Low risk
CIFOR: http://www.cifor.org/ ; http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm	Lithuania is not mentioned in this fact sheet.	Country	Low risk
Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms or in combination 'conflict timber', 'illegal logging'		Country	Low risk

<p>From FSC National Risk Assessment for Lithuania (2014)</p>	<p>“Requirement: 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. “</p> <p>“Guidance: 1. Is the country covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber? 2. Is the country covered by any other international ban on timber export? 3. Are there individuals or entities involved in the forest sector that are facing UN sanctions? 4. 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? 5. Is the conflict timber related to specific companies? If so, which companies or types of companies?“</p> <p>“Threshold: Lithuania is not subject to an international ban on timber exports and is not a source of conflict timber.</p> <p>Working group (WG) comments: all chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign „Low risk” to this indicator. “</p> <p>Risk assessment: Low risk</p> <p>Sources: * The UN Security Council Sanctions Committee * Compendium of Nations Security Council Sanctions Lists: http://www.un.org/sc/committees/list_compend.shtml • US AID: www.usaid.gov • Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org • Bonn International Centre for Conversion: www.bicc.de • Environmental Investigation Agency: www.eia-international.org/</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p>
<p>Conclusion on indicator 2.1: No information was found on Lithuania as source of conflict timber and the forest sector is not associated with any violent armed conflict. Lithuania nor any individuals or entities from Lithuania are facing UN sanctions. There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Lithuania. Lithuania is not covered by any other international ban on timber export.</p> <p>The following low risk thresholds apply: (1) The area under assessment is not a source of conflict timber²; 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.</p>		<p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p>

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.

Indicator 2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.

Guidance

- 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			risk indication
<p>Status of ratification of fundamental ILO conventions: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001:0::NO:: or use: ILO Core Conventions Database: http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930 C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973 C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999</p> <p>Ratification as such should be checked under Category 1. In Cat. 2 we take that outcome into consideration. Refer to it.</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102752 Lithuania has ratified all the 8 Fundamental ILO Conventions. The status on the ILO website for all 8 Conventions is 'in force'.</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/budapest/countries-covered/lithuania/lang--en/index.htm</p> <p>"Lithuania is a member state of the ILO since 1991. The country has ratified 40 ILO International Labour Standards (Conventions) , including the eight fundamental Conventions."</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENTS_ID:2325956:NO Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011) Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) – Lithuania These observations contain no evidence on serious violation of the right for freedom of association and collective bargaining.</p>	<p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Low risk</p> <p>Low risk</p>
	<p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3149510:NO Gender pay gap. The Committee notes from Eurostat that the gender pay gap (average gross hourly earnings) continued to decrease, reaching 11.9 per cent in 2011, compared to 14.6 per cent in 2010 and 15.3 per cent in 2009. Nonetheless, in 2011, male workers' wages were higher than those of their female counterparts in most sectors, except for transportation and storage. The pay gap between men and women was particularly wide in financial and insurance activities (40.8 per cent), manufacturing (26.9 per cent) and information and communication (25.7 per cent). Pay differentials between men and women were higher in the private sector (16 per cent) than in the public sector (12.1 per cent). In this connection, the</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p>

	<p>Committee recalls that one of the main objectives of the third National Programme on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (2010–14) is the reduction of the gender remuneration gap, with a particular focus on analysing and addressing the causes of pay discrimination, such as horizontal and vertical occupational segregation on the labour market and vocational training counselling based on gender stereotypes, through a greater involvement of the social partners in gender equality issues in employment and occupation. <i>Noting that the Government's report contains no information in this regard, the Committee reiterates its request for information on the measures taken to further reduce the gender pay gap and address its underlying causes, including in the context of the National Programme on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (2010–14), and the results achieved. The Committee also asks the Government to continue to provide statistics on the distribution of men and women in the different sectors of the economy and occupational levels and their respective levels of earnings.</i></p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENTS_ID:2325968:NO Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2010, published 100th ILC session (2011) Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) – Lithuania</p> <p>“The Committee notes the Government’s report, which contains the same information that was provided in 2008 with regard to the application of the Convention in law and practice.</p> <p>Article 3 of the Convention. Machinery appropriate to national conditions should be established. The Committee notes the comments on the application of the Convention submitted by the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) on 24 August 2010 concerning the need to create labour courts with judges specialized in labour relations, in particular taking into account the ineffective protection afforded by the judicial system in cases of unfair dismissal and more particularly, the slowness of the proceedings and the need to modify the burden of proof in cases of dismissal related to trade union activities. <i>In this regard, considering the absence of a reply from the Government to the ITUC’s comments, the Committee recalls the importance of a rapid and effective protection in proceedings against anti-union discrimination and requests the Government to provide its observations thereon and to discuss these matters with the most representative organization of workers and employers and to keep it informed of any development in this regard.</i>”</p> <p>“Comments by the Lithuanian Trade Union Confederation (LTUC). The Committee notes the comments made by the LTUC on 9 September 2010 alleging that members of work councils have more guarantees than members of trade unions operating in private enterprises. <i>The Committee requests the Government to provide its observations thereon.</i>”</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3150245:NO Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014) Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) - Lithuania</p>	Country	Specified risk on violation of right to collective bargaining
		Country	Low risk

	in Brazil, Lithuania, the Russian Federation, Slovenia and Sweden, where the labour market characteristics of the disadvantaged groups should result in higher wages. It would also nearly disappear in about half the countries in the sample of developed economies.”		
ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/lang--en/index.htm	http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/lang--en/index.htm Lithuania does not feature in the ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard.	Country	Low risk
Global March Against Child Labour: http://www.globalmarch.org/	No references to Lithuania regarding child labour or child trafficking.	Country	Low risk
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	http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=LTU&Lang=EN No references to Lithuania regarding child labour or trafficking.	Country	Low risk
ILO Helpdesk for Business on International Labour Standards: http://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/business-helpdesk/lang--en/index.htm	No additional evidence found through this link.	Country	Low risk
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	http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=LTU&Lang=EN http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fLTU%2fCO%2f5&Lang=en Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of Lithuania; Adopted by the Committee at its fifty-eighth session (30 June-18 July 2014). “Employment 34. The Committee notes that the gender pay gap decreased from 22.6 per cent in 2007 to 11.9 per cent in 2011. Nevertheless, it is concerned about the significant horizontal and vertical segregation between women and men in the labour market, the limited participation of women in employment (62 per cent), the lack of counselling for girls and women on non-traditional educational and vocational choices and career options and the non-implementation of the principle of equal pay for work of equal value. It is also concerned about the high unemployment rate among migrant and Roma women, single mothers, older women and women with disabilities. The Committee regrets that the percentage of men who take parental leave remains low. The Committee is further concerned that its previous recommendation to amend the law on equal opportunities for women and men in order to include mandatory equality plans by public and private employers has not been implemented.” No other references or evidence regarding discrimination of women at work.	Country	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	No information found on specified risks after searching Lithuania.	Country	Low risk
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/	Lithuania scores 'medium risk' on the Child Labour Index 2014 with the index having four categories: low risk, medium risk, high risk and extreme risk.	Country	Low risk

<p>http://www.verite.org/Commodities/Timber</p> <p>(useful, specific on timber)</p>	<p>Estonia does not feature on this website.</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>Lithuania is rated in category 1: "Irregular violation of rights". This is the best ranking out of 5 ranks. It includes 18 countries out of the 139 countries ranked.</p> <p>Description of category 1: "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>	<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>European Commission (on gender pay gap)</p>	<p>http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-pay-gap/situation-europe/index_en.htm</p> <p>Eurostat on gender pay gap</p> <p>"From the new Eurostat estimates (based on the Structure of Earnings survey), it appears that there are considerable differences between the Member States in this regard, with the gender pay gap ranging from less than 10% in Slovenia, Malta, Poland, Italy, Luxembourg and Romania, to more than 20% in Hungary, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Germany and Austria, and reaching 30% in Estonia."</p> <p>"However, the gender pay gap is not an indicator of the overall inequality between women and men since it only concerns salaried people. The gender pay gap must be looked at in conjunction with other indicators linked to the labour market, in particular those ones that reflect the different working patterns of women. In countries where the female employment rate is low (e.g. Italy), the pay gap is lower than average. This may be a reflection of the small proportion of low-skilled or unskilled women in the workforce. A high pay gap is usually characteristic of a labour market which is highly segregated, meaning that women are more concentrated in a restricted number of sectors and/or professions (e.g. Czech Republic, Estonia and Finland), or in which a significant proportion of women work part-time (e.g. Germany and Austria). Finally, institutional mechanisms and systems on wage setting can influence the pay gap."</p> <p>The gender pay gap in Lithuania in 2012 according to Eurostat was 12.6% which is significantly below the EU-average (16.2%).</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/gender_pay_gap/gpg_brochure_2013_final_en.pdf</p> <p>European Commission: Tackling the gender pay gap in the European Union</p> <p>The gender pay gap in 2010 in Lithuania was 14.6%. (According to Eurostat; see figure in page 13).</p> <p>"In Lithuania, the gender equality policies are set out in the National Programme on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men for 2010-2014. A considerable number of measures are targeted towards improving the situation for women and men in the labour market. One of the</p>	<p>Country</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk on gender pay gap</p> <p>Low risk on gender pay gap</p>

