

FSC National Risk Assessment

For ITALY

DEVELOPED ACCORDING TO PROCEDURE FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0

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Body responsible for NRA maintenance	Ilaria Dalla Vecchia Research and Standard Development i.dallavecchia@it.fsc.org FSC Italy

Summary of risk for Italy by indicators

Indicator		Risk level (including functional scale when relevant)
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood		
1.1	Land tenure and management rights	Low risk
1.2	Concession licenses	Low risk
1.3	Management and harvesting planning	Specified risk
1.4	Harvesting permits	Specified risk
1.5	Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	N/A
1.6	Value added taxes and other sales taxes	Specified risk
1.7	Income and profit taxes	Low risk
1.8	Timber harvesting regulations	Specified risk
1.9	Protected sites and species	Specified risk
1.10	Environmental requirements	Specified risk
1.11	Health and safety	Specified risk
1.12	Legal employment	Specified risk
1.13	Customary rights	Low risk
1.14	Free, Prior and Informed Consent	N/A
1.15	Indigenous peoples' rights	N/A
1.16	Classification of species, quantities, qualities	Low risk
1.17	Trade and transport	Low risk
1.18	Offshore trading and transfer pricing	Low risk
1.19	Custom regulations	Low risk
1.20	CITES	Low risk
1.21	Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures	Specified risk
Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights		
2.1	Forest sector is not linked with an open military conflict, including ones threatening national or regional security and/or linked with military control	Low risk
2.2	Labor rights are upheld including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work	Low risk
2.3	Rights of indigenous peoples and traditional peoples are obeyed	Low risk
Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities		
3.0	Data available are sufficient for: a) Determination of HCV presence for each HCV, AND b) The assessment of the threats to HCVs from forest management activities	Low risk
3.1	3.1 HCV 1 Species diversity	Specified risk
3.2	3.2 HCV 2 Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics	Low risk
3.3	3.3 HCV 3 Ecosystems and habitats	Specified risk
3.4	3.4 HCV 4 Critical ecosystem services	Low risk
3.5	3.5 HCV 5 Community needs	Low risk
3.6	3.6 HCV 6 Cultural values	Low risk
Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use		
4.1	Conversion of natural forests to plantations or nonforest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less), OR Conversion is illegal at the national or regional level	Low risk
Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted		
5.1	There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees.	Low risk

Table of Contents

Summary of risk for Italy by indicators	2
Background information.....	4
What is the FSC Controlled Wood?	4
What is an FSC Risk Assessment?	4
What is a National Risk Assessment (NRA)?	4
What is a Centralized National Risk Assessment (CNRA)?	5
The NRA development process	5
Timeline of the National Risk Assessment development	5
Consultation conducted on drafts of the NRA	7
List of experts involved in the risk assessment and their contact details	7
National Risk Assessment maintenance	8
Complaints and disputes regarding the approved National Risk Assessment.....	9
List of key stakeholders for consultation	10
Risk assessment	13
Sources of legal timber in Italy	14
Controlled Wood Category 1: Illegally harvested wood	15
Risk assessment	16
Control Measures	50
Controlled Wood Category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	54
Risk assessment	55
Control Measures	60
Detailed analysis	61
Controlled Wood Category 3: Wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities.....	911
Experts consulted	911
Risk assessment	922
Control Measures	1022
Information sources	1033
Controlled Wood Category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use.....	108
Risk assessment	1099
Control Measures	11010
Controlled Wood Category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	1111
Risk assessment	1122
Control Measures	1144
Annex C1 List of information sources.....	1265
Annex C2 Applicable laws and regulations	1266
Annex C3 Control Measures Applicability	1266

Background information

What is the FSC Controlled Wood?

FSC controlled wood is material from acceptable sources that can be mixed with FSC-certified material in products that carry the FSC Mix label. There are five categories of unacceptable material that cannot be mixed with FSC certified materials:

1. illegally harvested wood
2. wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights
3. wood harvested in forests in which high conservation values (HCVs) are threatened by management activities (HCVs are areas particularly worthy of protection)
4. wood harvested in forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use
5. wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted.

Controlled wood meets the requirements of the two main FSC controlled wood standards:

- FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1 FSC Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood- This standard directs businesses to avoid sourcing material from unacceptable sources. It requires organizations to implement a due diligence system when sourcing controlled wood. The due diligence system consists of obtaining information, risk assessment and risk mitigation. The risk mitigation makes the main difference to the previous version of the standard (V2-1). When conducting the risk assessment, the organizations will be mainly using an FSC risk assessment, gradually replacing assessments made by organizations. Due diligence covers not only geographical sources of the controlled wood, but also the supply chains that controlled wood is sourced through.
- FSC-STD-30-010 V2-0 FSC Controlled Wood Standard for Forest Management Enterprises - This standard specifies requirements for forest management enterprises to show that their management practices result in material from acceptable sources.

What is an FSC Risk Assessment?

FSC risk assessments are used to determine the risk of an organization obtaining material from unacceptable wood sources when sourcing controlled wood. For companies with, or seeking, chain of custody certification that need to source controlled wood from non-FSC-certified suppliers, risk assessments must be used. Risk assessments are developed in coordination with national stakeholders, and must be approved by the FSC Policy Standards Unit before they become mandatory. Once approved, organizations are able to determine the risk involved in sourcing controlled wood in relevant areas. Forest areas will be designated as either 'low risk' or 'specified risk'. In areas of 'low risk', organizations may source controlled wood, as is currently the case. In areas of 'specified risk' the NRA will describe the risks of sourcing unacceptable material. To source controlled wood in these areas, organizations must implement a set of 'control measures' designed to mitigate the specific risks present and verify that they are effective. FSC Risk Assessment meets the requirements of FSC Risk Assessment Procedure:

- FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0 The Development and Approval of FSC National Risk Assessments
- FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 FSC National Risk Assessment Framework
- FSC-PRO-60-002b V2-0 List of FSC approved Controlled Wood documents

What is a National Risk Assessment (NRA)?

To ensure that risk assessments can be applied locally, taking into consideration countries' specific social and geographical settings, working groups appointed at the national level are in the process of developing national risk assessments (NRAs). These are created following common normative

procedures, and are mandatory for companies seeking certification under FSC-STD-40-005 Requirements For Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood; replacing assessments developed by companies.

What is a Centralized National Risk Assessment (CNRA)?

The centralized national risk assessments (CNRA) have been created to bridge the gap between the current and revised risk assessment procedures. Similar to the NRAs, the CNRA is overseen by the FSC Policy Standards Unit, in cooperation with the national stakeholders. The assessment is outsourced to external experts with specific expertise in the relevant controlled wood category.

The NRA development process

The Italian National Risk Assessment is the results of CNRA conducted by external consultants: NepCon was in charge of assessing category 1 (illegally harvested wood), category 4 (forest conversion) and category 5 (wood from forests with genetically modified trees); Wolfgang Richert Consulting and Leo van der Vlist was in charge of category 2 (wood harvested from areas where violations of traditional and human rights occur). Results were incorporated within the National Risk Assessment by the working group in charge of evaluating category 3 (high conservation values). Also at National level a list of experts were involved in the risk assessment.

Timeline of the National Risk Assessment development

Main activities	Expected date (Month, Year)	Comments
Start of the process	Dec 2015-Feb 2016	The real process start with the CNRA development for Categories 1,2,4,5 in January 2016
First draft development	August 2016	Development of the 1 st Draft (from the CNRA results and the category 3 assessment)
Review of the draft	December 2016 – March 2017	Submission to PSU for Approval
Public consultation on 1 st draft ¹	May – August 2017	min. 60 days since publication (extended for 30 days more)
Stakeholder feedback analysis and review of the draft	September 2017	Workload depending on the feedbacks received
Final draft development	October 2017	
Final draft submission to FSC	December 2017	Workload depending on the PSU review
Implementation of required amendments (if any)	February 2018	
Expected approval of the NRA	March 2018	

¹ FSC approval for draft contents is required prior to consultation

NRA-WG members:

Name	Membership chamber	Qualifications	Contact details
Antonio Pollutri	Environmental – Individual Member	Expert in the forestry sector (also WWF Italy's officer)	a.pollutri@me.com
Vito Nicola Tatone	Environmental – Individual Member	Forestry Consultants and Environmental Management Standards Auditor	vtonicolatatone@hotmail.com
Claudio Garrone	Social – AFI – Italian Forestry Association	Forestry expert and Director of the Italian Forestry Association	claudio.garrone@federlegnoarredo.it
Davide Pettenella	Social – AFS- Rural and forestry experts without boundaries	Forestry experts, professor at the Department of Land, Environment and Forestry at the University of Padua, Representative of AFS, an association focused on International Development in forestry and rural issues	davide.pettenella@unipd.it
Stefano Cattoi	Economic – Magnifica Comunità di Fiemme	The oldest experience on FSC forest certification in Italy, member of the first Standard Development Group	s.cattoi@mcfiemme.eu
Davide Paradiso	Economic – Conlegno – Cork and Wood Consortium	Experience on forestry sector and wood and cork supply-chain ; Special attention for legality aspects-Monitoring Organization within the EU Timber Regulation framework.	davide.paradiso@conlegno.eu

Technical working group:

Marco Clementi	CSI S.p.A.- Certification Body	Expert in certification processes, Auditor for FSC certification	MarcoClementi@csi-spa.com
Luigi Mazzaglia	Vireo Srl (Soil Association Italia)	Expert in certification processes, Auditor for FSC certification scheme	luigi.mazzaglia@vireosrl.it

Luigi Bovolenta	Individual member of FSC Italy	Expert in certification processes, Auditor for FSC certification scheme (now at Control Union)	l.bovolenta@forestrylife.eu
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Consultation conducted on drafts of the NRA (including main issues raised and how they were addressed)

Public consultation was conducted for 90 days, between the 2/05/2017 and the 2/08/2017. During the consultation period 15 stakeholders provide feedback for a total of 60 comments. Stakeholders involved are coming from different groups of interest such as certification bodies, CHs, Forestry Universities, Training bodies, Consultants. Comments received are mainly related to Category 1 (illegally harvested wood), and comments were mainly on mitigation measures. Comments were mainly accepted or partially accepted. The rejected comments were justified by the working group. Public Consultation Report is available online: <https://it.fsc.org/it-it/news/aggiornamenti-tecnici/id/495>

List of experts involved in the risk assessment and their contact details

Name	Job title	Organisation	Area of expertise (category/sub-category)	Contact made	Meeting time/date
Dr. Cristina Vettori cristina.vettori@cnr.it	Researcher	Institute of Biosciences and BioResources, Division of Florence, National Research Council	Category 5/Expert in Biosciences, Bio-resources and GMOs	E-mail 19/08/2015	---
Prof. Marco Marchetti marchettimarco@unimol.it	Full Professor	Department of Science and Technologies for Land and Environment, University of Molise	Category 4/Expert in forest management/planning and GIS-based tools for mapping and monitoring of land uses	07/09/2015	08/09/2015
Prof. Laura Secco laura.secco@unipd.it	Associate Professor	Department of Land, Environment, Agriculture and Forestry, University of Padova	Category 1/Expert in forest markets and related policy issues, with special reference to illegal practices	05/10/2015	12/10/2015
Davide Pettenella Davide.pettenella@unipd.it	Professor	Department of Land, Environment, Agriculture and Forestry, University of Padova	Category 1/Expert in forest markets and related policy issues, with special reference to illegal practices	15/09/2017	07/12/2017

Name	Job title	Organisation	Area of expertise (category/sub-category)	Contact made	Meeting time/date
Mr. Davide Paradiso davide.paradiso@conlegno.eu	Research and Development and Public relations Manager	Consorzio Servizi Legno Sughero (i.e. Wood-Cork Services Consortium), entity in charge of the IPPC/FAO mark in Italy and timber Regulation	Category 1/Expert in 1.19 Custom regulations with special reference to phytosanitary requirements and procedures, as well as in 1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures	21/10/2015	21/10/2015
Mr. Damiano Penco damiano.penco@regione.liguria.it	Technical officer	Liguria Region – Agriculture, Torusim, Training and Work Department Mountain and wildlife policies	Category 1/Expert in 1.2 Concession of licences	24/03/2017	28/03/2017
Mr. Paolo Camerano camerano@ipla.org	Forest engineer	IPLA Research Institute for Wood Plants and Environment - Landscape, forestry and biodiversity protection operating unit	Category 1/Expert in forestry normative framework with particular reference to 1.1 Land tenure and management rights and 1.2 Concession of licences.	24/03/2017	28/03/2017

National Risk Assessment maintenance

The Responsible body is the National Office, FSC Italy and the FSC Italy Board of Directors is the national decision body. The Coordinator appointed to manage the NRA process is Ilaria Dalla Vecchia, i.dallavecchia@it.fsc.org, Research and Standard Development. Requirements responsible for implementing the process:

- Up-to-date knowledge and experience on FSC system and procedures (in charge of coordinating the FM National Standard)
- Analysis of the Illegal and irregular activities within the Italian Forestry Sector
- Ability to coordinate the WG's NRA implementation, stakeholder consultations and Draft revision processes.

