

## PUBLIC INFORMATION

### A APPROVAL

Approving Certification Body:	<a href="#"><u>SGS South Africa (Pty) Ltd - Qualifor Programme</u></a> <a href="#"><u>PO Box 82582</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Southdale</u></a> <a href="#"><u>South Africa</u></a> <a href="#"><u>2135</u></a>  E-mail Address: Foretry@sgs.com
Controlled Wood Certificate Number	
Date of Risk Assessment	25/09/2008
Comments:	Approved
Date Approved:	02/04/2009

### B ORIGIN OF TIMBER

Country:	Italy		
District	Veneto		
Risk Assessment Level (indicate the risk for the different levels)	Country	District	FMU
	Unspecified Risk	Unspecified Risk	Low Risk
Type of source e.g. natural forest or plantations and general description of the supplier	Sources are plantations of poplar. The suppliers are logging company or agent that trade logs. They are small companies that operate for more than 10 years and collaborate with us for several years.		
Results (Low or Unspecified Risk and motivation:	Low All points in the table below of specific requirements are resulted low.		
Is the chain from the Forest of origin to the client controlled to ensure that mixing occurs?	Our company verify sources of wood, FMUs, quantity and quality of logs. We execute annual verification audit: a field visit of plantations and verification of legal documents		

Country:	Italy		
District	Friuli Venezia Giulia		
Risk Assessment Level (indicate the risk for the different levels)	Country	District	FMU
	Unspecified Risk	Unspecified Risk	Low Risk
Type of source e.g. natural forest or plantations and general description of the supplier	Sources are plantations of poplar. The suppliers are logging company or agent that trade logs. They are small companies that operate for more than 10 years and collaborate with us for several		

	years.
<b>Results (Low or Unspecified Risk and motivation):</b>	Low All points in the table below of specific requirements are resulted low.
<b>Is the chain from the Forest of origin to the client controlled to ensure that mixing occurs?</b>	Our company verify sources of wood, FMUs, quantity and quality of logs. We execute annual verification audit: a field visit of plantations and verification of legal documents

<b>Country:</b>	<b>Italy</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Emilia Romagna</b>		
<b>Risk Assessment Level (indicate the risk for the different levels)</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>FMU</b>
	Unspecified Risk	Unspecified Risk	Low Risk
<b>Type of source e.g. natural forest or plantations and general description of the supplier</b>	Sources are plantations of poplar. The suppliers are logging company or agent that trade logs. They are small companies that operate for more than 10 years and collaborate with us for several years.		
<b>Results (Low or Unspecified Risk and motivation):</b>	Low All points in the table below of specific requirements are resulted low.		
<b>Is the chain from the Forest of origin to the client controlled to ensure that mixing occurs?</b>	Our company verify sources of wood, FMUs, quantity and quality of logs. We execute annual verification audit: a field visit of plantations and verification of legal documents		

### C. LIST OF COUNTRIES AND DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

List the countries and districts of origin of timber supplied within the company's FSC Controlled Wood Program.

Product	Species	District	Country
Logs	Poplar	Veneto	Italy
Logs	Poplar	Friuli Venezia Giulia	Italy
Logs	Poplar	Emilia Romagna	Italy

### D. RESULT OF RISK ASSESSMENT

<b>Type of source e.g. natural forest or plantations and general description of the supplier</b>	Sources are plantations of poplar. The suppliers are logging company or agent that trade logs. They are small companies that operate for more than 10 years and collaborate with us for several years.
<b>Results (Low or Unspecified Risk and motivation:</b>	Low All points in the table below of specific requirements are resulted low at FMU level. At national and district scale, all point are resulted low risk, but the 1.1.4: Transparency International index define that CPI for Italy is 4,8 (lower of 5).
<b>Is the chain from the Forest of origin to the client controlled to ensure that mixing occurs?</b>	Our company verify sources of wood, FMUs, quantity and quality of logs. We execute annual verification audit: a field visit of plantations and verification of legal documents

## SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH FSC CONTROLLED WOOD CATEGORY

### 1. ILLEGALLY HARVESTED WOOD

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

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low
1.1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district	FSC National Initiatives (contacts from <a href="http://www.fsc.org">www.fsc.org</a> ); <a href="http://www.Transparency.org">http://www.Transparency.org</a> The Royal Institute of International Affairs ( <a href="http://www.illegal-logging.org">www.illegal-logging.org</a> );	There is legislation in the country to regulate forestry activities which is enforced. There is no evidence of significant illegal logging		<b>Low</b>
1.1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits.	Environmental Investigation Agency ( <a href="http://www.eia-international.org">www.eia-international.org</a> ); Global Witness: ( <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org">www.globalwitness.org</a> ); Telapak (for Indonesia - <a href="http://www.telapak.org">www.telapak.org</a> ); UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID)	There is no evidence from international sources that harvesting without permit or felling licence is a problem in the country		<b>Low</b>
1.1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.	EU FLEGT process: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/theme/forest/initiative/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/theme/forest/initiative/index_en.htm</a>	There are no significant information about important levels of illegal loggings.		<b>Low</b>
1.1.4 There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade	Transparency international index ( <a href="http://www.transparency.org">www.transparency.org</a> ) Corruption perceptions WWF ( <a href="http://www.panda.org">www.panda.org</a> ); ELDIS ( <a href="http://www.eldis.org">www.eldis.org</a> ) regional and country profiles <a href="http://www.cites.org">www.cites.org</a> NGOs and involved stakeholders	Transparency International index define that CPI for Italy is 4,8 (lower of 5). But no presence of perception of corruption at district level.		<b>Low</b>

## 2 WOOD HARVESTED IN VIOLATION OF TRADITIONAL OR CIVIL RIGHTS

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

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low
2.1.1 There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;	E.g. This has applied to Liberia, as of July 2003 ( <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/africa/UNNews_Africa/timber.htm">www.un.org/esa/africa/UNNews_Africa/timber.htm</a> ) Global Witness <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org">www.globalwitness.org</a>	There is no UN Security Council export ban on the Italy		<b>Low</b>
2.1.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (E.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber);	The final report of the expert panel on illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in Democratic Republic of Congo, 2002, Annexes I and III (S/2002/1146) <a href="http://www.naturalresources.org/minerals/CD/docs/other/N0262179.pdf">www.naturalresources.org/minerals/CD/docs/other/N0262179.pdf</a> Conflict Timber: Dimensions of the Problem in Asia and Africa. Volume I. Synthesis report. June 2003, _____ available at: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/oti/pubs/vol1synth.pdf">www.usaid.gov/hum_response/oti/pubs/vol1synth.pdf</a>	Italy is not associated with or is not a source of conflict timber		<b>Low</b>
2.1.3 There is no evidence of child labour or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned	FSC National Initiatives and Regional Offices contacts <a href="http://www.fsc.org">www.fsc.org</a> ILO country offices	There is no evidence of violations of ILO fundamental principles		<b>Low</b>
2.1.4 There are recognized and equitable processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity in the district concerned;	FSC National Initiatives and Regional Offices contacts <a href="http://www.fsc.org">www.fsc.org</a> Indigenous Peoples Organizations Local community associations in the district Risk register	The legal system in Italy is considered efficient in resolving conflicts pertaining to traditional rights. There is not significant conflicts o violation of traditional right in Italy		<b>Low</b>

	National Sources (e.g. records of land claims negotiation concluded or in progress, summaries of court decisions)		
2.1.5 There is evidence of no violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned.	FSC National Initiatives and Regional Offices contacts <a href="http://www.fsc.org">www.fsc.org</a> ILO country offices	There is no evidence of violation of ILO convention 169 in Italy	<b>Low</b>

### 3 WOOD HARVESTED FROM FOREST IN WHICH HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES ARE THREATENED BY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

3.1 The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to any threat to high conservation values if:

- a) indicator 3.1 is met; or
- b) indicator 3.2 eliminates (or greatly mitigates) the threat posed to the district of origin by non-compliance with 3.1