<p>World Economic Forum (on gender gap)</p> <p>WikiGender</p>	<p>priorities is reducing the gender pay gap, which includes 17 actions to increase salaries in female-dominated sectors such as education, arts and culture and social work.”</p> <p>http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2014/economies/#economy=LTU Global Gender Gap Report 2014; World Economic Forum Lithuania ranks 44 (out of 142 countries) with a score of 0.721 (0.00 = inequality, 1.00 = equality). Lithuania ranks 86 for the indicator <i>Wage equality for similar work</i> (survey).</p> <p>http://www.wikigender.org/index.php/Gender_Equality_in_Lithuania <i>Gender Equality in Lithuania</i> “The Republic of Lithuania has shown commitment to gender equality, enacting laws protecting women’s rights in the labour market, education and society. However, gender mainstreaming is not prioritised in policy-making at government level, there is a lack of coordination between government sectors and women that have limited access to healthcare. Domestic violence and the trafficking of women, despite being targeted by the 2003 Criminal Code, remains a growing problem; stereotypes that discriminate women still prevail.”</p> <p>http://www.wikigender.org/index.php/wikigender.org:Variables_Women%E2%80%99s_Economic_Opportunity_Index On Women’s Economic Opportunity Index Lithuania in 2012 ranks 16 out 128 countries.</p>	<p>Country</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Low risk</p>
<p>Additional general sources</p>		<p>Additional specific sources</p>	
<p>OHCHR</p>	<p>http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/LTSession12.aspx Human Rights Council Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review; October 2011 National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1: Lithuania “19. The key challenges for gender equality in Lithuania include segregation of the labour market conditioned by gender stereotypes, insufficient involvement of women in economic and political decision-making, insufficient number of women holding top positions in research and business, difference in pay for women and men, insufficient opportunities to combine family and work commitments, and violence against women. To address these challenges, State programmes on equal opportunities for women and men have been run since 2003. The programmes are implemented by ministries in co-operation with women’s NGOs, social partners and gender study centres. These activities are co-ordinated by the Commission for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men that includes representatives from all ministries and NGOs and reports to the Government. 20. To evaluate the impact of the first two State programmes on equal opportunities for women and men in 2009, the Women’s Information Centre carried out an extended comparative study of cross-sectional changes to the situation of women and men. Conclusions of the survey state that programmes on equal opportunities for women and men enjoy high public awareness, the lines of action have the right focus, and the programmes have influenced positive changes. Segregation of the labour market, which affects pay gaps for women and men, is gradually decreasing. According to the findings from the Small and</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p>

	<p>Medium-sized Business Survey conducted in 2009 by Statistics Lithuania, health care (60.9 per cent of all businesspeople engaged in this activity) and social work, accommodation and catering services (58.3 per cent) remain women's key business areas. On the other hand, the number of businesswomen in "traditionally male" businesses, construction and transport, has been on the rise, i.e. women are starting to opt for the so-called "male" qualifications. Based on the figures of Statistics Lithuania, Lithuanian women are among the most educated ones across the EU.</p> <p>(..)</p> <p>22. Lithuania's achievements in the field of gender equality have been acknowledged by the EU. The European Gender Equality Institute opened its doors in Vilnius in 2009. The Institute is the first EU agency devoted to gender equality and the first one set up in Lithuania."</p> <p>"27. Article 37 of the Constitution stipulates the right for citizens belonging to ethnic communities to foster their language, culture, and customs, whereas Article 45 the right to independently manage the affairs of their ethnic culture, education, charity, and mutual assistance and to be provided support by the state. Further rights are provided by laws on equal treatment, associations, citizenship, the official language, education, provision of information to the public, religious communities and partnerships, political parties and political organizations, etc."</p> <p>"39. One of the greatest challenges in implementing the policy of national minorities is the integration of Roma. Lithuania is home to around 2,500 Roma whose most numerous community lives in Kirtimai settlement near Vilnius (with around 500 Roma). To date, Lithuania has implemented two national programmes for Roma integration and a separate Roma Integration Programme run by Vilnius City Municipality. Preparation of Roma integration programmes involved consultations with representatives of Roma NGOs and organizations dealing with Roma people.</p> <p>40. Within the framework of the Roma Integration Programme 2000-2004, in 2001, Public Institution the Roma Public Centre was set up in Kirtimai offering informal education for children and youth, distance training for Roma youth and adults and courses of the official Lithuanian language as well as social and legal assistance. However, Roma integration into the Lithuanian society is a lasting and complicated process that requires integrated inter-institutional co-operation."</p> <p>No mentioning of the risk of child labour.</p>		
From FSC National Risk Assessment for Lithuania (2014)	<p>"Requirement: 1.12 Legal employment"</p> <p>"Guidance: Legal requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirement for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurances, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements. Furthermore, the points cover compliance to the minimum working age and minimum age for personal involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labour, and discrimination and freedom of association.</p>	Country	Low risk

The intent of this indicator is to enable identification of systematic or large scale non-compliance with labour and/or employment rules and regulations. The objective is to identify where serious violations of the legal rights of workers take place, such as forced, underage or illegal labour.”

“**Thresholds:** Legal employment in Lithuania is defined by number of different legislation. According to legislation all employees shall have signed employment contract which is a basis for obligatory social security, ensured by paying taxes to social security company SoDra. According to the requirements of the Labour Law, the employment contract must be in writing and it must contain essential provisions in order to be valid, such as conditions of payment, the place of work and a job description. Certain types of employment contract may require additional provisions such as the term of the contract, seasonal work, etc. Temporary hires, provided through employment agencies, offer an alternative to fixed term contracts. Temporary employment is rapidly growing in Lithuania as a flexible solution for part time, project or fixed term employment, and as a risk management strategy at the startup stage. Temporary employment is regulated by Law on Temporary Agency Employment, which was adopted to implement the EU Directive on temporary agency work.

Illegal employment in Lithuania is controlled and preventive measures implemented by different institutions such as State Labour Inspectorate, State Social Security Fund Council, State Tax Inspectorate, Financial Crime Investigation Service and Police Department. Based on report provided by State Labour Inspectorate **most common cases of illegal employment in Lithuania for all economic sectors are: 1. Work without employment contract, 2. Individual persons performing economical activities without self-employed licenses, 3. Performing economical activities without legally registering company or without required licenses or through other illegal activities.**

In order to tackle undeclared work more effectively, in 2011 the State Labour Inspectorate set up standing groups to control illegal work in Lithuania’s five largest cities to undertake control and prevention of undeclared work. The groups consist of VDI inspectors (lawyers) who were provided with appropriate resources. Where necessary, assistance can be sought from representatives of other institutions. The results show that this initiative has contributed to better detection of undeclared work compared to previous years.

State Labour Inspectorate in 2012 conducted more than 3700 checks of possible illegal employment and identified 1700 illegally employed people. Most illegal (illicit) labour cases in 2012 years were in following economy sectors: construction - 35.85%, other public services - 12.46%, wholesale/retail trade - 10.53%, agriculture - 7.84%. Riskiest sectors of the economy continue to remain the same: construction, wholesale and retail trade, agriculture. It should be noted that, **compared with 2011, the number of persons employed illegally in forestry sector in 2012 has reduced from 6.86% to 4.44% in 2012. State Labour Inspectorate has prepared action plan for 2013, which highlights the need to strengthen enforcement of illegal employment control and preventive measures in order to achieve better results compared to 2012.**

Based on the information provided above it is seen that even though there might be some cases of illegal employment in forestry sector, but control and preventive measures implemented by legal authorities as well as positive trends towards reduced illegal

employment rates in forestry sector provide solid background for defining this sub-category as low risk.”