Complaints and disputes regarding the approved National Risk Assessment

For disputes and complaints handled by FSC in relation to the National Risk Assessment the following principles are applied:

4.1 Disputes and complaints should be resolved in the first place by discussion and negotiation or mediation. Formal procedures, including committees, should only be adopted as a last resort.

4.2 Disputes and complaints should always be addressed at the lowest level possible and stakeholders are strongly encouraged to follow this principle;

4.3 If not resolved at a National level disputes and complaints about the FSC normative framework, the performance of FSC International, the FSC Network as well as complaints regarding the performance of the ASI are dealt with by FSC International and processed according to the procedure FSC-PRO- 01-008.

4.4 Dispute and complaints related to the FSC NRA development and maintenance have to be sent to FSC Italy (info@fsc-italia.it) and shall:

- contain the name and contact information of the Complainant;
- be written in one of the official FSC languages;
- specify against which part of the NRA the complaint is submitted;
- specify the events and issues that lead to the complaint;
- contain evidence to support each element or aspect of the complaint;
- contain an agreement to adhere to the terms and provisions of this procedure.

4.5 Dispute and Complaints related to the FSC NRA development and maintenance shall be treated with procedural fairness by FSC Italy and incorporate the following steps:

1. *Within ten (10) days of receipt of the complaint FSC Italy - the responsible body for the maintenance and updates of the NRA- shall acknowledge receipt of the complaint and analyse by which process the complaint shall be dealt with;*
2. *Within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the complain FSC Italy shall contact the Parties to the Complaint by e-mail or phone to attempt to informally resolve the issue in direct communication. FSC Italy shall keep a record of the conversations, including date, time and a summary of issues discussed, as well as a copy of all hardcopy and electronic communication.*
3. *If an informal resolution is not possible, FSC Italy will investigate the issue and provide the FSC Italy Director with a recommendation on the complaint.*
4. *Additional information may be requested from the Complainant, the Defendant, third parties named as sources of information in the complaint or other Parties likely to have information relevant to the investigation.*
5. *The FSC Italy Director shall provide the Parties to the Complaint with a response within sixty (60) days from receiving the complaint. The response shall include a conclusion on the complaint, the rationale for the decision and, if applicable, any follow up measures to be taken.*
6. *If no further issue arises, the complaint is considered resolved and the respective case file closed.*
7. *The lack of cooperation by the Complainant may be considered as grounds for discontinuation of the process. The FSC Italy Director shall decide if a complaint process shall be discontinued.*

8. If the Complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of the process, he/she may appeal the decision according to FSC-PRO-01-005.
9. A complaint registry is established by FSC Italy, including recording and filling of all complaints received, actions taken and results of complaint evaluations;

List of key stakeholders for consultation

1. Economic interests	Name and contact details	Contacted during NRA development	Participation in the consultation process
a) Forest owners and/or managers of large, medium and small forests; high-, medium- and low-intensity managed forests;	Stefano Cattoi - Magnifica Comunità di Fiemme s.cattoi@mcfiemme.eu	YES	Newsletter and direct e-mail
	Miriam Tenca - Azienda Agricola Rosa Anna Rosa Luigia miriam.tenca@panguaneta.com		Direct face to face consultation meeting
b) Forest contractors (including loggers);	-		Phone call
c) Representatives of forest workers and forest industries	-		Newsletter and direct e-mail
d) Certificate holders	Holz Pichler S.p.a.		Newsletter, direct e-mail and phone call
	FRATELLI ZANGHERI & C S.r.l.		Direct face to face consultation meeting
	Panguaneta Spa	YES	Direct face to face consultation meeting
	Alpi S.p.A		Direct face to face consultation meeting
	Sicem-Saga spa		Direct face to face consultation meeting
	Gruppo Mauro Saviola S.r.l.		Newsletter, direct e-mail and phone call
2. Social interests	Name and contact details	Contacted during NRA development	Participation in the consultation

			process
a) NGOs involved or with an interest in social aspects of forest management and other related operations;	Claudio Garrone-AFI (Associazione Forestale Italiana) afi@federlegnoarredo.it	YES	Newsletter, direct e-mail
b) Forest workers;	-		Newsletter and direct e-mail
c) Representatives of recreation interests;	-		Newsletter and direct e-mail
d) International, national and local trade/labor unions;	Paolo Acciai- FILCA-CISLA p.acciai@cisl.it	YES	Newsletter, direct e-mail and phone call
e) Representatives of local communities involved or with an interest in forest management, including those relevant for HCVs 5 and 6;	-		
f) Representatives of indigenous peoples and/or traditional peoples (if present and/or holding rights), including those relevant for HCVs 5 and 6;	Not applicable in Italy	Not applicable in Italy	Not applicable in Italy
3. Environmental interests	Name and contact details	Contacted during NRA development	Participation in the consultation process
a) NGOs involved or with an interest in the environmental aspects of forest management. Consultation should target the following areas of interest and expertise: <input type="checkbox"/> Biological diversity <input type="checkbox"/> Water and soil <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental-related High Conservation Values	Antonio Pollutri –WWF Italia a.pollutri@wwf.it	YES	Newsletter and direct e-mail, face to face meeting
	Federica Barbera- Legambiente f.barbera@legambiente.it		Newsletter and direct e-mail, face to face meeting
	Chiara Campione- Greenpeace chiara.campione@greenpeace.org	YES	Newsletter and direct e-mail
	Daniele Caucci –Terra onlus daniele.caucci@terraonlus.it	YES	Newsletter and direct e-mail
	Patrizia Rossi –LIPU patrizia.rossi@lipu.it	YES	Newsletter and direct e-mail, face to face meeting

b) Local communities and indigenous peoples' representatives (HCVs 5 and 6)	-		Newsletter and direct e-mail, face to face meeting
4. Others	Name and contact details	Contacted during NRA development	Participation in the consultation process
a) FSC-accredited certification bodies active in the country;	Marco Clementi - CSI S.p.A.- Certification Body MarcoClementi@csi-spa.com	YES members of the technical group	Newsletter and direct e-mail, face to face meeting
	Luigi Mazzaglia- Vireo Srl (Soil Association Italia) luigi.mazzaglia@vireosrl.it	YES members of the technical group	Newsletter and direct e-mail, face to face meeting
	Luigi Bovolenta- Control Union lbovolenta@controlunion.com	YES members of the technical group	Newsletter and direct e-mail, face to face meeting
b) National and state forest agencies;	Angelo Mariano- Corpo Forestale dello Stato a.mariano@corpoforestale.it	YES	Newsletter and direct e-mail
c) Experts with expertise in Controlled Wood categories;	Davide Paradiso- ConLegno davide.paradiso@conlegno.eu	YES	Newsletter, direct e-mail and phone call

Risk assessment (for each area under assessment)

This section shall describe the process of risk assessment as specified in the National Risk Assessment Framework for each Controlled Wood category and for each prescribed indicator. All sources of information used during risk assessment shall be provided in an Annex to the NRA.

For each category the following scope shall be provided:

- Summary of risk assessment (main issues relevant for the assessed area, difficulties, special considerations, etc.)
- Justification of risk designation based on information sources used
- Justification of the functional scale applied
- Risk specification, including justification and the established Control Measures for 'specified' risk areas.

Area under assessment: *Italy*

According to FAO FRA 2015 data, Italian forests cover more than 9.2 million ha (Mha), equivalent to about one-third of Italy's total national area. Only 93,000 ha are classified as primary forests, while 8.5 Mha are considered as naturally regenerated forests and almost 0.64 Mha are forest plantations (mostly Poplar). Italian forests are mostly located in hilly or mountainous areas: 65% of them are situated above 500 m altitude.

About 42% of forests are managed as coppice, whereas stand (high) forests represent 36%, and the remaining proportion consists of riparian or rupicolous forests and shrubs. In particular, coppices predominate in Central-Southern Italy, whereas most of the productive high forests (mainly coniferous ones) are in the north-eastern part of the country. Broadleaved species such as beech, oak, poplar and chestnut make up two-thirds of the total growing stock at national scale, while the main coniferous species are pine, spruce and larch.

About 66% of Italian forests are privately owned, mostly by individuals (79%). The remaining 34% forests are public, with a prevalent role played by local municipalities (65.5%). As for protected forest area, Natura 2000 (Sites of Community Importance, SCI; and Special Protection Areas, SPA) sites make up 22.2% (1.9 Mha) of the Italian forest area, 15% of which (1.3 M ha) also lies within national or regional parks, and 1% (0.11 Mha) is comprised of natural reserves or other protected areas. The forest area included within national or regional parks shall be managed according to mandatory park management plans, while activities in areas falling within Natura 2000 sites must comply with management plans defined at site-scale.

According to RDL Laws n. 3267/1923 and RDL n. 42/2004, forest management activities shall not compromise forest continuity and therefore not involve unauthorized land use changes. According to the National Forest Inventory (2005), 87% of Italian forests are subject to hydrogeological restrictions. Forest operations in areas subject to such restrictions require authorizations issued by designated regional authorities, while all forests are subject to landscape restrictions.

At national level, the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies is responsible for defining the strategic objectives for forest policies, but since 1977 (Decree n. 616/77), competences and responsibilities for agriculture and forestry matters (including issuing of harvesting permits and approval of management plans) have been transferred to regional administrations. Each regional administration (including Autonomous Provinces) has defined primary and secondary forest legislation, therefore planning and harvesting procedures are defined/implemented and related permits are issued according to regional/provincial laws. The forestry normative framework, then, is rather extensive and consists of 19 regional plus two provincial forest laws and ancillary secondary legislation (see Annex C1 for details).

From the 1st of January 2017 patrolling and monitoring harvesting operations - including issuing of fines- historically under the responsibility of the Forestry Corps, are under the control of the Italian Police Corps, together with the special police corps under the five autonomous regions and provinces.

Sources of legal timber in Italy

Forest classification type	Permit/license type	Main license requirements (Forest Management plan, harvest plan or similar)	Clarification
Public (Semi)Natural Forests	As defined by local regulations at regional/province scale (see Annex C1 Regional Framework for details)	Forest Management Plan, according to RDL 3267/1923, art. 130 and other specific requirements defined by local regulations at regional/province scale	Due to the highly differentiated normative framework (19 regional and 2 provincial forest laws and related secondary legislation) harvesting permits have different names and follow different issuing procedures depending on the region/autonomous province where harvesting occurs. In general terms permits can be distinguished into two broad categories: (i) harvesting notifications, required for small-scale harvesting operations (i.e. small areas, limited volumes according to thresholds defined by regional/provincial laws), especially in coppice forests, and normally implying a simpler and quicker procedure; (ii) harvesting licenses/permits/projects, required for medium to large-scale operations, in particular when occurring in high forests and/or in areas subject to legal restrictions (e.g. environmental, landscape or hydrogeological restrictions) implying longer assessment/approval procedures.
Private (Semi)Natural Forests	As defined by local regulations at regional/province scale (see Annex C1 Regional Framework for details)	Requirements defined by local regulations at regional/province scale	
Forest plantations	Harvesting notification	Requirements defined by local regulations at regional/province scale	

Controlled Wood Category 1: Illegally harvested wood

Summary of risk assessment process:

The Risk Assessment conducted for Controlled Wood Category 1 reflects the current Italian normative framework. Nevertheless, a broad and remarkable process of constitutional reforms is currently ongoing in Italy, possibly finalizing by the end of 2017.

Reforms include deep changes in the allocation of policy-making competences on environmental matters (including forestry) among the central state and local authorities (i.e. regions and autonomous provinces). According to the undergoing reforms, the exclusive competence on such issues would be held by the central state only -whereas today regions hold such a responsibility, as described in Annex C2.