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low
3.1.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values;	<p>FSC documentation on HCVPs: <a href="http://www.fsc.org">www.fsc.org</a></p> <p>Ecoregion definition and information: <a href="http://www.worldwildlife.org/science/ecoregions.cfm">http://www.worldwildlife.org/science/ecoregions.cfm</a></p> <p>Those regions identified by Conservation International as a Biodiversity Hotspot</p> <p>(or) Those ecosystems and communities that are explicitly identified by Conservation International as a key component of a <i>Biodiversity Hotspot</i></p> <p>Those forest, woodland, or mangrove ecoregions identified by World Wildlife Fund as a <i>Global 200 Ecoregion</i> and assessed by WWF as having a conservation status of <i>endangered</i> or <i>critical</i>. If the Global 200 Ecoregion comprises more than a single terrestrial ecoregion, an ecoregion within the Global 200 Ecoregion can be considered low risk if the sub-ecoregion is assessed with a Conservation Status other than "<i>critical/endangered</i>."</p> <p>Those regions identified by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) as a <i>Centre of Plant Diversity</i></p> <p>Those regions identified by Conservation International as a <i>High Biodiversity Wilderness</i></p>	<p>In Italy there are areas of endangered HCVP. The sources of our Controlled wood are in districts located outside of these areas.</p>		<b>Low</b>

	<p>Area that are forests and contain contiguous forest ecosystems greater than 500 km<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>Those regions identified by the World Resources Institute as a <i>Frontier Forest</i></p> <p>Intact Forests Landscapes, as identified by Greenpeace (<a href="http://www.intactforests.org">www.intactforests.org</a>)</p>		
<p>3.1.2 A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the eco-region;</p>	<p>FSC National Initiatives</p> <p>Signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity  <a href="https://www.biodiv.org/world/parties.asp">https://www.biodiv.org/world/parties.asp</a>  and demonstrable progress towards completing a network of protected areas, such as an overall positive analysis of the latest country thematic report on Forest Ecosystems  <a href="https://www.biodiv.org/reports/list.aspx?type=for">https://www.biodiv.org/reports/list.aspx?type=for</a></p>	<p>There is a “strong” system that ensure survival of the HCVF areas.</p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>

#### 4 WOOD HARVESTED FROM AREAS BEING CONVERTED FROM FORESTS AND OTHER WOODED ECOSYSTEMS TO PLANTATIONS OR NON-FOREST USES

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

[Note: the change from plantations to other land uses is not considered as conversion].

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low
4.1.1 There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (> 0.5% per year) of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as savannahs taking place in the eco-region in question	<p>FAO GOFC-GOLD Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics</p> <p>FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment</p> <p>Conservation International Regional Analysis Program</p> <p>University of Maryland Department of Geography</p> <p>UNEP/GRID – Division of Early Warning and Assessment</p> <p>SERVIR – Regional Monitoring and Visualization System for Mesoamerica</p> <p>Congo Basin Forest Partnership and CARPE</p> <p>CEC Joint Research Centre</p> <p>INPE-PRODES – Brazil's National Institute for Space Research</p> <p>Hansen, M., DeFries, R., Townshend, J.R., Carroll, M., Dimiceli, C., Sohlberg, R. 2003. 500 m MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields. College Park, Maryland: The Global Land Cover Facility.</p> <p>National data sources</p> <p>FSC National Initiatives and Regional Offices contacts <a href="http://www.fsc.org">www.fsc.org</a></p>	<p>According to last FAO report, Forest area annual net increase in Italy is 1,1%</p>		<b>Low</b>

## 5 WOOD FROM FORESTS IN WHICH GENETICALLY MODIFIED TREES ARE PLANTED

### 5.1 Requirements related to wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low
<p>5.1.1 The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to wood from genetically modified trees when one of the following indicators is complied with:</p> <p>a) There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned. OR</p> <p>b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use OR</p> <p>c) It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned.</p>	<p>FAO, 2004. Preliminary review of biotechnology in forestry, including genetic modification. Forest Genetic Resources Working Paper FGR/59E. Forest Resources Development Service, Forest Resources Division, Rome, Italy. Available online:  <a href="http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574e/AE574E00.HTM">http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574e/AE574E00.HTM</a></p> <p>National and regional data sources</p>	<p>Italy involved in GM Tree research according to this site. There is no commercial usage of GM trees in Italy.</p>		<b>Low</b>

**6 GENERAL**

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low
General search on the company	e.g. Google	There is no evidence of violations o illegality		<b>Low</b>

**End of report**