“**Working group (WG) comments:** social chamber expressed the concern that social dialogue is not efficient enough yet, however the situation constantly is being improved. Therefore, all chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign „Low risk” to this indicator.”

“**Risk assessment:** Low.”

Sources:

- Labour Code of the Republic of Lithuania (2002.06.04, IX-926)
- Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania (2000.07.18 d, No. VIII-1864)
- Law on Social Security (1991.05.21d, No. I-1336)
- Government decision on seasonal work (1994.03.07, No. 154)
- Government decision on employment of persons under 18 year old (2003.01.29, No. 138)
- Order on forest work safety (1996.11.25, 208)
- Law on Temporary Agency Employment (2011.05.19, XI-1379)
- Report from State Labour Inspectorate, 2012
- Action plan for State Labour Inspectorate, 2013
- Eurofund report on Tackling undeclared work in the European Union

“**Requirement: 2.2. Labour rights are respected.** “

“**Guidance:** 1. Are the social rights covered by the relevant legislation in the country or area concerned? (refer to category 1)
2. Are rights like freedom of association and collective bargaining upheld?
3. Are there evidences of compulsory and/or forced labour?
4. Are there evidences of discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender?
5. Are there evidences of child labour?
6. Is the country signatory to the relevant ILO Conventions?
7. Is there evidence that any groups (including women) do not feel adequately protected in terms of rights related to the above?
8. Is there evidence of discrimination against women and/or gender inequity?
9. Are any violations limited to specific sectors?”

“**Threshold:**

Ad 1:

“Lithuanian legal acts cover all aspects of social rights.

The Ministry of Social Security and Labour is responsible for state governance functions in the areas of social security and labour assigned to it by laws and other legal acts and implements the national policy in the said areas.”

	<p>Ad 2: “Social report of The Ministry of Social Security and Labour breathily describes accomplished tasks in the social assistance system. System reorganisation is related to a project “Social assistance Service” is launched in 2012, which aimed at a greater extent of social justice in the country. More detailed information about social situation in the country is described in Social report of The Ministry of Social Security and Labour 2011-2012, Vilnius 2012. Lithuanian Trade Union Confederation (LPSK) is independent organization from government and managing authorities, from employers and their organizations and also from public organizations and movements. LPSK is a member of International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) and cooperates with International Labour Organization (ILO). Lithuanian system of collective bargaining comprises legally enforceable collective agreements that are, according to the Labour Code, one of the sources of the labour law. Article no 50 of Lithuanian Constitution (1992) establishes the right to form and join trade unions and the workers right to strike for protecting their economic and social interests. According to the Labour Code, article no 22 trade union has the right to exercise non-governmental supervision and control of compliance with labour laws. According to the Law on Trade Unions, article no 17 – Trade Unions have the right to supervise the employer’s adherence to and implementation of the labour, economic, and social laws related to the rights and interests of their members, as well as of the collective and other agreements. Article no 18 - The Right of Trade Unions to Demand the Annulment of the Employer’s Decisions which violate labour, economic, and social rights of their members provided by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania. Article no 19 – gives The Right of Trade Unions to Propose that Legal Action be Taken against Officials who violate laws on labour, or who do not ensure safety at work, or who do not execute the collective or other mutual agreements.”</p> <p>Ad 3: “Latest Trade Union Confederation report shows positive trends in Lithuanian labour sector. There were no major law violations identified in order to uphold the right of freedom of association and collective bargaining. According to the Lithuanian Constitution (1992) Article no 48 forced labour is prohibited. In 1994 06 23 Lithuania ratified ILO Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour No I-507 which came into force in 1995 09 26. Ministry of Social Security and Labour is responsible for implementing this convention and taking all measures to avoid forced or compulsory labour in the country. Exploring the situation of compulsory and/or forced labour in Lithuania some nongovernmental researches have been analysed but no major evidences were identified regarding compulsory and/or forced labour in the country.”</p> <p>Ad 4: “Even though analysed reports of independent sources such as Special Euro barometer 393; European Commission and The Ministry of Social Security and Labour show that</p>		
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recommendations for improvement in are given to Lithuanian acting authorities - **there are no major discrimination evidence in the country in respect of employment, and/or occupation, and/or gender.**

The Office of Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson is an independent state institution appointed by and accountable to Parliament.

The Ombudsman investigates individual complaints on the grounds of gender, age, racial or ethnic origin, religion beliefs, disability, sexual orientation, language, social status; submits recommendations and proposals to the Parliament, governmental institutions on the priorities of gender equality policy, including recommendations on amendments to relevant legislation. Lithuanian legislation covers all aspects of equal opportunities. A person may not have his rights restricted in any way or be granted any privileges on the basis of his or her sex, race, nationality, language, origin, social status, religion, convictions, or opinions.”

Ad 5:
 “Exploring information about child labour in the country reports of acting institutions were reviewed. Latest report of the Ministry of Social Security states that The State Labour Inspectorate prepares methods and recommendations concerning illegal work practices, organises seminars, establishes the procedure of cooperation between officials of supervisory authorities and institutions in organising joint checks, analyses results of control and furnishes conclusions to all authorities and institutions exercising control over illegal work, organises educational activities aimed at the development of intolerance toward illegal work practices and encouraging the public to participate in identifying such practices, and implements other measures.

There were **no evidences of child labour** identified after reports analyses.

The Ministry of Social Security and Labour is responsible for managing the protection of children rights.

Child labour is regulated by the Code of Labour Laws, law on Fundamentals of Protection the right of the child and other laws or state resolutions. The child of 14 years and above shall have the right to work commensurate with his age, state of health, general education level and professional expertise. Work shall be chosen freely.

In 1992 Lithuania has ratified UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Ministry of Social Security and Labour is responsible for implementing this convention and taking all measures to protect the rights of the children.”

Ad 6:
 “Lithuania is a member state of the ILO since 1991.
 The country has ratified 40 ILO International Labour Standards (Conventions), including the eight fundamental Conventions.”

Ad 7, 8 and 9:
 “Lithuanian legislation covers all aspects of equal rights.
 In 1995 06 20 Lithuania has ratified Convention for the Protection on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom (1950) no 005.

Ministry of Social Security and Labour is responsible for implementing this convention and taking all measures to assure equal rights in any groups related to the above.
 In order to find evidence if any groups (including women) do not feel adequately protected in terms of rights also evidence of discrimination against women and/or gender inequity – reports of independent parties were reviewed. Report evaluation showed positive trends. Mechanism for implementation of the Programme for the Advancement of Woman has been created and continuously developed, supporting of women’s issues. A number of woman in governmental sector has increased. Strongly increased number of woman’s organisations. The attitude of the authorities and understanding of gender related and equality matters is gradually changing in the society.

All analyses above were done mostly focusing on forestry sector. There were no evidences found about violations limited to specific sector.“

Risk assessment: Low

Sources:

Ad 1:

The Ministry of Social Security and Labour : <http://www.socmin.lt/>

The main legal acts covering the social rights are as follows:

Labour Code, No IX-926, 2002 06 04

Law on Vocational Education and training, No VIII-450, 1997 10 14

Law on social insurance of occupational accidents and occupational diseases, No VIII-1509, 1999 12 23

Law on assistance in the case of death, No XI-1435, 2011 06 09

Law on state social insurance pensions, No I-549, 1994 07 18

Law on social services, No I-1579, 1996 10 09

Provisional law on damage compensation in accident at work or occupational disease cases, no VIII-366, 1997 07 01

Law on the employment of the population, no I-864, 1990 12 13

Law on state social insurance, No I-1336, 1991 05 21

Law on social assistance for pupils, No X-686, 2006 06 13

Law on protection against domestic violence, no XI-1425, 2011 05 26

Social report of The Ministry of Social Security and Labour 2011-2012

<http://www.socmin.lt/index.php?-1355267759>

Ad 2:

Lithuanian Trade Union Confederation (LPSK) <http://www.lpsk.lt>

The main legal acts covering the freedom of association and collective bargaining are as follows:

Law on Collective agreements, No I-1201, 1991 04 04

Labour Code, part II, no IX-926, 2002 06 04

Labour Code, part III, no IX-926, 2002 06 04

Law on Trade Unions, no I-2018, 1991 11 21

Constitution on the Republic of Lithuania, 1992 10 25

	<p>Ad 3: Lithuanian Trade Union Confederation report (2006-2010) Constitution on the Republic of Lithuania, 1992 10 25 ILO Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour , No I-507, ratified 1994 06 23</p> <p>Ad 4: Acting Anti-discrimination Bodies in the country: Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson's office : www.lygybe.lt Lithuanian Center of Equality Advancement (CEA): www.gap.lt Equal opportunities in Lithuania are covered by main legal acts as follows: Law on Equal Opportunities, No VIII-947, 1998 12 01 Law on Equal Opportunities of Women and Men (1999) European Commission against Racism and Intolerance report on Lithuania, 2011 09 13 European Commission Euro barometer Discrimination in the EU, 2012. Results of Lithuania Report of The Ministry of Social Security and Labour 2009 about equal opportunities for man and woman program implementation http://www.socmin.lt/index.php?-681837845</p> <p>Ad 5: The main legal acts covering the child labour are as follows: Labour Code, no IX-926, 2002 06 04 Law on fundamentals of Protection the rights of the child, No I-1234, 1996 03 14 Law on benefits for children, No XI-1756, 2011 12 01 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified 1995 07 03 The Ministry of Social Security reports on implementation of the United Nations Convention on the rights of the child in Lithuania</p> <p>Ad 6: ILO Convention site: http://www.ilo.org/</p> <p>Ad 7: Convention for the Protection on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950) no 005</p> <p>Ad 8: http://www.manoteises.lt/downloads/brosiura.pdf</p> <p>Ad 9: Prohibiting discrimination, integration. Norms, stereotypes, prejudices, possibilities, Book issued by The Office of Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson, 2007 The Ministry of Social Security reports on implementation the program of equal rights The Ministry of Social Security report on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women http://www.socmin.lt/index.php?-681837845</p>		
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<p>Conclusion on Indicator 2.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All social and labour rights are covered by the relevant legislation. See also findings in section <i>Context</i>. There is evidence confirming absence of compulsory and/or forced labour. Although there is no evidence confirming complete absence and there is no evidence specific for the forest sector, it is concluded that this is very limited from the international perspective. There is evidence confirming absence of discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender. Although there is no evidence confirming complete absence it is concluded that this is very limited from the international perspective. There evidence confirming absence of child labour. The country is signatory to the relevant ILO Conventions. Evidences of minor violations of labour rights are limited compared internationally. <p>The following low risk thresholds apply:</p> <p>(10) Applicable legislation for the area under assessment covers the key principles recognized in the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work (which are recognized as: freedom of association and right to collective bargaining; elimination of forced and compulsory labour; eliminations of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation; and effective abolition of child labour), AND the risk assessment for relevant indicators of Category 1 confirms enforcement of applicable legislation ('low risk'); [Refer to category 1]</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(12) Other available evidence do not challenge 'low risk' designation</p>		Country	Low risk
<p>Indicator 2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.</p> <p>Guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:102752 Lithuania 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/	No sources mention IP/TP presence in Lithuania , 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.	Country	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/			
Amnesty International http://amnesty.org			
The Indigenous World http://www.iwgia.org/regions			

<p>United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/ipeoples/srindigenoupeoples/pages/sripeoplesindex.aspx</p>			
<p>UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx</p>			
<p>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>			
<p>Intercontinental Cry http://intercontinentalcry.org/ http://www.scribd.com/doc/216154458/Indigenous-Struggles-2013 http://intercontinentalcry.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Indigenous-Struggles-2012.pdf</p>			
<p>Forest Peoples Programme: www.forestpeoples.org FPP's focus is on Africa, Asia/Pacific and South and Central America.</p>			
<p>Society for Threatened Peoples: http://www.gfbv.de/index.php?change_lang=english</p>			
<p>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</p>			
<p>Data provided by National Indigenous Peoples', Traditional Peoples organizations;</p>			
<p>Data provided by Governmental institutions in charge of Indigenous Peoples affairs;</p>	<p>No such data could be found.</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p>

Data provided by National NGOs; NGO documentation of cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing);	Not applicable.	Country	Low risk
National land bureau tenure records, maps, titles and registration (Google)	Not applicable.	Country	Low risk
Relevant census data	http://db1.stat.gov.lt/statbank/selectvarval/saveselections.asp?MainTable=M3010215&PLanguage=1&TableStyle=&Buttons=&PXSId=3236&IQY=&TC=&ST=ST&rvar0=&rvar1=&rvar2=&rvar3=&rvar4=&rvar5=&rvar6=&rvar7=&rvar8=&rvar9=&rvar10=&rvar11=&rvar12=&rvar13=&rvar14= Statistics Lithuania "Total population 2011: 3,043,400 Lithuanian: 84.1%, Russian: 5.8%, Pole: 6.6%, Belarussian: 1.2%, Ukrainian: 0.5%, Jew: 0.1%, Latvia: 0.1%, Tatar: 0.1%, German: 0.1%, Romany: 0.1%, Other ethnicities: 0.2%, Not indicated: 1.1%."	Country	Low risk
- 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)	Not applicable.	Country	Low risk
National/regional records of claims on lands, negotiations in progress or concluded etc.	Not applicable.	Country	Low risk
Cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing).) Data about land use conflicts, and disputes (historical / outstanding grievances and legal disputes)	Not applicable.	Country	Low risk
Social Responsibility Contracts (<i>Cahier des Charges</i>) established according to FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent) principles where available	Not applicable.	Country	Low risk
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'	No additional evidence found.	Country	Low risk
Additional general sources for 2.3	Additional specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
Minority Rights	http://www.minorityrights.org/4988/lithuania/lithuania-overview.html World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People: Lithuania Overview "Main minority groups include Poles 234,989 (6.7%), Russians 219,789 (6.3%), Belarussians 42,866 (1.2%), Ukrainians 22,488 (0.7%) and Jews 4,007 (2001 census data). There are	Country	Low risk

	<p>smaller populations of Armenians, Azeris, Germans, Karaims (Karaites), Latvians, Moldovans, Roma, Tatars and Uzbeks.</p> <p>Lithuania is the most ethnically homogeneous of the Baltic states, with Lithuanians accounting for 83.5 per cent of the total population of 3,483,972 in the 2001 census. Proportions of Russians, Belarusians, Ukrainians, Jews and other nationalities all declined after 1989, while the proportion of Poles remained stable. Several dozen other nationalities are represented by very small populations accounting for less than 1 per cent of the population each.”</p>		
<p>From FSC National Risk Assessment for Lithuania (2014): Info on illegal logging</p>	<p>“Requirement: 1.13 Customary rights”</p> <p>“Guidance: Legislation covering customary rights relevant to forest harvesting activities including requirements covering sharing of benefits and tenure rights.”</p> <p>“Threshold: In Lithuania there are no groups of individuals having customary rights to forest harvesting activities. Customary rights to non-timber forest products in state strict nature reserve areas are defined by special regulations allowing local communities to collect berries and mushrooms as well as fishing activities following special provisions. Logging activities in strict nature reserves is prohibited by law.</p> <p>Working group (WG) comments: all chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign „Low risk” to this indicator.“</p> <p>Risk assessment: Low.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Forest (1994-11-22, Nr. I-671) • Rules for visiting Cepkeliai Strict Nature Reserve • Rules for fishing in Zuvintas biosphere Strict Nature Reserve <p>“Requirement: 1.14 Free, Prior and Informed Consent”</p> <p>“Guidance: Legislation covering ‘free, prior and informed consent’ in connection with forest management rights, access to forest resources, benefit sharing (etc.) has been respected and applied.”</p> <p>“Threshold: Free, prior and informed consent in connection with forest management rights, access to forest resources, benefit sharing (etc.) is included in Provisions of Public Discussion on the Documents (projects) for Territorial Planning is a document regulating the stages, order and procedure for public discussion on master, special and detailed territorial planning projects, drafted by the Law on Territorial Planning. Provisions also cover requirements for forest management plan preparation process, where requirements for free, prior and informed consent are included. Similar requirements are also placed in Rules for forest management plan preparation.</p> <p>Working group (WG) comments: all chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign „Low risk” to this indicator. “</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p>