It is also expected that provinces will be abolished, while currently they often play an active role in the administrative management of forest landscapes (see Annex C2). At the present date (November 2015) it is still not clear how such former provincial responsibilities will be re-allocated within the regional administrative frameworks. Finally, the Forestry Corps (CFS, Corpo Forestale dello Stato) is expected to be suppressed, and its functions transferred to other(s) Police Corps. Noteworthy, in many regions CFS specifically exerts patrolling functions over forestry activities (see Annex C2). Nonetheless, it is still not clear which among the existing Police Corps will assume former CFS responsibilities. Given the above-described situation and trends, the overall forestry-related national and regional framework (i.e. applicable legislation and its enforcement, including legal authorities and administrative procedures) could extensively change in the near future.

General/contextual information used for the risk assessment, referencing the quotation of specific sources used (Annex C1):

- Italy has a Rule of Law indicator lower than 75%, stating a low law enforcement level (World Bank, 2015)
- Italy has a Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) equal to 50, stating that the index has improved compared to previous years when it was always below 50 (Transparency International, 2018). Even if this does not change the level of corruption perceived within the country (Italy is still a country where corruption is a relevant issue), it is a significant improvement.
- 66% of Italian forests are privately owned, while the remaining 34% are public (Gasparini & Tabacchi 2011).
- Private ownership tends to be very fragmented, while public forests normally cover larger areas (FAO 2015).
- 87% of Italian forests are subject to hydrogeological restrictions (Gasparini & Tabacchi 2011).
- Only 15,7% of Italian forests are covered by a valid management plan (Pettenella *et al.*, 2013).

Functional scale applied:

The applicable functional scale is at National level as the normative framework within the forestry sector is complex and information at Regional and local level are hardly available. Within the risk analysis a precautionary approach is adopted, and this means that without specific information or if there are no experts to be consulted to confirm or deny specific sources the risk is defined as specified.

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> <p>[Italian Constitution], art. 42]</p> <p>[Civil Code], Book III art. 810 and following articles, defining legal requirements for ownership and tenure]</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Italian Tax Agency (Agenzia delle Entrate)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership documents (e.g. Bill of sale, inheritance documentation/ deed, donation deed, etc.) • Land Registers, cadastral maps and related documents • Land lease agreement/contract • Chamber of Commerce Company registration (Visura Camerale) • Business Register Certificate 	<p>Government sources</p> <p>CFS (2013).</p> <p>CFS (2015).</p> <p>Gasparini et al.(2011).</p> <p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>European Justice (2015).</p> <p>FAO (2015).</p> <p>Pettenella et. al. (2012)</p> <p>Pettenella (2017)</p> <p>Transparency International 2018</p> <p>World Bank 2015</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>The definition of public and private land ownership is given by the Italian Constitution (art.42) and the Civil Code (Book III Art.810 and followings). In Italy the Land Registers provide information on the boundaries of forests (both public and private), deeds of transfer ownership and other land rights, as well as the raising and writing-off of mortgages. It's maintained by the Tax Agency, a non-economic public body that operates under the control of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and also performs cadastral (property) functions. In addition, the autonomous Province of Trento and Bolzano maintains its own register. This provides mainly cadastral (property) information. (European Justice 2015). Computerization of the registered information began in 1986, resulting in the current electronic information system, which was launched at the beginning of 2007. Access to the registers is subject to the payment of a tax. Thus, the procedure for on-line access requires prior registration with the on-line financial services of the Poste Italian (Italian Mail System). The register of the Province of Trento and Bolzano is accessible only to registered users.</p> <p>Public forests are managed by Regions (L. n.281/1970) and managements rights are subjected to specific regulations and code of conducts defined at Regional level (see Annex C1 - Regional Framework). Private forests land tenure and management rights are reported by the ownership documents ('atto di provenienza') such as – bill of sale, inheritance, donation, land lease agreements/contracts, usucaption, expropriation, etc. – and for companies the registration to the Italian Business Register, established by the Chamber of Commerce in 1996.</p>

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			<p>Description of Risk : Low risk</p> <p>Land tenure system in Italy is considered to be reliable and effective as forest boundaries are reported on the Land Registers, land tenure and management rights are given by the ownership documents and related land agreements/contracts. Legal methods to obtain tenure and management rights are respected (Pettenella et al. 2012).</p> <p>Nevertheless private land ownership fragmentation sometimes contributes to land abandonment (especially in marginal rural areas) and this seems to favor natural forest expansion rather than encouraging encroachment and use of abandoned lands (Gasparini & Tabacchi 2011).</p> <p>Italy has a Rule of Law indicator lower than 75% (i.e. the reference threshold given by FSC ADVICE-40-005-14 for demonstrating the effectiveness of law enforcement in a country) which, although not specifically referring to the forestry sector, could be seen as an indicator of low law enforcement level. The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is equal to 50 (Transparency International, 2018). Even if this does not change the level of corruption perceived within the country, it is an improvement compared to last years. Nevertheless data provided by the Police Corps (former Forestry Corps) in charge of monitoring landscape safeguard (including land tenure and management rights) demonstrate that the numbers of controls on the field has increased during the last years. In 2015 the number of controls carried out were 663.146 (+110%) compared to the 315.769 controls in 2013. Also the number of illegal activities (administrative irregularities) have increased with the time: in 2015 they were 28.568 (+116.5%) compared to the 13.196 of 2013. Despite of this looking at the ratio between the number of irregularities and the number of controls there is a constant variable (4%) that represents a 'structural trend', in other words that part of administrative irregularities that cannot be modified, connected to small – scale violations. Expert</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>consultation confirm this trend, underlying in particular the good presence on the ground of the Police Corps, that compared to Police Corps controls in other EU countries is really significant (Pettenella, 2017).</p> <p>Risk Conclusion- Low risk (Threshold 1) Land and management rights laws are upheld. Sources (Government sources and experts consultation) confirm that cases where laws/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up and controls on the ground are increasing.</p>
<p>1.2 Concession licenses</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Public forests concessions and forest consortia. [Legislative Decree n.227 of May 18,2001 art.5 Orientation and modernization of the forestry sector]</p> <p>Responsibilities for the concession of licenses have been devolved to the Regional Administrations through the following Decrees:</p> <p>[Presidential Decree 11 of 15 January 1972 "Transfer to ordinary regions of the state administrative functions in the field of agriculture and forestry, hunting and fishing in inland waters and their personnel and offices"]</p> <p>[Presidential Decree n. 616 of 24 July 1977 "Implementation of the delegation in art. 1 of Law 22 July 1975 n. 382" (Chapter VIII)]</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Regional authorities as designated by regional forest laws and regulations (see Annex C2 Regional</p>	<p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>ANARF (2015)</p> <p>Botta et al. (2013).</p> <p>Corriere della Sera (2013).</p> <p>Pettenella (2009).</p> <p>Penco (2015).</p> <p>Penco (2017).</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>According to D.Lgs n. 227 del 18 Maggio 2001, art. 5, Regions are required to define specific norms for the concession of public forests provided that forest area and multi functionality remain unaltered. The majority of Italian Regions (14 Regions-2 provinces) are working directly on public forests. Management activities are followed by their own forest workers or sometimes for specific activities outsourced to external companies through public auctions. For those companies there are some minimum requirements in order to participate to the public auctions as for example the forestry-related enterprises registers and the update technical licenses.</p> <p>For the others 4 Regions- in order to favor sustainable forest management (including active management and forest related products and services valorization) - specific requirements have been established for third parties interested in managing public forests. In Lombardia for example, concessions for forest management activities on public (i.e. regional) forests can be assigned to Forest Consortia (public-private partnerships) or private forest companies included within the official Regional registry of forest companies. In Liguria third parties - including social cooperatives, agricultural/forestry enterprises- have to develop/adopt a forest management plan. Also for Tuscany Region is the same, and every decision outside the management</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Framework for details)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Land lease/concession tender and related documents •Land lease/concession agreement 		<p>plan has to be approved by the Regional Council. Valle d'Aosta is requiring specific procedure in order to obtain public forests concession such as guarantee funds as a preventive mechanism. Nevertheless up to now the only case of public concession is reported for Liguria Region: a public auction was open for the concession of 7 public forest areas in 2013. Concession to private companies was approved for 6 of them (for about 2,700 ha). As today these areas are waiting for the approval of the management plans, no activities have been carried out. This was confirmed by expert consultation (Penco, 2017).</p> <p>Description of Risk: Low risk</p> <p>As reported by Pettenella (2009) the number of concessions is still very limited. However some growing interest on this topic can be observed (Botta and Carnisio, 2013) and this might continue to increase as a consequence of possible significant changes in regional forestry agencies due to the decentralization processes, spending review needs, and the need to find/test new forest management solutions as emerged also from the 2015 meeting of the National Association of Regional Forest Activities (ANARF, 2015). So far the only reported experience is the one of Liguria region. Law related to the issuing of this license has been enforced: as today these areas are waiting for the approval of the management plans, therefore no harvesting activities have been carried out (Penco, 2015). Moreover the Region has agreed for an external consultant (CIMA – International Centre on Environmental Monitoring) to work on monitoring public forests (management activities, impacts on the ground, etc.).</p> <p>While WWF expressed some concerns regarding concessions (in particular concerns that private could be authorized to intensive management activities), other environmental NGOs (e.g. Legambiente) as well as sectoral associations (e.g. the Italian Farmers Confederation) expressed positive comments</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>and supported the initiative as a potential tool for encouraging active forest management in the Region (Corriere della Sera, 2013).</p> <p>Risk Conclusion- Low risk (Threshold 1) Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</p>
<p>1.3 Management and harvesting planning</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>[Royal Decree n. 3267/1923 Management Planning obligations for public forests: Reorganization and reform of legislation on forests and mountainous terrain]</p> <p>Responsibilities for the concession of licenses have been devolved to the Regional Administrations through the following Decrees:</p> <p>[Presidential Decree 11 of 15 January 1972 "Transfer to ordinary regions of the state administrative functions in the field of agriculture and forestry, hunting and fishing in inland waters and their personnel and offices"]</p> <p>[Presidential Decree n. 616 of 24 July 1977 "Implementation of the delegation in art. 1 of Law 22 July 1975 n. 382" (Chapter VIII)]</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Regional authorities as designated by regional forest laws and regulations (see Annex C2 Regional Framework for details).</p>	<p>Government sources</p> <p>Gasparini et al. (2011).</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>According to the Decree n. 3267/1923, art. 130, public (i.e. State, Regional and Municipal) forests shall be managed in compliance with formally approved Forest management plans (Piani economici or Piani di assestamento). Once approved these plans become binding. Regional forestry legislation defines additional requirements in terms, for example, of plan validity periods.</p> <p>As for private owners, Regional forestry legislation (and policies) encourage forest management planning and define mandatory requirements with regard to (among other issues) contents, issuing procedures and validity period. Notwithstanding this, forest management planning is not always compulsory for private forests that however shall be managed in compliance with existing regulations. In some cases, for example, smallholders do not have to implement a management plan, only harvesting planning is required (see Annex C2 - Regional Framework). Alike public forests, once approved, management plans for private forests are binding.</p> <p>Description of Risk: Specified risk</p> <p>According to Gasparini et al. (2011) the National Inventory of Forests and Forest Carbon Sinks (INFC), published in 2005, only 16% of the national forest area is subject to a valid forest management plan. Percentages vary within a wide range of values, with higher values in Northern regions (e.g. 94% in the Autonomous Province of Bolzano and 78% in the Autonomous</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general: Forest management plan; • The name, contents, issuing procedures and validity period of plans might be different according to regional/provincial legislation (see Annex C2 Regional Framework) 		<p>Province of Trento) and lower ones (often close to 0%) in Southern regions. As the 16% refers to data related to the 2005, it's highly possible that as for today data are even lower. Public forests represent about 34% of the total national forest area, and only 16% of the national forest area is subject to a valid forest management plan (INFC, 2005) then RDL 3267/1923: art. 130 is likely not to be met in a number of cases. For private forests there are no evidences related to the implementation of planning requirements.</p> <p>As an additional remark, it should be remembered that procedures for assessing, approving and/or renewing applicant forest management plans by Institutions in charge of these activities can take a lot of time (in some cases also more than one year) and regional legislation define derogation mechanisms to allow management activities to take place in the meanwhile. The 2010 draft of the FSC national FM standard - formally approved by FSC Italy General Assembly in 2010- reported for Principle 7 a statement indicating that for the purposes of FSC certification assessments performed in Italy and due to the specificities of the national context a forest management plan was to be considered as valid if it was at least developed and submitted to regional/local authorities in charge of the verification and approval process.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion- Specified risk (Threshold 2) Sources do not confirm law enforcement in relation to management and harvesting planning.</p>
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Responsibilities for the concession of licenses have been devolved to the Regional Administrations through the following Decrees:</p> <p>[Presidential Decree 11 of 15 January 1972 "Transfer to ordinary regions of the state</p>	<p>Government sources</p> <p>CFS (2013)</p> <p>CFS (2013a).</p> <p>FAO (2010).</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>In general harvesting permit is needed for harvesting in both private and public forests. Due to the highly differentiated normative framework (19 regional and 2 provincial forest laws and related secondary legislation) harvesting permits have different names and follow different issuing procedures depending on the region/autonomous province where harvesting occurs. Keeping this in mind, permits can be distinguished into</p>