	<p>Risk assessment: Low</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions of Public Discussion on the Documents (projects) for Territorial Planning (Government decision, 2004.07.16, No. 904) • Rules for forest management plan preparation (Order of Lithuanian Minister of Environment, 2006-09-01, No. D1-406) <p>Requirement: 1.15 Indigenous peoples rights“</p> <p>“Guidance: Legislation that regulates the rights of indigenous people as far as it’s related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land tenure, right to use certain forest related resources or practice traditional activities, which may involve forest lands.”</p> <p>“Threshold: N/A – there are no indigenous people in Lithuania since Lithuanians are native people in their homeland.</p> <p>Working group (WG) comments: all chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed that this indicator is not applicable in Lithuania.”</p> <p>Risk assessment: N/A – there are no indigenous people in Lithuania since Lithuanians are native people in their homeland.</p> <p>Requirement: 2.3. Indigenous/Traditional Peoples Rights are respected and upheld “</p> <p>“Guidance: 1. Are there Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Peoples and/or other traditional communities in the country? 2. Has the country concerned ratified ILO convention 169? 3. What are the laws and regulations that govern identification of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples and their rights including: a. Self-identification, b. Non-discrimination, c. Recognition of the cultural and other specificities of indigenous and traditional peoples, d. Consultation and participation in decision making, e. Right to decide priorities for development? 4. What evidence can demonstrate the enforcement of the laws and regulations identified above? 5. What evidence can demonstrate awareness of rights, laws and regulations (among both rights holders and forest authorities)? 6. Is the principle of Free Prior and Informed Consent upheld (where harvesting takes place on Indigenous and Traditional Peoples land)?</p>		
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7. Are there any conflicts over land claims, treaty negotiations?
8. Are there any recognized acts on violations of rights, customs and culture? (Land rights and access to resources, dispute resolution)
9. Is the land tenure clear and respected?
10. What are the recognized laws and regulations and processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to Traditional or Indigenous Peoples rights?
11. Is there evidence of violations of traditional and/or customary rights, including use rights, cultural interests, or traditional cultural identity?
12. Are there alternative / informal / customary processes of conflict resolution implemented?
13. Are the processes broadly accepted by affected stakeholders as being fair and equitable?
14. Are there decision making processes open to all interested stakeholders? Is there evidence that any groups do not feel adequately protected by the conflict resolution processes above? “

“**Threshold:** There are **no indigenous people** in the country since Lithuanians are native in their homeland.

However **there are national minorities (traditional communities) in Lithuania – such as Polish, Russians, Belarusians and other.**

Brief evaluation of various reports were done in order to confirm low risk for protection traditional people’s rights. All reports states that Lithuania has sufficient legislation for traditional rights protection. Education, medical care, employment and other social programs are implemented.

There are no recognized acts on violations of rights, customs and culture and there is no evidence of violations of traditional and/or customary rights, including use rights, cultural interest or traditional cultural identity.

The council of traditional communities (NGO) is in charge of traditional community’s people affairs.

NGO is working very actively in Lithuania in the field of introduction traditional communities with applicable rights, laws and regulations and ensures its enforcement. The current situation of traditional communities is breathily described in NGO’s yearly publications.

In Lithuania representatives from national minorities (traditional communities) and Lithuanians have the same land use rules and rights.

Lithuania has not ratified ILO convention 169.

Main laws and regulations that govern identification of national minorities (traditional communities) are as follows:

Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania;

Convention for protection National Minorities which came into force in 2000 07 01.

Risk assessment: **N/A**

Sources:

- The main legal acts covering the traditional communities are as follows:
- Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, 1992 10 25 (Art. 37 and 45)
- Convention 157 for the Protection of National Minorities (1995)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acting organizations in charge of traditional community's people affairs: • The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania • The house of national communities • Open Society Fund – Lithuania. Report about Monitoring the EU Accession Process :Minority Protection: http://politika.osf.lt/eurointegration/index.htm • Publications and news about traditional communities, issued by the Council of traditional communities 		
<p>Conclusion on Indicator 2.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no Indigenous Peoples in Lithuania. • There are also no Traditional Peoples in Lithuania. The Lithuania RA identifies “national minorities in Lithuania – such as Polish, Russians, Belarusians and other” as “traditional communities”. That identification does not hold as FSC’s definition of Traditional Peoples as ‘social groups or peoples who affirm rights to their lands, forests and other resources based on long established custom or traditional occupation and use’. The respective minorities (i) are not a group or a people with the related structures and they (ii) have not specific relation to lands, forests and other resources other than Lithuanians and there (iii) is no long established custom or traditional occupation and use. <p>Therefore the following ‘low risk’ thresholds apply:</p> <p>(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</p>		Country	Low risk

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

Experts consulted

	Name	Organization	Area of expertise
1.	Justinas Janulaitis	NEPCon	Technical expert
2.	Gerimantas Gaigalas	NEPCon	Technical expert
3.	Ieva Petkune	NEPCon	Technical expert
4.	Danas Augutis	Lithuanian Fund for Nature forestry	Technical expert
5.	Saulius Skuja	The Fund for Environmental Protection Project Development	Environmental
6.	Remigijus Karpuska	Lithuanian Fund for Nature	Environmental
7.	Zigmantas Jancauskas	Lithuanian Trade Union of Furniture and Timber Producers	Social
8.	Gediminas Brazaitis	Aleksandras Stulginskis University	Social
9.	Rytis Kuliesis	Stora Enso	Economical
10.	Egle Petrylaite	IKEA	Economical
11.	Peter Feilberg	NEPCon	Technical expert

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3.0	1.	<p>Context questions: Does the assessment adequately identify the presence, distribution and extent of all HCVs in the area? Does logging pose a threat to any of the HCVs occurrences?</p> <p>Context for occurrence and threats:</p>	-	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Based on the available information, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as low. Low risk thresholds (1) and (2) are met.</p>

		Lithuanian Forests are well surveyed and all major HCV are identified. In the last decades at least two studies there were carried out: the Woodland key habitat survey and the identification of possible Nature 2000 sites survey. Currently it is enough information for HCV forest localization and no major gaps in knowledge about HCV exist, data about biodiversity is updated regularly.		
3.1 HCV 1	2.	<p>Context questions: What forest regions (with the aim to delineate at as fine scale as possible) contain areas with significant concentrations of rare, threatened or endangered species or rare ecological communities, endemic (range restricted) species and/or natural communities that are significant at the global, national or regional scale? Can these forest areas be identified? Which forests contain or may contain (using a precautionary approach) critical temporal, seasonal, or ephemeral habitats/resources such as sites for roosting, breeding, hibernation, shelter and migration? Can these forests be identified? Are the values threatened by forest management activities? Can identified threats caused by forest management activities be effectively managed using management tools? In the absence of certainty of location, are there tools available to allow for precautionary assessments as to likely locations and potential threats?</p> <p>Context for occurrence and threats: Current level of information biodiversity is sufficient to identify most places where large concentrations of protected species are located. Representative samples of birds listed in the Bird directive (Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) as well as the other Annex II species of Habitats directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora) are surveyed, identified and protected and monitored in designated Nature 2000 sites. At a national level there are two types of species protection: strictly protected species and protected species. Major sites of location of strictly protected species are known and stored in the database of protected species. There are gaps in knowledge about sites of location of protected species. Conservation of species in Lithuania are regulated by three laws: Law on the Protected Species of Fauna, Flora and Fungi, Law on Protected Areas and Law on Forest. There are two principles of conservation of rare species. First, to create and manage large areas, such as nature reserves or conservation zones within national or regional parks. Second, to protect nesting sites or habitats of protected species directly. There is evidence that direct protection sometimes fails. Study of Lithuanian Fund for Nature (LFN) (2005) shows that about 20% of protected nesting forests stands (180 stands) are destroyed or damaged by</p>	-	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Based on the available information, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as low. Low risk threshold (7) is met.</p>

		<p>forest management in private forests. Based on data from 2012 and 2013, only several single cases of nesting sites destruction were observed. By the end of 2013, the registration system for protected habitats, animal and plant variety will start to operate. It is planned that in the future information about all known nesting sites and habitats will be available and obligatory to use while issuing cutting permits. In Lithuania before clear logging a felling permit is issued. All timber is sold together with a copy of the felling permit. The location of cutting is written in the permit and it is possible to check if the timber is not from sites protected species habitants. Checking online if the timber is not originated from nesting site of protected bird can be implemented in two ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requesting information using the online system from the authorities (free of charge, http://amas1.am.lt/sbgarris/) - Registering and using Digital maps or Forest Cadastre, which includes information about known nesting sites (fees apply, http://www.amvmt.lt:81/vmtgis/). Checking online if the timber is not originated from strictly protected species habitat can be implemented by requesting information via an online system from the authorities (free of charge). <p>HCV 1 – all protected species including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -bird species listed in Bird directive; -Species listed in Habitat directive Annex II; -species strictly protected at national level; -species protected at national level. <p>Working group (WG) comments: all chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign „Low risk” to this indicator.</p>		
3.2 HCV 2	3.	<p>Context questions:</p> <p>Are there globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape-scale forests where viable populations of most, if not all, naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance present nationally or regionally?</p> <p>Are there forest areas identified that contain or are part of a large (as defined by stakeholders) road- less area or that have unique road-less area characteristics (access to them is or can be controlled)?</p> <p>Do the forest operations/plans in the region significantly alter the regional biodiversity of the characteristics of this forest area (e.g., age class structure or relative species abundance)?</p>	-	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Based on the available information, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as low. Low risk threshold (11) is met.</p>

	<p>Does all or part of the forest area(s) contain a landscape-scale forest recognized as being significant to biodiversity conservation at the global, regional or national scale because they/it contain/s landscape-scale biodiversity values that are not present in other forests due to landscape-scale habitat modifications on surrounding lands (such as land use conversion or forest management practices that have significantly altered forest biodiversity values)? Do forest management activities threaten the integrity of areas identified with this value?</p> <p>Context for occurrence and threats: Historical land use and forestry practices resulted in that the majority of present forests in Lithuania are semi-natural ecosystems with small insertions of close to natural forests stands. No landscape-scale natural forests with viable populations of most naturally occurring species exist in the country. Surveys show that in the last centuries all Lithuanian forests were under various management activities varying from extensive to very intensive forestry with land use change. The first forestry practices were suspended in wetland forest stands situated around big bogs due to the establishment of strict nature reserves of big wetlands. In 1970s forestry practices were suspended in other valuable forests on the account of creation of nature reserves. Three areas of UNESCO world heritage are established in Lithuania. Sites are state owned and no active forestry takes place in the sites. Five Ramsar convention areas are designated in Lithuania. Four of them are under strict protection, and one managed under the nature management plan. Other important areas for large biodiversity landscapes include valuable forests in national parks, regional parks and biosphere reserves. All of them are managed under nature management plans or not managed at all. Currently there is no evidence that remaining important large scale forests are impacted by forestry practices. The majority of important landscape level ecosystems is designated as strict nature reserves or biosphere reserves at a national level and is owned exclusively by the state. However, full country surveys of biodiversity and habitats are ongoing and can provide extra data about status and sufficiency of currently protected forests.</p> <p>Working group (WG) comments: all chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign „Low risk” to this indicator.</p> <p>HCV 2 – large woodland territories: UNESCO world heritage sites, Ramsar sites, forests in strict nature reserves, biosphere reserves, reserves of national or regional parks.</p>		
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<p>3.3 HCV 3</p>	<p>4.</p>	<p>Context questions: Is it possible to identify which ecosystems are captured by this value at the scale under consideration? Is it possible to identify forest areas containing any rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystem? Is it possible to identify ecological regions where the level of protection of natural ecosystems is low? Are there any remaining old-growth or primary forests in the country or region?</p> <p>Context for occurrence and threats: Currently in Lithuania there are no virgin forests, remaining old-grow forests belong to the state and are under strict protection included in the strict reserves or strict reserve zones of regional parks.</p> <p>Representative samples of natural forest habitats and valuable ecosystems are surveyed, identified and protected under the Habitats directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora) and designated as Nature 2000 sites. All Nature 2000 sites overlap with national protected areas and are protected at both national and international level.</p> <p>Close to natural forest parcels with high biodiversity are identified as Woodland key habitats (WKH). Aggregations of WKH were designated as biosphere polygons at a national level or as Nature 2000 sites at EU level. However, large areas of WKH remain outside protected areas. Old growth forests in Lithuania belong to the state and are under strict protection. No cases of timber logging in such territories were registered in the last decade. According to current regulation, forests areas belonging to Nature 2000 sites should be managed by both forest management and (or) nature management plans. At present, not all Nature 2000 sites have nature management plans, therefore the majority are managed only by forest management plans. However, subsidies are paid for forest owners due to management restrictions in Nature 2000 sites, wherefore the level of protection of sites is defined as adequate. The majority of WKH are have a certain level of protection, by falling inside the Nature 2000 site, or are voluntarily protected by forest managers. However, significant areas of WHK do not have any protection. Studies of Lithuanian Fund for Nature (2005, 2013) show that there is significant damage in WKH located in private forests. Therefore, the level of risk to destroy WKH is evaluated as specified.</p> <p>Working group (WG) comments: chambers (environmental, social economic) agreed that the specified risk shall be assigned for this indicator in relation to protection of Woodland Key Habitats in private forests. The economic and half of the social chamber expressed concern that the control measures for this indicator need to be practical to ensure the real protection of WKH in private forests. Therefore, the proposed control</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Specified risk</p> <p>Based on the available information, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as specified. Specified risk threshold (18) is met.</p>
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		<p>measures allow the company to use any available information resources in order to check if the coming material is not from WKH.</p> <p>HCV 3: Nature 2000 sites, Woodland key habitats.</p>		
3.4 HCV 4	5.	<p>Context questions: Can the forests that play a 'critical watershed role' in protecting community drinking water supplies be identified? Which forest areas are for the primary purpose of providing a source of community drinking water? Are there forest areas presented in the region that include extensive floodplain or wetland forests that are critical to mediating flooding or in controlling stream flow regulation and water quality? Can forest areas critical to control erosion, landslides, or avalanches that would threaten local communities be identified? Are there effective management tools and/or regulations capable of ensuring that these forest areas can continue to perform their functions in areas where logging poses a potential threat?</p> <p>Context for occurrence and threats: Lithuania belongs to the boreal forest zone and forests provide key services for ecosystems. To ensure the quality of such services, all forests are divided into four groups by the Lithuanian forest law. Two groups are directly related to ecosystem services: IIA - ecosystem protection forests (8.2% from total forest area) and III - protection forests (16.1% from total forest area). Special regulations of forest management apply for such forests mainly by raising the cutting age and limiting felling techniques to provide critical ecosystem services such as soil, air, water and man's living environment protection. Forest groups are defined by government decision. Implementation of the forest law is provided through forest management plans which are obligatory for the majority of forest holdings. All management plans should be approved by competent authorities. Forest groups are designated by territorial planning documents - forest management schemes. The solutions to attribute forests into the groups are prepared in accordance with the official guides of forest attribution to the groups. Forest group can be changed only by the decision of the Government under two clearly defined circumstances - change in forest management scheme for the region or changing boundaries of protected areas. Forest management plans in Lithuania are prepared only by legally approved persons. All new forest management plans are checked by the legal authorities to ensure that all</p>	-	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Based on the available information, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as low. Low risk threshold (21) is met.</p>

		<p>applicable legislation is followed. There are strict rules on forest management in each of the groups:</p> <p>IIA group – clear felling is forbidden, and only mature trees can be felled using selective cuttings.</p> <p>III group – Clear felling is restricted to 5 ha and an additional age limit is set for some tree species.</p> <p>HCV 4 – ecosystem protection forests and protection forests.</p>		
3.5 HCV 5	6.	<p>Context questions: Can forest areas that are fundamental to the basic needs of a local community, Indigenous Peoples or Traditional Peoples be identified? Do forest management activities or harvesting threaten/respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples or Traditional Peoples and local communities to meeting basic needs in areas identified with this value?</p> <p>Context for occurrence and threats: The main necessities of local communities are related to the recreation and mushroom and berries picking. These activities are important for many people for leisure or perquisite income. The right to get free access to the forests is guaranteed in the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, Forests Law and other legal acts. With a few exceptions, all forests are available for berries and mushroom picking. Exceptions include only the nature reserves and berry plantations in the forests. The right to get free access to the forests is guaranteed in the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, Forests Law and other legal acts. Forest management does not play a significant role in relation to community necessities, because the Lithuanian forest cover is more than 30% and various succession stage forests are available in the landscape, therefore no risk related to this sub-category exists.</p> <p>Working group (WG) comments: all chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign „Low risk” to this indicator.</p>	-	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Based on the available information, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as low. Low risk threshold (21) is met.</p>
3.6 HCV 6	7.	<p>Context questions: Can the forest areas that are critical to the Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Peoples and local community’s cultural identity be identified? Have significant cultural features created intentionally by humans been identified? Are outstanding natural landscapes present that have evolved as a result of social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative?</p>	-	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Based on the available information, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as low. Low risk threshold (28) is met.</p>