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	<p>administrative functions in the field of agriculture and forestry, hunting and fishing in inland waters and their personnel and offices"]</p> <p>[Presidential Decree n. 616 of 24 July 1977 "Implementation of the delegation in art. 1 of Law 22 July 1975 n. 382" (Chapter VIII)]</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Regional authorities as designated by regional forest laws and regulations (see Annex C2-Regional Framework)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name, typology, contents and issuing procedures of harvesting permits vary according to regional/provincial legislation (see Annex C2-Regional Framework) 	<p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>APAT (2003).</p> <p>Corona et al (2007)</p> <p>Pettenella et al. (2012).</p> <p>Pettenella et al.(2015).</p> <p>Transparency International (2018).</p> <p>World Bank (2015)</p>	<p>two broad categories: (i) harvesting notifications, required for small-scale harvesting operations (i.e. small areas, limited volumes according to thresholds defined by regional/provincial laws), especially in coppice forests, and normally implying a simpler and quicker procedure; (ii) harvesting licenses/projects, required for medium to large-scale operations, in particular when occurring in high forests and/or in areas subject to legal restrictions (e.g. environmental, landscape or hydrogeological restrictions) implying longer assessment/approval procedures. In a few cases (Lombardia and Piemonte regions) online procedures for harvesting permits are implemented, thus making monitoring easier. In many cases for small harvesting operations (i.e. small areas, limited volumes, etc.) tacit approval mechanisms are in place, i.e. the application for a harvesting permit is considered to be approved unless the Public Authority in charge of processing it reacts with objections within a given timeframe (normally 60 days).</p> <p>Description of Risk: Specified risk</p> <p>Although regional/provincial forest laws define rules for the issuing of harvesting permits, Pettenella <i>et al.</i> 2015 and Tommassetti 2010 highlight that forest removals are much higher than values showing-up in official statistics. For example FAO (2010) indicated that removals are regularly recorded, but the complexity and variability of administrative procedures in force in the 21 local bodies responsible for harvesting permit issuing and local statistics could lead to underestimation. Removal of wood fuel - mainly produced in coppice stands of oaks and other autochthonous species - has enormously increased in the last decade: much more than what official statistics show. This is confirmed by APAT (2003), Magnani (2005) and Corona et al. (2007), as well as by studies showing inconsistencies between firewood removals and domestic consumption (Pettenella et al., 2012). It's worthwhile reporting that firewood production is not just intended for self-consumption, rather it is also largely marketed. The Forestry</p>

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			<p>Corps reported an increasing number of small-scale illegal logging cases (mostly for firewood) especially in Southern regions like Basilicata, Calabria and Puglia (Lauricella, 2013; CFS, 2013; CFS, 2013a). According to CFS (2013) in 2012 823 criminal offenses related to illegal logging were detected (384 charges pressed, 20 people arrested) together with 4,014 fines for a total value of more than 3.3 M Euro. The same source reports a growing number of notifications to local authorities for anomalies regarding the procedures for the issuing of harvesting permits, and informs that during the last years in some cases public auctions have been withdrawn and incorrect authorization procedures have been stopped. Although relevant, cases notified and reported by official sources are likely to represent just a part of the total amount of illegal operations. The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is equal to 50 (Transparency International, 2018). Even if this does not change the level of corruption perceived within the country, it is an improvement compared to previous years. According to the World Bank (2015), Italy has a Rule of Law indicator lower than 75% (i.e. the reference threshold given by FSC ADVICE-40-005-14 for demonstrating the effectiveness of law enforcement in a country) which, although not specifically referring to the forestry sector, could be seen as an indicator of low law enforcement level.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion- Specified risk (Threshold 2) Sources do not confirm law enforcement on harvesting permits release mechanism and implementation.</p>
Taxes and fees			
1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	Not applicable: At National level there are no specific normative framework in relation to payment of royalties and harvesting fees. Usually harvesting operations requires the payment of a stump duty and authorizations are issued only once payment is finalized, otherwise the application procedure is	N/A	N/A

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>rejected or suspended until the payment is finalized. It should be observed, however, that due to their nature (stump duties) fees qualify more like a tax rather than a fee aiming to cover direct management/ administration costs related to the issuing of the harvesting permits. Furthermore they are normally not linked (i.e. in proportion) to the amount of timber removed. Under specific circumstances (e.g. clearcutting, forest renovation to change species composition, etc.) local regulations might request the payment of a deposit before operations start (suretyship). This mechanism ensure that authorization are issued only when payments are finalized, in particular with regard to the payment of deposits.</p>		
<p>1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>National legislation related to value added taxes and other sales taxes:</p> <p>[Presidential Decree (DPR) n.633/1972, Table A Introduction and regulation of value added tax]</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Economy and Finance Tax Agency and Financial Police (controls)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invoices • Tax payment form (F24 Form) 	<p>Government sources</p> <p>Camera dei Deputati (2009).</p> <p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>Assoimballaggi (2006).</p> <p>Co.Na.I.Bo (2014).</p> <p>ISTAT (2014).</p> <p>Legno Servizi (2015).</p> <p>Pettenella et al.</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Value Added Taxes (VAT) for wood-forest products are differentiated according to the DPR n. 633 del 26 Ottobre 1972, Table A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standing trees (independently from products proceeding from harvesting): 22% (CN codes: 06.02 – 44.01 – 44.03 – 44.04 – 45.01) - Wood in the rough (logs and poles): 22% (CN codes: 44.03 – 44.04) - Sawdust: 10% (CN codes: 44.01) - Firewood and woodchips for energy use: 10% (CN codes: 44.01) (see also Agenzia delle Entrate, 2010). <p>Description of Risk: Specified risk</p> <p>The main risk is associated with the presence of a large informal market for firewood, and related tax fraud (VAT evasion). According to ISTAT (2014), about 20 M tonnes/year of wood are used by Italian households for energy purposes: 92% (18.4 M tonnes) of this volume consists of firewood. About 45% of Italian households using firewood for heating buy the firewood they</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		(2012).	<p>burn, while 38% rely on their own firewood. The remaining 17% rely on both sources. As a total, about 53% of the consumed firewood is bought on the market and, according to Co.Na.I.Bo. (2014), only 10% is regularly traded and invoiced. Legno Servizi (2015), with the support of AIEL, estimates that the informal market for firewood in Italy totals about 180 M Euro (a value similar to the one estimated by Pettenella <i>et al.</i>, 2012), of which a sum of 9.5 M Euro is believed to be evaded VAT. Informal trade activities and tax frauds are reported also for wood packaging products (pallets) for a total annual value of about 400 M Euro (Assoimballggi, 2006; Camera dei Deputati, 2009). The problem is well known by both operators and institutions, indeed tackling measures have been implemented, including the introduction of a VAT Reverse Charge mechanism in 2015 by the Law 23rd December 2014, n. 190 (art. 1, point 629, letter d).</p> <p>Risk Conclusion- Specified risk (Threshold 2) Sources do not confirm law enforcement on value added taxes. There are evidences of informal trade activities and tax frauds for firewood and packaging products.</p>
1.7 Income and profit taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>National legislation related to income and profit taxes:</p> <p>[Presidential Decree (D.P.R) n.917/1986 (art.32 and 55) Approval of the consolidated law on income taxes].</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Economy and Finance Tax Agency and Financial Police (controls)</p>	<p>Government sources</p> <p>Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze (2016).</p> <p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>PWC (2015).</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Italian corporate entities are subject to the following taxes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IRES (Company Income Tax) normally levied as 27.5% of the net total income reported by the financial statements of the company as adjusted for specific tax rules. Non-resident companies are taxed only on Italian-souralce income, and - IRAP (Regional Tax on Productive Activities) levied on a regional basis at a 3.9% rate over the net value of production (but regions are allowed to increase or decrease the standard IRAP rate up to 0.92%). <p>According to the Law n.208/2015 company conducting agricultural and forestry activities (e.g silvicultural activities, bio-engineering operations) are exempted from paying the Regional Tax on Productive Activities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax payment form (F24 Form) 		<p>Description of Risk: Low risk</p> <p>The risk related to income and profit taxes has to be evaluated just for IRES (Company Income Tax). IRES is applying for limited liability company (in Italian <i>Società a responsabilità limitata</i>) and cooperative and it excludes individual and companies (in Italian <i>Società Semplice</i>) representing the majority of the forest company enterprise in Italy. According to ISTAT 2005, around 45% of forest companies are managing and area lower than 5 hectares. Forest companies having more than 50 hectares represents only the 7.1 % of the total number of forest companies (Pettenella 2009). It is therefore possible to say that IRES is applicable only within less than 10% of total forest enterprise. Moreover According to the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance Report (MEF, 2016) IRES evasion is significant in relation to activities performing social care services, trade and transport, restoration and catering, buildings and constructions; rather than forestry related activities.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion- Low risk (Threshold 1)</p> <p>Available figures and statistics do not report specific risk for income and profit taxes evasion with reference to forestry sector mainly because IRES tax is applying to big and structured companies (excluding the majority forest companies, mainly individual based) and evasion is referring mainly to social care services, trade and transport, restoration and catering, buildings and constructions; rather than forestry sector.</p>
Timber harvesting activities			
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Responsibilities for the concession of licenses have been devolved to the Regional Administrations through the following Decrees:</p> <p>[Presidential Decree 11 of 15 January 1972 "Transfer to ordinary regions of the state</p>	<p>Government sources</p> <p>CFS (2010).</p> <p>CFS (2013a).</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Timber harvesting regulations are defined in detail by local (i.e. regional/provincial) regulations that set specific requirements with regard to (among other issues) minimum/maximum rotation periods, harvesting seasons/periods, technical performance indicators for different management/harvesting operations, etc. Details are provided in Annex C1 Regional Framework. Requirements defined for timber harvesting are strictly linked to</p>