		<p>Context for occurrence and threats: There are no indigenous people in Lithuania since Lithuanians are native people in their homeland. According to the public pool in Lithuania, forests for the public are more important for recreation than for timber resources. In Lithuania there are cultural areas directly related to the forests and trees. Most of the cultural forests are owned by the state. Such places are managed according to various regulations and management plans. Historical places are under supervision of the Cultural Heritage Department, urban forests and parks are managed by the municipalities. There are no major problems with forests related to the cultural values. A working database of immovable cultural value exists and all values are preserved by the implementation of the Law on Protection of Immovable Cultural Properties, which can be considered as sufficient. Historical places are preserved using the precautionary approach, e.g. creating buffer zones around important areas or by carrying out the mandatory exploratory research. No cases of destruction of immovable cultural values due to forest management are recorded in Lithuania.</p> <p>Working group (WG) comments: all chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign „Low risk” to this indicator.</p> <p>HCV 6 – forests and parks in or around cultural values. Manor parks, urban forests, forests of important historical sites. Lithuanian forests are well researched and values are identified. The geographical distribution of data is sufficient and there are no major gaps in knowledge about important areas. The most important forest areas are designated as protected areas at a national or EU level. At this time no country specific HCV assessment is made for Lithuania. The HCV definition is not used in the country and there are no agreements among stakeholders as to how to integrate the HCV concept in important area schemes. The majority of forest ecosystem research is based on the level of habitats or species. Although experts disagree how forest management should look in protected areas, the overall situation can be described as good. All state owned forest enterprises are FSC-certified and follow the requirements of P9. An analysis of the publicly available certification report summaries showed that there are no issues related to HCVs in state forests.</p>		
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Recommended control measures

Indicator	Recommended control measures
3.0	No control measures needed.
3.1 HCV 1	No control measures needed.

3.2 HCV 2	No control measures needed.
3.3 HCV 3	<p>1. Can the products be traced back to the logging site in forest?</p> <p>1.1 If yes, go to 2.</p> <p>1.2 If no, material cannot be sourced as Controlled Wood.</p> <p>2. Has the logging company signed agreement and committed not to supply material from WKH?</p> <p>2.1 If yes, go to 3</p> <p>2.2 If no, go to 4</p> <p>3. Does the logging site defined in the logging permit, provided with the supplied material, match with the Woodland Key Habitat location using the available information resources (for instance: Lithuanian Spatial information Portal, other databases, etc.)?</p> <p>3.1 If yes: material cannot be sourced as Controlled Wood.</p> <p>3.2 If no: material can be sourced as Controlled Wood.</p> <p>4. Does the logging company agree to sign agreement and committed not to supply material from WKH?</p> <p>4.1 If yes, go to 3.</p> <p>4.2 If no, material cannot be sourced as Controlled Wood.</p>
3.4 HCV 4	No Control Measures needed.
3.5 HCV 5	No Control Measures needed.
3.6 HCV 6	No Control Measures needed.

Information sources

No.	Source of information	Relevant HCV category and indicator
1.	<p>Lithuanian environmental protection strategy: action programme (1996, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania)</p> <p>Biodiversity conservation strategy and action plan (1998, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania).</p> <p>Law on Forest (1994-11-22, Nr.I-671)</p> <p>Regulations and schedule of procedures on assigning the foreststo forest categories (2001-09-26 No. 1171, Decision Of The Government).</p> <p>Low on Protected Areas (1993-12-09 No. I-301).</p> <p>Baltic Forest Mapping (2003).</p> <p>State of Forests 2011: Europe's Status & Trends in Sustainable Forest Management in Europe (2011, Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe), (printed).</p> <p>Lithuanian Spatial Information HCV 5 Portal (www.geoportal.lt)</p>	3.0

	<p>www.natura2000info.lt</p> <p>Lithuanian National Forest Inventory 2008-2010. Forest resources and their dynamics (2010, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania), (printed).</p> <p>Audit of past and ongoing natural areas inventory and mapping projects, methods and results in Lithuania. (2010, Nature Research Centre)</p>	
2.	<p>Law on the Protected Species of Fauna, Flora and Fungi (2001-11-28 No. IXP-1136)</p> <p>Law on Protected Areas (1993-12-09 No. I-301).</p> <p>Approval of the list of strictly protected animals, plants and fungi of the Republic of Lithuania (2010-04-01 No. D1-263, Order of Lithuanian Minister of Environment)</p> <p>Law on Forest (1994-11-22, Nr.I-671)</p> <p>The Rules for Forest Felling (2010-01-27 D1-79, Order of Lithuanian Minister of Environment).</p> <p>Approval for the Procedure of reporting and management of the Protected Species Information System (2011-07-14 D1-562, Order of Lithuanian Minister of Environment)</p> <p>The registration system for protected habitats, animal and plant variety: http://amas1.am.lt/sbgarris/</p> <p>Digital Maps of Forest Cadastre: http://www.amvmt.lt:81/vmtgis/ (requires registration)</p>	3.1 HCV 1
3.	<p>Lithuanian environmental protection strategy: action programme (1996, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania)</p> <p>Biodiversity conservation strategy and action plan (1998, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania).</p> <p>State of Forests 2011: Europe's Status & Trends in Sustainable Forest Management in Europe (2011, Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, printed).</p> <p>Law on Protected Areas (1993-12-09 No. I-301).</p> <p>Lithuanian Spatial information Portal (www.geoportal.lt).</p>	3.2 HCV 2
4.	<p>Law on Forest (1994-11-22, Nr.I-671)</p> <p>Law on Protected Areas (1993-12-09 No. I-301).</p>	3.3 HCV 3

	<p>Approval of the list of important bird areas or their parts and boundaries in the Republic of Lithuania (2004-04-08 No 399, Decision of The Government).Law on Forest (1994-11-22, Nr.I-671)</p> <p>The list of the European Commission for approval of the areas of natural habitat conservation (2009-04-22 No.D1-210, Order of Lithuanian Minister of Environment).</p> <p>The amendment for the 2009-04-22 Order no D1-210 of the list of the European Commission for approval of the areas of natural habitat conservation (2009-11-03 No. D1-654, Order of Lithuanian Minister of Environment).</p> <p>Lithuanian National Forest Inventory 2008-2010. Forest resources and their dynamics (2010, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania), (printed).</p> <p>Audit of past and ongoing natural areas inventory and mapping projects, methods and results in Lithuania.(2010, Nature Research Centre)</p> <p>www.natura2000info.lt</p>	
5.	<p>State of Forests 2011: Europe's Status & Trends in Sustainable Forest Management in Europe (2011, Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, printed).</p> <p>Law on Forest (1994-11-22, Nr.I-671)</p> <p>The Rules for Forest Felling (2010-01-27 D1-79, Order of Lithuanian Minister of Environment).</p> <p>Regulations and schedule of procedures on assigning the forests to forest categories (2001-09-26 No. 1171, Decision of The Government).</p> <p>All latest government information and digital maps on forest groups are provided free of charge for registered users in Lithuanian Spatial information Portal (www.geoportal.lt).</p>	3.4 HCV 4
6.	<p>Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania (1992-10-25)</p> <p>Law on Forest (1994-11-22, Nr. I-671)</p> <p>The Rules of forest visiting (1996-12-05 No. 176/240, Order of Lithuanian Minister of Environment).</p>	3.5 HCV 5
7.	<p>Law on Forest (1994-11-22, Nr.I-671)</p> <p>The Rules for Forest Felling (2010-01-27 D1-79, Order of Lithuanian Minister of Environment).</p> <p>The Law on Protection of Immovable Cultural Properties (2004-08-28 d. No.IX-2452)</p>	3.6 HCV 6