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	<p>administrative functions in the field of agriculture and forestry, hunting and fishing in inland waters and their personnel and offices"]</p> <p>[Presidential Decree n. 616 of 24 July 1977 "Implementation of the delegation in art. 1 of Law 22 July 1975 n. 382" (Chapter VIII)]</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Regional authorities as designated by regional forest laws and regulations (see Annex C2- for details)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Management plans •Harvesting permits http://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:presidente.repubblica:decreto:1972-01-15;11 <p>[Presidential Decree n. 616 of 24 July 1977 "Implementation of the delegation in art. 1 of Law 22 July 1975 n. 382" (Chapter VIII)]</p> <p>D.P.R. n. 616 del 24 Luglio 1977 "Attuazione della delega di cui all'art. 1 della legge 22 luglio 1975, n. 382", (Capo VIII)</p> <p>Specific information on legislation defined at regional scale is available in Annex C2-Regional Framework</p>	<p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>Pettenella et al. (2012)</p> <p>Transparency International 2018</p> <p>World Bank 2015</p>	<p>those referring to 1.3 Management and harvesting planning and 1.4 Harvesting permits.</p> <p>Description of Risk: Specified risk</p> <p>According to the most recent full Annual Dossier published by the Forestry Corps 3,813 offenses with regard to forest harvesting regulations were identified in 2012 based on a total number of 31.341 controls. None of the identified offenses qualified as criminal offense (CFS, 2013a). Thus, sanctions only imply fines and do not qualify as major crimes: nevertheless illegality remains. The total number of detected offenses decreased over time (-11% between 2009 and 2012). However it must be underlined that the number of controls performed in the same period had a larger negative variation (-25%). Pettenella et al. (2012) report that these offences mostly derive from damages deriving from harvesting or other management operations (e.g. damages to standing trees, natural regeneration, soil) or are linked to non-compliances with harvesting requirements dealing, for example, with prescribed minimum number of standards in coppice forests. As already mentioned, according to the World Bank (2015), Italy has a Rule of Law indicator lower than 75% (i.e. the reference threshold given by FSC ADVICE-40-005-14 for demonstrating the effectiveness of law enforcement in a country) which, although not specifically referring to the forestry sector, can be seen as an indicator of low law enforcement level.</p> <p>The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is equal to 50 (Transparency International, 2018). Even if this does not change the level of corruption perceived within the country, it is an improvement compared to previous years.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion- Specified risk (Threshold 2)</p> <p>Sources do not confirm law enforcements on timber harvesting regulations.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
<p>1.9 Protected sites and species</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>International and European treaties, laws, and regulations ratified/adopted at National level related to protected areas and/or rare, threatened, or endangered species, including their habitats and sites:</p> <p>[Law n.124 of February 14, 1994 “Ratification and implementation of the Convention on Biodiversity, with Annexes, signed in Rio de Janeiro June 5, 1992”]</p> <p>[Presidential Decree n. 357 of September 8, 1997 “Decree for the implementation of EU Directive n. 92/43/CEE”]</p> <p>[Ministerial Decree of October 17, 2007 “Decree setting the criteria for the identification of Special Conservation Areas and Special Protection Areas (in the context of EU Directive no. 92/43/CEE)”]</p> <p>[Decree of September 3, 2002 “Decree for the management of Nature 2000 Sites”]</p> <p>National legislation related to the identification, monitoring and management of protected areas: [L. n. 394 of December 6, 1991 “National legislation related to the classification and governance of protected area”]</p> <p>[Presidential Decree n. 120 of March 12, 2003 “Regulation amending and supplementing the Decree of the President of the Republic of 8 September 1997, n. 357, concerning implementation of Directive 92/43 / EEC on the</p>	<p>Government sources</p> <p>Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (2014).</p> <p>Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea, Direzione generale della natura e del mare (2014).</p> <p>CFS (2013).</p> <p>CFS (2013a).</p> <p>Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea, Legambiente and Federparchi (2013).</p> <p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>WWF Italia and LIPU (2013)</p> <p>Transparency International 2018</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>- Identification of protected areas L. n. 394/1991 defines criteria and measures to identify and manage protected areas in Italy. It defines three main categories of protected areas: i) national parks, ii) regional and trans-regional natural parks, iii) natural reserves. Furthermore D. n. 357/1997 (together with the Ministerial Decree of 17 October 2007) defines the main criteria for the identification and management of the Sites of Community Importance (SCI) according to European Directive 92/43 D. n. 357/1997. The Decree assigns regions and autonomous provinces the responsibility to identify SCIs within their territories and provide relevant information to the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea, for formal endorsement of SCIs. As for Special Protected Areas (SPAs), they are identified based on the L. n. 157/1992 and other related regulations (in accordance to European Directive 79/409 [then 2009/147]).</p> <p>- Protected area management and controls According to L. n. 394/1991, art. 12, the management of natural reserves and parks shall be in compliance with a management plan developed by the park or reserve managing authority and approved by the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea. According to art. 21 of the same law, the State Forestry Corps are responsible for performing controls in parks and in the natural reserves, except for those parks in autonomous regions/provinces where controls are carried out by regional/provincial Forestry Corps. Forest management activities, including harvesting, shall be performed in accordance with requirements defined by local (regional/provincial) regulations as reported –in Annex C-Regional Framework. As for the management of SCIs and SPAs, Decree n. 120/2003 indicates that activities to be performed within these areas have to be approved by competent authorities designated at regional scale. The approval procedure requires the development of an Impact Assessment to verify potential impacts deriving from activities. Forest management activities, including harvesting,</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>conservation of natural habitats as well as 'the wild flora and fauna']].</p> <p>[Ministerial Decree of April 27, 2010 "Decree establishing the official list of national protected areas"]</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting permits consistent with forest/park management plan • Impact Assessment 	<p>World Bank 2015</p> <p>LIPU (2009).</p>	<p>shall be performed in accordance with the requirements defined by local (regional/provincial) regulations as reported –in Annex C-Regional Framework.</p> <p>Description of Risk: Specified risk</p> <p>According to the fifth Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity (2014), the network of protected areas in Italy showed a slight increase in area between 2009 and 2013, while threats remained stable in number and trend. Negative impacts on protected areas are mainly generated by human activities (such as pollution by surface runoff, habitat fragmentation, use of chemical products) including forestry and agricultural activities, and the abandonment of pastoral activities. With special reference to SCIs and SPAs (i.e. Natura 2000 network) similar threats are reported, together with creation of infrastructure and presence of invasive alien species. As for timber harvesting, the Report highlights that it seems to be one of the less common/frequent threats to national protected areas.</p> <p>According to the Forestry Corps (2014), there were more than 26,000 controls conducted in parks and reserves during 2013. However just 206 crimes (i.e. less than 1%) were identified. These include different types of crime among which illegal harvesting/logging cases are not emphasized as the most relevant ones. In a press release concerning controls performed in 2013, the Forestry Corps highlighted the increased incidence of illegal logging activities going on in many areas, including parks and protected areas; however no detailed figures for these areas were provided.</p> <p>WWF and LIPU (2013) reported some criticisms of procedures for the evaluation and issuing of Impact Assessments (state of conservation not considered, poor analysis of alternative solutions, underestimation of impacts, etc.), indicating that the sanctions regime is still incomplete and not clear. A few cases referring to forestry operations and forest ecosystems were reported, mostly dealing with harvesting of riparian vegetation along rivers and watercourses. The report also indicates that in</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>some cases (e.g., Calabria), forest operations are not included by law within activities needing to undergo Impact Assessment and this has impacted on harvesting operations in forest areas with high environmental value. The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is equal to 50 (Transparency International, 2018). Even if this does not change the level of corruption perceived within the country, it is an improvement compared to previous years. According to the World Bank (2015), Italy has a Rule of Law indicator lower than 75% (i.e. the reference threshold given by FSC ADVICE-40-005-14 for demonstrating the effectiveness of law enforcement in a country) which, although not specifically referring to the forestry sector, can be seen as an indicator of a low law enforcement level</p> <p>Risk Conclusion- Specified risk (Threshold 2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently at forestry operations level. Moreover evidences demonstrate that laws are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>
1.10 Environmental requirements	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Responsibilities over the environmental requirements in timber harvesting have been devolved to Regional Administrations:</p> <p>[Presidential Decree 11 of 15 January 1972 "Transfer to ordinary regions of the state administrative functions in the field of agriculture and forestry, hunting and fishing in inland waters and their personnel and offices"]</p> <p>[Presidential Decree n. 616 of 24 July 1977 "Implementation of the delegation in art. 1 of Law 22 July 1975 n. 382" (Chapter VIII)]</p>	<p>Government sources</p> <p>Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (2014).</p> <p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>CFS (2013).</p> <p>CFS (2013a).</p> <p>Legambiente (2015).</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Environmental requirements are strictly connected to other legal requirements, e.g. those prescribed through harvesting and management regulations. In fact, environmental requirements inform such regulations, and they are explicitly or -more often- implicitly embedded within them.</p> <p>Indeed, a number of technical prescriptions given by regional forest legislations can be extensively considered as environmental requirements, acting as prescriptions on best practices to be adopted in order to perform some activities or under specific circumstances, possibly affecting environmental conditions. Amongst others purposes, such prescriptions mainly aim to sustain the recovery of forests damaged by either biotic or abiotic events, protect biodiversity (release of uncommon species and/or outstanding trees), prevent damages to forest stands, keep forests vital and healthy, prevent hydrogeological risk, etc.</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>Regional authorities as designated by regional forest laws and regulations (see Annex C2 for details)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting plans and permits as prescribed by regional forest laws and regulations (see "Harvesting permits" and "Harvesting regulations" in Annex C2-Regional Framework) 	<p>Pettenella et al. (2012).</p> <p>WWF Italia and LIPU (2013).</p>	<p>Moreover, forest landscapes are protected by national legislation covering Landscape protection, to be taken into consideration when forest conversions occur, both whether it is explicitly recalled by regional legislation applicable to forest conversion, or not. Hydro-geological risk conditions, that strictly relate with broader "environmental" conditions too, are taken into consideration by national legislation (R.D.L. 3267/1923), that directly informs all the applicable regional forest legislations. Therefore, such environmental issue, indeed of particular relevance in the Italian context, is fully covered by the applicable legislation.</p> <p>Description of Risk: Specified risk</p> <p>Any infringement of regional forest legislation (RFL, RFR, ASL) may lead to actions possibly detrimental to the environment, as environmental requirements inform such regulations, and they are explicitly or implicitly embedded within them. Therefore, the same legal sources apply as those relevant to the regional legislation. In their annual Dossier the Forestry Corps report a total number of 3.486 criminal offenses and 9.680 offenses (over a total number of 300.881 controls) with regard to Territorial and Environmental Protection issues (CFS, 2013a). Among them some illegalities are directly linked to forest management and harvesting operations (illegal or unauthorized logging): about 4.300 offenses detected through a total number of 38.660 controls. Nonetheless other environmental offenses reported by the Forestry Corps within their figures might refer to forestry (e.g., landscape damages, waste disposal and unauthorized buildings) but there is no explicit reference. As commented by Pettenella <i>et al.</i> (2012) there is a quite strong empirical evidence of infringements but it is difficult to get a clear and complete picture at national scale.</p> <p>For law linked to environmental protection, sensu lato reference can be made to Annex C1, in particular to categories related to "Timber harvesting regulations" and "Protected sites and species".</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>As for landscape protection, reference can be made to Annex C1, in particular to "Timber harvesting regulations". Finally, as for hydrogeological risk conditions, reference can be made to Annex C1 categories "Conversion" and "Timber harvesting regulations".</p> <p>With reference to "Timber harvesting regulations", there are hints that offences mostly derive from damages resulting from harvesting or other management operations (e.g., damage to standing trees, natural regeneration and soil) or are linked to non-compliances with harvesting requirements dealing, for example, with prescribed minimum number of standards in coppice forests (Pettenella <i>et al.</i>, 2012).</p> <p>As for the "Protected sites and species" category the last Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity (2014) highlights that forest management and harvesting operations represent two of the less common/frequent threats to national protected areas. The Forestry Corps highlighted the increased incidence of illegal logging activities going on in many areas, including parks and protected areas; however, no detailed figures were provided (CFS, 2013 and 2013a). WWF and LIPU (2013) reported some criticisms on procedures for the evaluation and issuing of Impact Assessments (state of conservation not considered, poor analysis of alternative solutions, underestimation of impacts, etc.), indicating that the sanctions regime is still incomplete and not clear.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion- Specified risk (Threshold 2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently at forestry operations level. Moreover evidences demonstrate that laws on environmental requirements are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>
1.11 Health and safety	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>[National legislation on occupational health and safety]</p>	<p>Government sources</p> <p>D'Alessio, M.</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Legal requirements include specific rights and obligations for the employer(s), the employees and appointed workers (e.g., head of harvesting team). Every company shall develop, implement</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>D.Lgs. n. 81 del 9 Aprile 2008 "Attuazione dell'articolo 1 della legge 3 agosto 2007, n.123, in materia di tutela della salute e sicurezza nei luoghi di lavoro/uso delle attrezzature di lavoro e dei dispositivi di protezione individuale"</p> <p>In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normative requirements regarding health and safety management system D.lgs. n. 81 del 9 Aprile 2008 (Titolo I) - Normative requirements regarding personal safety equipment D.lgs. n. 81 del 9 Aprile 2008 (Titolo III) - Normative requirements regarding the establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites D.Lgs. n. 81 del 9 Aprile 2008 (Titolo IV), (art.96) - Normative requirements regarding safety in relation to the use of chemicals D.Lgs. n. 81 del 9 Aprile 2008 (Titolo IV) - Normative requirements regarding safety in machinery use D.lgs. n. 81 del 9 Aprile 2008 (Titolo VIII) <p>http://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legislativo:2008-04-09;81!vig=</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at</p>	<p>(2015). INAIL (2012). INAIL (2012a). INAIL (2012b). INAIL (2015).</p> <p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>Transparency International 2018</p> <p>World Bank (2015).</p>	<p>and maintain a Health and Safety management system in line with the applicable requirements of D.lgs. n. 81 del 9 Aprile 2008 and related regulations. In particular this should include: (i) risk assessment, (ii) health and safety procedures defined according to identified risks, (iii) identification and attribution of specific responsibilities and roles for the implementation of (ii) (e.g., Prevention and Protection Service Manager, Staff Safety Manager, Emergency Manager and Occupational Doctor), (iv) training according to responsibilities and roles as of (iii) and job tasks, (v) use of appropriate safety equipment/devices, (vi) maintenance and safety of equipment and machinery, including periodic audits by INAIL/ASL in the cases defined by law. It is important to highlight that, apart from the above mentioned requirements, many regions have introduced additional measures to improve professional skills of forest workers, including competencies in the field of health and safety requirements. These measures include the creation of official registers of forest enterprises operating at regional scale and the introduction of licenses for forest workers who attend specific training sessions. Additional information is provided with regard to 1.12 below.</p> <p>Description of Risk: Specified risk</p> <p>Illegal labour (see 1.12 below) is often linked to accidents, contributing to increased risk level. Statistics on work accidents based on preliminary results of the National Agriculture Census and published by the National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at Work (INAIL) report 50,180 accidents in 2010. About 5% (i.e. 2,719) are due to silvicultural practices: 40% of these involve migrant workers. Figures are probably underestimated because forest workers are largely employed in activities different from silviculture (e.g. forest road construction, public park and garden management etc.). INAIL Occupation Database (2012), indeed, reports 8,996 accidents involving forest workers in 2009, 21 of which were fatal. The total number of accidents for lumberjacks has decreased since 2007, but has</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Work (INAIL) (This institute works under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Assessment Document/Report (in Italian: Documento di Valutazione dei Rischi) • Records of training • Reports from INAIL/ASL periodic audits on machinery. 		<p>remained more-or-less stable for other categories. When comparing data over the 2006-2010 period, it can be observed that, while the total number of accidents in the agriculture and general industries decreased (-17.4%), those related to silvicultural activities increased (+3.5%) (INAIL, 2012a). Furthermore, according to the same source, 97% of accidents in silviculture are strictly job-related (ISPELS quoted by Costanzo, 2010). Finally 2014 data on job accidents in agriculture (including forestry) indicate that 12% of fatal accidents and 32% of accidents with serious injuries involve tree harvesting and the use of chainsaws (INAIL, 2015). It is worthwhile to mention that 16 (out of 21) regions/autonomous provinces have introduced official registers of forest-service enterprises operating at regional scale according to general requirements defined by D.Lgs. 227/2001 (art. 7) (D'Alessio, 2015) and a few of them (Autonomous Province of Trento, Friuli Venegia Giulia, Umbria and Veneto) have introduced systems for issuing licenses to forest workers who attend specific training sessions, including sessions on health and safety issues. These licenses might be required to perform forest operations in specific cases (e.g. in public forests or when harvesting large volumes of timber), as specified by local (i.e. regional/province) regulations. The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is equal to 50 (Transparency International, 2018). Even if this does not change the level of corruption perceived within the country, it is an improvement compared to previous years. , according to the World Bank (2015), Italy has a Rule of Law indicator lower than 75% (i.e. the reference threshold given by FSC ADVICE-40-005-14 for demonstrating the effectiveness of law enforcement in a country) which, although not specifically referring to the forestry sector, could be seen as an indicator of a low law enforcement level.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion- Specified risk (Threshold 2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently at forestry operations</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			level. Evidences demonstrate that laws on health and safety requirements work are properly enforced as confirmed by the positive accidents trend.
1.12 Legal employment	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>[Presidential Decree. n.1124/1965 National legislation on compulsory occupational insurances]</p> <p>[Legislative Decree n.38/2000 Provisions on insurance against accidents at work and occupational diseases]</p> <p>[Legislative Decree n. 227/2001 National legislation on obligatory competence certificates and other training requirements]</p> <p>[Law n.777 /1967 National legislation on the minimum working age and minimum age for personnel involved in hazardous work]</p> <p>[Legislative Decree n.345/1999 Implementation of Directive 94/33 / EC on the protection of young people at work]</p> <p>[L. n.300/ 1970 (Part III) "Worker's Statute "National legislation on forced and compulsory labour, and freedom of association]</p> <p>[Legislative Decree n.138/2011 (Art.12) "Development " Urgent measures for financial stabilization and development]</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</p>	<p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>Consiglio Editoriale della Rivista Sherwood (2002).</p> <p>Costanzo (2010).</p> <p>D'Alessio, M. (2015).</p> <p>INEA (2009).</p> <p>ISTAT (2011).</p> <p>Secco, L. (2004). Pectenella et. al (2012)</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Forest workers are employed in compliance with the requirements and conditions defined by the Collective National Bargaining Agreement (Contratto Nazionale del Lavoro, CCNL) for forest-timber workers or for agricultural workers. It fulfills the ILO's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions. According to DPR n. 1124/1965, silvicultural activities are included among agricultural activities covered by compulsory insurance from the National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at Work (INAIL). This applies to both full-time and seasonal employees (D.Lgs 38/2000). Minimum working age is 16 years - in order to guarantee obligatory school education - and access to both education opportunities and conditions shall be granted in any case (L.777/1967 and D.Lgs 345/1999). Furthermore, limitations exist with reference to hazardous and night labour (<18 years). National Labour Legislation includes requirements to avoid discrimination based on gender (D.Lgs. 198/2006, art. 27 to 35, considers as illegal any form of discrimination based on gender and referring to access to employment opportunities, wage level, career opportunities, etc.) while ensuring full protection of maternity and paternity rights. Requirements to avoid discrimination based on age, personal beliefs, religious beliefs, disabilities and sexual orientation have been established by D.Lgs. n. 215/2003 and D.Lgs. n. 216/2003 Finally, as mentioned above, 16 regions have introduced official registers of forest-service enterprises operating at regional scale according to general requirements defined by D.Lgs. 227/2001 (art. 7) (D'Alessio, 2015) and a few of them (Autonomous Province of Trento, Friuli Venegia Giulia, Umbria and Veneto) have introduced systems for issuing licenses to forest workers</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment contract • INAIL registration and related documents 		<p>who attend specific training sessions. These licenses might be required to perform forest operations in specific cases (e.g. in public forests or when harvesting large volumes of timber), as specified by local (i.e. regional/province) regulations. Legislative requirements are then complemented by Health and Safety requirements as reported for 1.11, which also includes training requirements.</p> <p>Description of Risk: Specified risk Based on Pettenella and Secco (2004) and on Pettenella <i>et al.</i> (2012), forest workers in Italy can be distinguished as one of three main categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - public workers (about 54,000 units, mostly (91%) concentrated in southern regions) (D'Alessio, 2015), regularly employed, - workers employed by forest cooperatives (4,000 to 6,000 units), normally regularly employed, but with some irregular employment risks related to changing workload, overtime and characteristics of single enterprises, - workers employed by private forest enterprises (24,000 to 26,000 units) with very variable conditions in terms of regular employment and with a growing incidence of irregular employment. <p>Notwithstanding the presence of a robust normative framework that, in theory, should safeguard workers, illegal labour is a common phenomenon in Italy. Available data for the forestry sector are scarce and their quality is low, but there is a common perception that forestry in Italy is moving towards “[...] unskilled, badly equipped, irregularly employed and underpaid workers, highly exposed to the risk of work accidents” (Consiglio Editoriale della Rivista Sherwood 2002, p. 1). According to national statistics, the ‘Agriculture, hunting and forestry’ macro-category ranks third among categories with the highest irregular employment rate in Italy, but available data do not allow specific figures to be extrapolated for forestry (ISTAT, 2011). In 2009 about 290,700 labour units - i.e. 24% of total units in the macro-category - were irregularly employed in agriculture and forestry.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Irregular labour is also linked to the presence of (irregular) migrant forest workers who are often irregularly employed as piece-workers by small companies that sign regular contracts with forest owners and then outsource their activities (Costanzo, 2010).</p> <p>Risk Conclusion – Specified risk (Threshold 2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently at forestry level. Evidences demonstrate that laws is not enforced especially for those workers employed by private forest enterprises. Normally public forests operations are under regular labor condition and workers employed by forest cooperative are less exposed to irregular labor risks, however no specific evidences are found to confirm this and therefore according to the 'precautionary approach' risk is defined as specified.</p>
Third parties' rights			
1.13 Customary rights	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Customary rights are covered by the following national legislation:</p> <p>[L. 16 June 1927, n. 1766 Conversion into law of R.D. May 22, 1924, n. 751, concerning the reorganization of the civic uses in the Kingdom, the RD August 28, 1924, n. 1484, amending Article. 26 of R.D. May 22, 1924, n. 751, and R.D. May 16, 1926, n. 895, extending the time allowed by art. 2 of R.D.L. May 22, 1924, n. 751]</p> <p>[R.D. February 26, 1928, n. 332 Approval of the regulations for implementing the Law of 16 June 1927, n. 1766, on the reorganization of the civic uses of the Kingdom]</p> <p>[L. No. 31. 97 January 1994 New provisions for</p>	<p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>Bassi (2012).</p> <p>Cacciavillani (2012).</p> <p>Cacciavillani et al. (2012)</p> <p>Carestiatto (2008).</p> <p>ISTAT, 2012</p> <p>Favero, 2015.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Formal recognition of customary rights that are in place within regional boundaries shall comply with the national legislation, with further detail being provided at a regional level.</p> <p>The National framework distinguishes between three different situations, according to the different tenure arrangements characterising the national common lands. These, briefly, are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -customary rights (usi civici); -civic lands (terre civiche); -common property regimes sensu stricto, either `open´ or `close´ (proprietà collettive) (Favero, 2015). <p>Customary rights ("usi civici") allow local communities the right to benefit from some natural goods and services provided by common pool resources such as the collection of wood, mushrooms and herbs, as well as livestock grazing, hunting, fishing, etc., although additional local legislation may apply (see</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>mountain areas]</p> <p>normative requirements regarding customary rights to forest resources have been devolved to Regional Administrations (See introduction above)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>As of 1972, normative requirements regarding customary rights to forest resources have been devolved to Regional Administrations. These act on the ground through relevant Departments, and/or competent territorial Authorities and administrative Bodies.</p> <p>Law 97/1994 further gave Italian Regions the power to define and reorganize the legal discipline concerning regional common properties.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal recognition of customary rights in place within regional boundaries • Cadastral maps and related documents • Enforcement of regional legislation concerning common domain, following most recent national legislative initiatives • Ongoing or completed processes of land restitution to former Common Properties 		<p>Annex C2-Regional Framework-for any additional details).</p> <p>Common Properties are associations provided with legal statutes and consist of a group of people rightfully claiming property rights to a resource. They fully represent a common property regime, and right-holders can be considered as resource owners (but some limitations to the ownership apply, as the resource can neither be sold, divided nor gained through adverse possession, and the land use destination cannot be changed).</p> <p>Description of Risk: Low risk</p> <p>Customary rights can be impeded because of one of the following, or similar causes (Bassi, 2012):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of responsive institutions, disempowerment; - eligible communities and common lands not properly defined or identified. <p>In general terms, however, it can be stated that (Bassi, 2012; Cacciavillani, 2012; Cacciavillani <i>et al.</i>, 2012):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National legislation definitely overcame unfavourable conditions set up during the historical fascist period. Thus, nowadays Common Properties are fully acknowledged and empowered by law- Particularly in southern Italy, customary rights often occur on “undemarcated lands”, where responsible communities and common lands have not yet been defined, demarcated or mapped. Moreover, disempowerment of customary rights not only emanates from non-responsive institutions, but from lack of interest by relevant communities, with customary rights slowly and “naturally” disappearing because of deep socio-economic changes that have occurred over the past decades. - In the case of Common Properties, both the strong, local traditions and the establishment of relevant research centers (e.g., Consulta Nazionale della Proprietà Collettiva, a self-established National Advisory Board organized along regional lines) provide a guarantee for the implementation and

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>enforcement of initiatives aimed at sustaining and enhancing the national common domains (Favero, 2015).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulties in “positioning” Common Properties within the Italian legal framework, traditionally based on the dichotomy between public and private property, have been definitely and positively overcome: despite their common nature, the legal status of “private personality” was assigned to such institutions, along with relevant public functions, e.g. environmental protection and socio-economic development in mountain areas. - The national legal system provides a solid framework to potentially solve disputes on tenure arrangements, either in the case of customary rights or Common Properties. In particular there exist at National level an Online Archive where information about customary rights are collected (http://www.usicivici.unitn.it/scialoja-bolla/presentazione.html). <p>Risk Conclusion- Low risk (Threshold 1) Identified laws are upheld. National legal system provides a solid framework to recognize and enforce customary rights (see the Online National Archive on customary rights). Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up by the competent authorities (Consulta Nazionale della Proprietà Collettiva).</p>
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	Not applicable: There is no legislation in Italy covering “free prior and informed consent” in connection with transfer of forest management rights and customary rights to the organization in charge of the harvesting operations.	N/A	N/A
1.15 Indigenous peoples rights	Not applicable: no Indigenous people acknowledged within the country - specific speaking minorities are fully recognised (by national and regional legislation) but they are not directly relevant to the forestry sector.	N/A	N/A