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
<p>4.1 The final version of this indicator differs from the one used in the pilot assessment. However, the conclusion of the risk was kept based on discussion and feedback from national stakeholder engagement.</p>	<p>The legal acts which cover the issue of conversion of forest land into other categories are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law on Land / 26 April 1994 No. I-446 (English version) 2. Law on Territory Planning/ 1 December 1995 No I-1120 (English version) 3. Law on Forests (1994-11-22, No.I-671)(Lithuanian version) 4. The Government Decision No 1131 of 28 September 2011 „The Regulation Procedures of the Conversion of Forest Land into Other Categories and Compensation for the Conversion of Forest Land into Other Categories” (Lithuanian version) 5. Decision of the Government No 1278/13 October 2004 “Regulations on Defining the Main Land Use Purpose and Procedures for Application, Evaluation and Decision-Making in Order to Change the Main Land Use Purpose (Lithuanian version) 6. The Decision of the Government No 49/12 January 2012 “Regulation on the Procedures to Define and Change the Main Land-Use Purpose” (Lithuanian version) 7. State Forest Service under the Ministry of Environment (Forest statistics 2012) 8. FAO (2015). Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015 – Country Report Lithuania (http://www.fao.org/3/a-az262e.pdf) 	<p>-</p>	<p>Context questions: Is land use change for natural or semi-natural vegetation effectively prevented by the legislation or binding public policy on public and private land? Land use change data can be used to determine the scale and intensity of conversion. Are there any significant economic drivers of forest and other wooden ecosystems conversion to plantation or non-forest use: a) Is the economic environment favorable to conversion from native or semi-natural vegetation and other wooden ecosystems to plantations or non-forest use? b) Are their direct or indirect incentives for conversion from native or semi-natural vegetation to plantations or non-forest use? NOTE: changes related to road construction, logging landings and infrastructure development to support forestry operations and meeting the social needs are not considered as conversion under the scope of the indicator provided.</p> <p>Risk determination: The conversion of forest land into other categories is strictly regulated by the national legislation and is allowed only in clearly defined exceptional cases. The main legal acts dealing with conversion of forest land into other categories are as follows: The Law on Land, The Law on Territory Planning, The Law on Forests, The Regulation Procedures of the Conversion of Forest Land into other categories and compensation for the conversion of Forest Land into other categories.</p> <p>The conversion of forest land into other categories is prohibited in forest reserves, forests for protection of ecosystems, forests for the Baltic Sea and Curonian Lagoon protection (1 km), protected forests, forests of protective zones in state parks and other forests categories mentioned in the Law on Forests (for details, please see the source information).</p>

		<p>The conversion of forest land into other categories according to the national legislation is allowed only in 7 exceptional cases, related to: objects of state importance, communication infrastructure, objects of public importance, mineral resources, military objects, waste storage facilities, restoration of former countryside objects, etc.</p> <p>In addition, the national legislation states that in the case of conversion of forest land into another category (only in the mentioned exceptional cases), the equal amount of land shall be afforested and be assigned to forest land. The person who initiates (according to exceptional cases prescribed by the law) shall pay the compensation to the state budget equaling to the market price of forest land under conversion and covering expenses necessary to plant the same amount of forests and to maintain it till it reaches the status of forest land as well as covering the lost timber growth. The compensation for conversion of forests in III category shall be the double amount of normal case, in II category – triple.</p> <p>Forest statistics show that during the last 11 years only in state forest enterprises on average every year about 1070 ha of agricultural land have been afforested. The last data (2011) indicate that state forest enterprises afforested 700 ha of agricultural land, almost all of which were established artificially (800 ha in 2010). 3,900 ha of forest were established in 2011 by private land owners. Comparing with data on land conversion (please, see in the next indicator), it is clear that the afforestation rate is far above the land conversion.</p> <p>Even though the Lithuanian legislation describes the exceptional cases for the conversion of forest land into other categories, the forest statistics do not prove that the risk of suitable environment for the conversion from native or semi-natural vegetation and other wooden ecosystems to plantations or non-forest use exists in the country.</p> <p>The forest statistics show that no forest land has been converted into other categories since the year 2003 with the exception of the year 2012 when 275 ha of non-forested land</p>
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		<p>were assigned to another category. This constitutes only 0.01% of total forest land (2 172 855 ha). In addition, the forest statistics clearly indicate that the forest coverage in Lithuania since the year 2003 has increased from 31.3 % to 33.3 %. The other data (afforestation, forest area covered by stands, etc.) confirm the increase of forests during the period 2003 - 2012. (For details, please see forest statistics in the source information). In addition, the afforestation statistics show (please, see the indicator above) that the afforestation rate is far above surpassing the land conversion data.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the National Strategy on Energy encourages the development of energetic plantations in Lithuania; it foresees the establishment of energetic plantations only on agricultural land. There is no evidence, initiatives, facts or tendency of forest land conversion into other categories, which could give the conclusion to raise the specified risk of this indicator in the country.</p> <p>Working group (WG) comments: all chambers (environmental, social and economic) agreed to assign „Low risk” to this indicator.</p> <p>The low risk designation is also supported by the spatial data provided in the FAO Global Forest Resource 2015 for Lithuania, according to the new requirements of the FSC National Risk Assessment Framework.</p> <p>Based on the available information, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as low. Low risk thresholds (1), (2) and (3) are met.</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>Law on Environmental Protection (21 January, 1992 No. I-2223)</p> <p>Law on Genetically Modified Organisms (12 June 2001 No. IX-375)</p> <p>Law on National Plant Genetic Resources, No IX-533/9 October 2001</p> <p>Order No 110 of the Minister of Environment of 7 March 2003 "Program on Protection and Development of Lithuanian Forest Genetic Resources"</p> <p>Order No D1-199 of the Minister of Environment of 14 April 2008 "Regulation on Reforestation and Planting"</p> <p>Order No 457 of the Minister of Environment of 23 August 2002 "Register of the Base of Lithuanian Forest Seeds"</p> <p>The Order of the Minister of Environment No D1-651/30 November 2007</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>GMO is not banned in Lithuania, but regulated by law. The main legal acts related to the use of GM trees in Lithuania are as follows: The Law on Environment Protection, The Law on GMO, The Program on Protection and Development of Lithuanian Forest Genetic Resources, the Regulation on Reforestation and Planting. Other relevant bylaws are mentioned in the source of information section.</p> <p>The Law on GMO establishes the spheres of activities involving genetically modified organisms and genetically modified products, their state management and regulation, and the rights, duties and responsibility of the users of such organisms and products. The Law shall apply to all natural and legal persons who are connected with the deliberate release into the environment, use, placing on the market, carrying out of tests and research, and other activities involving genetically modified organisms and genetically modified products.</p> <p>In addition, "Program on Protection and Development of Lithuanian Forest Genetic Resources", "Regulations on Forest Planting Material" as well as "The Quality Requirements for Forest Plants, Trees and Bushes Seeds" describe measures and instruments for the protection of natural genetic resources in Lithuanian forests and protecting it against any possible harmful intervention.</p> <p>The use of seeds and saplings for reforestation and planting is clearly described in the „Regulation on Reforestation and Planting”, which doesn't include the possibility to use GM trees in the country.</p> <p>According to the Law on GMO the Ministry of Environment receives the notifications from natural and legal persons about genetically modified organisms and genetically modified products, gives authorization for activities involving the use of genetically modified organisms, and announces to the public and the institutions authorized by the State to be responsible for market surveillance and state safety examination, about the giving, suspension and revocation of authorizations, and about any cases of accidents. Natural and legal persons who wish to engage in activities involving the use of genetically modified organisms must be given an authorization by the Ministry of the Environment.</p> <p><i>(2) There is no commercial use of GMO (tree) species in the area under assessment,</i></p> <p>There have been no applications submitted, nor authorizations issued, which concern the use of GM trees in Lithuania.</p>

	<p>“Regulations on Forest Planting Material”</p> <p>The Order of the Minister of Environment No 337/8 July 2003 “The Quality Requirements for Forest Plants, Trees and Bushes Seeds”</p>		<p>The State Forest Service is responsible for management of “Lithuanian Register of Forest Seeds” where to every registered seed shall be provided information, if the seed is genetically modified or not. There are no genetically modified seeds included in this register. The Lithuania forest research institute states that there are no genetically modified seeds of wooden plants in the country and there is no capacity to breed or produce genetically modified seeds of wooden plants. Therefore the scientists do not see that in the nearest future such seeds or plantings could occur in Lithuania.</p> <p>AND <i>(3) Other available evidence does not challenge ‘low risk’ designation.</i></p> <p>The state authorities responsible for control of the use of GMO in Lithuania do not have any information or evidence of unauthorized or commercial use of GM trees in Lithuania.</p>
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GMO Context Question	Answer
1. Is there any legislation covering GMO (trees)?	YES
2. Does applicable legislation for the area under assessment include a ban for commercial use of GMO (trees)?	NO
3. Is there evidence of unauthorized use of GM trees?	No. Referenced sources, interviews and records show that GMOs are not used.
4. Is there any commercial use of GM trees in the country or region?	There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees.
5. Are there any trials of GM trees in the country or region?	NO
6. Are licenses required for commercial use of GM trees?	YES, but there is no cases of licenses has been issued.
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?)	NO
8. What GM ‘species’ are used?	There is no use of genetically modified trees.
9. Can it be clearly determined in which MUs the GM trees are used?	There is no use of genetically modified trees.

Recommended control measures

N/A