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
Trade and transport			
<p>1.16 Classificati on of species, quantities, qualities</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>National legislation on classification and description of traded goods:</p> <p>[Presidential Decree n. 627 of October 6, 1978 (article 3) "Additional and corrective regulations on the Presidential Decree no. 633/1972, concerning the introduction and regulation of value added tax, pursuant to the delegation provided dall.art.7 law of 10 May 1975 (249) on the introduction of the obligation to issue the accompanying document for goods in transit"]</p> <p>[Presidential Decree 472 of 14 August 1996 "Implementation of the provisions contained nell'art.3, paragraph 147, letter d) of Law 28 December 1995, 549, regarding the abolition of the packing slip of goods traveling"]</p> <p>Legal Authority The Ministry of Economy and Finance</p> <p>For the law enforcement: Financial Guard (under the authority of the Minister of Economy and Finance)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport document • Invoice (if issued together with the shipment) • Delivery note 	<p>Government sources</p> <p>CFS (2013).</p> <p>CFS (2015).</p> <p>Non Government Sources</p> <p>Transparency International 2018</p> <p>World Bank 2015</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Classification of species, quantities and qualities is based on Regional Forestry Regulations (PMPF, Prescrizioni di Massima e Polizia Forestale- See Annex C1 Regional Framework for more information). Information have to be reported within the 'harvesting plan' released before the harvest takes place. It is defined at Regional level and it gives information on the quantity, quality and species harvested (see Annex C1 Regional Framework). The responsible bodies in charge of checking if the 'harvest plan' is implemented in the correct way is the Forestry Corp; while the one patrolling and monitoring trade and transport activities is the Finance Police Corps is responsible to check. As additional remarks when operating in public forests, after harvesting activities, a field audit is conducted by technical experts to assess any possible negative impacts and verify that the harvested material reported in the harvesting plan is the one harvested in the field.</p> <p>Description of Risk: Low Risk</p> <p>In 2015, according to Forestry Corp Report there were 275.517 controls on the performance of harvesting activities. Out of this 8.361 controls were not following the normative regional framework (3%), ending with administrative irregularities. In 2013, the Forestry Corp Report 131.143 controls and 5029 administrative irregularities (4%). Data show that even if the number of controls are increasing, the trend is decreasing. Moreover classification of species, quantities and qualities is given only by a part of this data. The majority of irregularities are reported in relation to harvesting performance.</p> <p>As already mentioned, according to the World Bank (2015), Italy has a Rule of Law indicator lower than 75% (i.e. the reference threshold given by FSC ADVICE-40-005-14 for demonstrating the effectiveness of law enforcement in a country) which, although not specifically referring to the forestry sector, can be</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>seen as an indicator of low law enforcement level. The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is equal to 50 (Transparency International, 2018). Even if this does not change the level of corruption perceived within the country, it is an improvement compared to previous years.</p> <p>It's worthwhile to say that according to Indicator 1.5 harvesting fees qualify more like a tax rather than a fee aiming to cover direct management/ administration costs related to the issuing of the harvesting permits. Furthermore they are normally not linked (i.e. in proportion) to the amount of timber removed (species and qualities).</p> <p>Risk Conclusion- Low risk (Threshold 1) Identified regulations on classification of species, quantities and qualities are upheld. Data on monitoring activities are showing that the risk related to illegal false statement of species, quantities and qualities is decreasing.</p>
1.17 Trade and transport	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>National legislation on transport documentation:</p> <p>[L. 249 of 10 May 1976 (Article 7) "Conversion into law, with amendments, of Decree Law of 18 March 1976 n.46, concerning urgent measures on tax matters"]</p> <p>[Presidential Decree n. 627 of October 6, 1978 "Rules supplementing and the decree of the President of the Republic on Oct. 26, 1972, 633, concerning the introduction and regulation of value added tax, pursuant to the delegation provided dall.art.7 law of May 10, 1975 (249) on the introduction of the obligation to issue the</p>	<p>Government sources</p> <p>Guardia di Finanza (2015).</p> <p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>Pettenella et al. (2012).</p> <p>Transparency International 2018</p> <p>World Bank 2015</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>At National level there is not a specific normative framework in relation to the removal of timber from the harvesting site (no legally required removal passes, waybills, etc.). Material traded and transported has to follow DPR n. 627/1978, art. 1, stating that when shipping products or goods, these shall be accompanied by documentation containing: (i) information on the sender, (ii) information on the recipient, and (iii) description (nature, quality, quantity and appearance) of transported goods. As defined by the Decree n. 472/1996, these details must be reported within the transport documents or, as an alternative, within the invoice if this is shipped together with products/goods. Two copies of each transport document shall be issued: one is to be kept by the sender, the second one by the recipient. Retention time shall be at least 10 years (see Civil Code, art. 2220). The transport document shall be included with the shipment or, as an alternative, it may be sent on the same</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>accompanying document for goods in transit"]</p> <p>[Presidential Decree 472 of 14 August 1996 "Implementation of the provisions contained nell'aert.3, paragraph 147, letter d) of Law 28 December 1995, 549, regarding the abolition of the packing slip of goods traveling"]</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>The Ministry of Economy and Finance</p> <p>For the law enforcement: Financial Guard (under the authority of the Minister of Economy and Finance)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport document • Waybill • Bill of lading • Delivery note 		<p>shipping date via post, e-mail, fax or courier.</p> <p>Moreover in relation to International goods Trade there is a Common EU Regulation (EEC/2658/87) on the tariff and statistical nomenclature on the Common Customs Tariff. This has been created to harmonized EU system nomenclature and corresponding rate of duty.</p> <p>Description of Risk: Low risk</p> <p>The Police Unit called 'Guardia di Finanza', subject to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, is the competent authority in charge of verifying that the documentation provided during the transport of goods is coherent with the products and goods shipped (Decree n.472/1996 and DPR 627/1978). According to the 2015 Annual Report (Guardia di Finanza, 2015) controls on the ground were about 514.308 (inspections on goods, controls on transport documents, cash registers, etc.), with a total amount of 13.665 crimes (3%), more than 1 million of euros as value of assets seized; and 8.485 tax evaders. Despite of this, no data is explicitly referring to wood and non-wood forest products transport and trade irregularities. The majority of the controls are focused on food based products and energy products (such as fuel).</p> <p>As already mentioned, according to the World Bank (2015), Italy has a Rule of Law indicator lower than 75% (i.e. the reference threshold given by FSC ADVICE-40-005-14 for demonstrating the effectiveness of law enforcement in a country) which, although not specifically referring to the forestry sector, can be seen as an indicator of low law enforcement level.</p> <p>The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is equal to 50 (Transparency International, 2018). Even if this does not change the level of corruption perceived within the country, it is an improvement compared to previous years.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion- Low risk (Threshold 1)</p> <p>Identified regulations about trading and transport including</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			transport documents which accompany the transport of woody material are upheld. Data on monitoring activities on the ground are showing that the risk related to false statement of species, quantities and qualities in the transport documents is very low.
1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>National legislation on offshore trading and transfer pricing:</p> <p>[Leg. 78 of 1 July 2009 (Title II) "Anti-crisis measures and extension of time / anti-avoidance measures and international and domestic anti-circumvention"]</p> <p>[D. L. n. 78 of 31 May 2010 "Urgent measures for financial stabilization and competitiveness", Art. 26]</p> <p>[Law 122 of July 30, 2010, Conversion into law, with amendments, of Decree-Law 31 May 2010, n. 78, on urgent measures for financial stabilization and economic competitiveness].</p> <p>[Financial State Agency, ruling 2010/137654 of 29 September 2010] Agenzia delle Entrate, Provvedimento 2010/137654 del 29 Settembre 2010</p> <p>[Presidential Decree 917 of December 22, 1986 (art.32 and 55). "Approval of the consolidated law on income tax"] D.P.R. n.917 del 22 Dicembre 1986 (art.32 and 55). "Approvazione del testo unico delle imposte sui redditi"</p>	<p>Government sources</p> <p>Guardia di Finanza (2010).</p> <p>Guardia di Finanza (2013).</p> <p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>OECD (2017).</p> <p>Greenpeace (2008)</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>At International level Italy has ratified/join to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in 2000 that establish legally binding standards to criminalise bribery of foreign public officials in International business transactions and provides for a host of related measures that make this effective. It is the first and only international anti-corruption instrument focused on the 'supply side' of the bribery transaction; - The Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters ("the Convention") was developed jointly by the OECD and the Council of Europe in 1988 and amended by Protocol in 2010. The Convention is the most comprehensive multilateral instrument available for all forms of tax co-operation to tackle tax evasion and avoidance, a top priority for all countries. Italy has exchange of information relationships with 116 jurisdictions through 105 DTCs (Double Taxation Conventions) and 11 TIEAs (Tax Information Exchange Agreements). - The implementation of the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Package in 2015: 15 Actions that equip governments with the domestic and international instruments needed to tackle shifting profits to low or no-tax location. OECD and G20 countries along with developing countries that participated in the development of the BEPS Package are establishing a modern international tax framework under which profits are taxed where economic activity and value creation occur; - The Convention on the elimination of double taxation in connection with the adjustment of profits of associated enterprises (90/463/EEC).

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legal Authority</p> <p>The Ministry of Economy and Finance</p> <p>For the law enforcement: Financial Police (under the authority of the Minister of Economy and Finance) and the National Tax Agency (Agenzia delle Entrate)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax Agency Audit Reports • Financial audit reports • Accounting procedures • Masterfile as defined by the Italian Revenue Agency in Decision 2010/137654 29 September 2010 		<p>At National level any financial activity or investment occurring in countries with a privileged fiscal regime (so called tax havens or "black-list countries" as identified in DM 21 November 2001) is assumed to occur through taxable income unless confirmed otherwise. In these cases sanctions for tax frauds are doubled. Similar requirements are defined in the case of Controlled Foreign Companies or Corporations (CFC, i.e. corporate entities that are registered and conduct business in a different jurisdiction or country than the residency of the controlling owners), unless it can be proved that the CFC carries out industrial or trade activities as their primary activity within the foreign country or on the foreign market. Such requirements apply also for CFC established in countries not identified as a privileged fiscal regime if their taxation regime is lower than 50% of the applicable Italian taxation regime.</p> <p>Description of Risk: Low risk</p> <p>The Police Unit called 'Guardia di Finanza', subject to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, is the competent authority for the investigation of tax frauds both at National and International level. Tax evasion places a serious burden on the budget of the State, of the regions and of the local authorities (Guardia di Finanza, 2010).</p> <p>For this reason, a priority action consisted in the fight against international tax evasion and tax havens, and increasing efforts have been made in controlling individuals responsible for exporting capital illegally, as well as people and businesses with fictitious residences or headquarters in countries with reduced taxation levels, or which maintain trade relations with subsidiaries or subjects domiciled in off-shore. At the same time, the Guardia di Finanza has also intensified its battle against tax evasion abroad, thanks to the support of a network of local experts operating out of the embassies of major EU and international partners, through an exchange of information, data cross-examination and by co-operating with investigative bodies</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>throughout the world.</p> <p>According to the Annual Report (Guardia di Finanza, 2013) tax evasion continues to grow and international international tax evasion follows a similar trend. In 2013 the Financial Police identified 15.2 billion Euros (+50% compared to 2010 figures) in undeclared income and illegitimate deductions largely involving transfers by individuals and companies to tax havens, transfer of capital abroad and transfer pricing. In particular, international tax evasion included: 8.14 billion Euros from establishing fictitious company headquarters abroad, 5.5 billion Euros from undeclared activities of foreign companies in Italy, 0.8 billion Euros from transfer pricing and 0.6 billion Euros from transfer of funds and other activities involving other countries. Financial Police reports, however, do not include specific data relating to international tax evasion in the forestry sector. This is probably related to the fact that for the forestry sector represents represents the 0.01% of the National GDP. Likewise, no specific reference to Italian companies is made by Greenpeace in their 2008 report, although they clearly state that international transfer pricing practices are quite common in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of the Congo and might involve several companies. Based on empirical evidence, major transfer pricing activities by forest companies operating in sub-Saharan Africa were informally reported in 2012 as confidential by a forest operator, but no specific reference was made to Italian companies.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion- Low risk (Threshold 1) Identified regulations on offshore trading and transfer are upheld. Data on monitoring activities on the ground are showing that the risk related to tax laundry exist, however under the forestry sector is very low.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.19 Custom regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>European Regulation on product classification: Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 "Community customs code"</p> <p>[National legislation on phytosanitary requirements related to trade] Legislative Decree n.214 / 2005</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Italian Customs Agency</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs Declaration Form • Custom Bill of Entry" 	<p>Government sources</p> <p>Agenzia delle dogane e dei monopoli (2014).</p> <p>Non-government sources</p> <p>Cerullo et. al (2012)</p> <p>Legambiente (2013).</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Importers have to provide the National Customs Agency with import documentation that includes details of: (i) exporter, (ii) gross and net weight of the goods, (iii) means of transport (truck, container, railroad car, airplane flight number), (iv) references to transport documentation and (v) the type of goods. Information included within the import documentation shall correspond to the customs bill. Goods shall be identified according to the Combined Nomenclature System.</p> <p>According to D. Lgs n. 178/2014 (see also 1.21 below) art. 3, points 5 and 6, importers that import products covered by a FLEGT license issued according to Regulation (EU) 2173/2005 shall pay a fee.</p> <p>Exporters have to provide to the National Customs Agency export documentation that includes details of: (i) type of goods, (ii) the origin of product, (iii) means of transport (truck, container, railroad car, airplane flight number), (iv) references to transport documentation, and specific authorization (as phytosanitary certification) if requested by the country of destination, and (v) country of destination. Information included within the export documentation shall correspond to the customs bill. Goods shall be identified according to the Combined Nomenclature System. The National Customs Agency can authorize the export only after an analysis of the export documentation is completed.</p> <p>As regards phytosanitary measures, Italy has adopted the European Directive n. 2002/89/CE, on the Protection against organisms harmful to plants and plant products, through D.lgs. n. 214/2005. According to art. 3 of this law, timber, woodchips, sawdust and wood residues, as well as timber used for packaging, transport or protection is subject to phytosanitary controls performed by national and regional Phytosanitary Services. CN codes subject to these requirements are listed under Annex V, part A to the D.lgs. n. 214/2005. All producers and wholesalers of these products shall be authorized by the same Phytosanitary Services in order to place them on the market.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>As regards compliance with ISPM-15 Standard for phytosanitary requirements of wooden packaging, adopted at EU-scale with European Directive 2004/102 CE and made compulsory by several countries at global scale, applications for packaging that has been produced or has received heating treatment in Italy shall be addressed to ConLegno, which has been appointed as the entity in charge of managing this matter (DM 13th July 2015).</p> <p>Description of Risk: Low risk Reports published by the National Customs Agency do not highlight specific infringements related to violations of the customs regulations in the case of timber products. In a similar way, no figures, information or data are reported by non-government sources (e.g. Legambiente, 2013) that are more focused on different goods and materials (e.g. leather-based and agri-food products). As for phytosanitary measures for wooden packaging, according to ConLegno there are about 1,300 Italian companies that are compliant with the ISPM-15 Standard; however there are no statistics available related to import infringements. As for FLEGT licenses, since no license has been issued so far, requirements remained not applicable and in any case import fees have not been defined yet.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion- Low risk (Threshold 1) Identified custom regulation is upheld. There are no evidences in relation to law/regulations violation.</p>
1.20 CITES	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>[L. n.874 / 1975 Ratification of Washington Convention]</p> <p>[L. n.150 / 1992 National legislation on implementation and management of Washington</p>	<p>Government sources</p> <p>CFS (2015)</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Italy has ratified the CITES Convention through Law n. 874/1975. The Management Authority in charge of implementing the Convention is the Ministry of Environment, while the Ministry of Economic Development issues import/export permits, and the National Forestry Corps operates as the Competent Authority for granting re-export permits on behalf of the Ministry of</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Convention in Italy]</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (National Competent Authority)</p> <p>Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (CITES enforcement)</p> <p>State Forestry Corps (under the control of the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies) (for the control of CITES permits)</p> <p>Ministry of Economic Development (for import/export licence issuing)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES permits issued by exporting country • Import permits issued by Italian Ministry of Economic Development 	<p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>UNEP-WCMC and CITES (2015).</p> <p>WWF Italia (2013).</p>	<p>Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (the Enforcing Authority). Moreover Law n. 150/1992 identifies the sanctions regime related to the implementation of the CITES Convention in Italy: sanctions can consist of fines, arrest, or seizure and confiscation of goods.</p> <p>At national scale, 23 CITES units/offices operate at international airports and harbours to check the import/export permits, and an additional 28 certification offices (CITES Offices) operate in the main Italian cities to support the investigation and enforcement system.</p> <p>Description of Risk: Low risk According to UNEP-WCMC and CITES Species+ database (2015), no tree species included within CITES Appendices are found in Italy. None of the 79 Italian flora species included within CITES Appendices qualifies as a tree or species that provides timber and timber-based products.</p> <p>As for controls, the CITES Department of National Forestry Corps (2015) verified more than 68,000 CITES permits in 2014, mostly at customs level, and identified 174 violations. However, none of these were related to timber products.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion- Low risk (Threshold 1) There are no trees species included within CITES Appendixes (at National level) and violations identified are not related to timber products.</p>
Diligence/due care procedures			
1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>[Ministerial Decree (DM) n.18799/2012 National legislation on the designation of the Italian Competent Authority for Regulation (EU) 995/2010]</p> <p>[Legislative Decree n.178 of October 30, 2014</p>	<p>Government sources</p> <p>CFS (2013). Morgante, E. (2015).</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements The Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies has been designated as the national Competent Authority, while the State Forestry Corps was designated in December 2012 as the body in charge of carrying out control operations. Subsequently, the Ministry appointed the Directorate General for Rural Development as the national body in charge of coordinating EU</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>National legislation on the management, controls and sanctions for Regulation (EU) 995/2010]</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (National Competent Authority) State Forestry Corps (under the control of The Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies) (for monitoring and control operations in the field)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>Cerullo <i>et al.</i> (2013).</p> <p>European Commission (2015).</p> <p>Pettenella <i>et al.</i> 2015</p> <p>Italia (2014).</p> <p>Compagnia delle Foreste (2013).</p>	<p>Timber Regulation (EUTR) implementation, and in 2013 identified CITES units of State Forestry Corps as the main controlling bodies. Penalties were finally approved by means of a Ministerial Decree in December 2014. However, additional decrees are now needed to make the system fully operative. The national government did neither include further restrictions on EUTR measures nor ‘illegally harvested’ and ‘applicable legislation’ definitions. While national legislation basically mirrors the EU text, it also includes some additional issues, such as the development of a national register of operators and of a multi-stakeholder permanent board on FLEGT-EUTR issues, with the aim of coordinating different parties and achieving effective implementation. These measures, however, are not yet implemented (Jonsson <i>et al.</i>, 2015).</p> <p>Description of Risk: Specified risk</p> <p>Secondary legislation for the adoption of EUTR requirements has been developed quite late (i.e. after the regulation came into full force) and is still partly incomplete. However, the European Commission EUTR Implementation Scoreboard indicates that the EU Timber Regulation is fully implemented in Italy (European Commission, 2015). National legislation clearly states that no additional human or financial resources will be devoted to monitoring and control activities for the purposes of EUTR. Meanwhile the State Forestry Corps reported increasing concerns about small-scale illegal or informal logging activities in Italy and informally declared that they believe most Italian companies (including both importers and Italian forestry companies) are not in full compliance with the EUTR requirements and are likely waiting for the full enforcement of national legislation before they begin adopting specific measures (Mariano quoted by Italia, 2014). Controls by the Forestry Corps started in June 2015: more than 20 companies were checked based on sampling procedures adopted by the</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>national competent authorities. In July 2015 controls by ConLegno, one of the two formally recognized Italian Monitoring Organizations, were launched (Morgante, 2015).</p> <p>Risk Conclusion - Specified risk (Threshold 2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently at forestry level. Evidences demonstrate EUTR non compliances among Italian companies (importers and forestry companies).</p>

Control Measures

When applicable and according to National or Regional Laws and Regulations (Annex C2), the following Mandatory and/or Recommended Control Measures have to be implemented:

Indicator	Control measures
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	-
1.2 Concession licenses	-
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<p>Mandatory</p> <p>For public forests/collective ownership:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management plan or any equivalent management tool/plan is in place according to regional/local legislation; or 2. Management plan or any equivalent management tool/plan has been at least submitted to public authorities in charge of verification/approval; or has undergone positively public authorities' control. 3. The contents of the operating and harvesting plans shall be consistent with approved forest management plans/ or any equivalent management tool/plan; <p>For private forests:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harvesting plan/any equivalent management tool/plan is in place according to regional/local legislation; or 2. Harvesting plan/any equivalent management tool/plan has been at least submitted to public authorities in charge of verification/approval; or has undergone positively public authorities' control; 3. Field or desk audit shall confirm that information regarding area, species, volumes and other information are correct and corresponds to information within the harvesting plan or to the materials physically received and verified; <p>Recommended</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harvesting areas and harvesting restrictions shall be identified in management plan/any equivalent management tool/plan and maps if legally required; 2. Hydrogeological restrictions are mapped and included within the management plan or any alternative management plan/tool; 3. Interviews with local authorities in charge of assessing/approving forest management plans.
1.4 Harvesting permits	Mandatory

Indicator	Control measures
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harvesting permits (license or similar legal document governing the harvesting of forest resources) shall exist; or 2. Harvesting plan or any equivalent management tool/plan has been at least submitted to public authorities in charge of verification/approval; or has undergone positively public authorities' control; 3. Field or desk audit shall confirm that information regarding area, species, volumes and other information are correct and corresponds to information within the harvesting plan or to the materials physically received and verified. <p>Recommended</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authorities shall confirm the validity of harvesting permits/any equivalent management tool/plan; 2. Field inspection shall confirm that harvesting takes place within limits specified in the harvesting plan.
1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	-
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p>Mandatory</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sales documents shall include applicable sales taxes (i.e. Value Added Tax); <p>Recommended</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Matching of harvesting permit and sales volume; 2. Operations are up to date in payment of applicable sales taxes (i.e. receipt of payment; direct contact with competent authorities).
1.7 Income and profit taxes	-
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Mandatory</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Field or desk audit shall confirm that harvesting is conducted within the authorized boundaries of the SU; 2. Field or desk audit shall confirm that harvesting is conducted according to regional/local legislation (i.e. PMPF, Prescrizioni di Massima e Polizia Forestale); 3. Desk audit shall confirm that a final harvesting activities check is conducted (i.e field inspection, report establishing any penalties or compensation). <p>Recommended</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation with officials in charge of performing monitoring activities (i.e. Forestry Police Corps); 2. Consultation with stakeholders that might be affected by negative management impacts (e.g. neighboring owners); 3. Field or desk audit shall confirm that tree species or selected trees found within the SU for which felling is prohibited are listed within the harvesting plans and/or marked in the field.
1.9 Protected sites and species	<p>Mandatory</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Field or desk audit shall confirm that all legally protected areas (including species habitats) are included in the management or /any equivalent management tool/plan if required by the legislation; 2. Field or desk audit shall confirm that legal established procedures are followed for surveying, managing and protecting endangered or threatened species within the management unit; 3. Field or desk audit shall confirm that nature protection regulations are followed; such as protected areas, set-aside areas, protected species and hunting. <p>Recommended</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation with authorities in charge of managing protected areas (even nearby the management unit); 2. Consultation with local stakeholders (e.g. environmental NGOs, locals, etc.).
1.10 Environmental	Mandatory

Indicator	Control measures
requirements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental impacts assessments shall be in place (or within the approval process) by the legally competent authority if legally required; 2. Field or desk audit shall confirm that requirements for environmental monitoring are enforced and evidences are collected according to the environmental assessment conducted; 3. Field or desk audit shall confirm that environmental restrictions are followed in the field, such as requirements related to soil damage, buffer zones, retention trees, seasonal restrictions etc. <p>Recommended</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Field or desk audit shall confirm that a final harvesting activities check is conducted (i.e. field inspection, report establishing any penalties or compensation); 2. Consultation with local stakeholders (e.g. environmental NGOs, locals, etc.).
1.11 Health and safety	<p>Mandatory</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Desk audit shall confirm that Occupational health and safety requirements are observed by all personnel involved in harvesting activities. Desk audit include at least: Chamber of Commerce Company registration in accordance with the type of activities performed (in italiano <i>Iscrizione alla Camera di Commercio, industria ed artigianato e Agricoltura con oggetto sociale inerente alla topologia di appalto</i>), technical competence declaration (in italiano <i>dichiarazione di idoneità tecnico-professionale</i>), risk assessment document/report (in italiano <i>Documento di Valutazione dei Rischi</i>), risk assessment document/report from disturbances (<i>Document di Valutazione dei Rischi da Interferenze</i>); <p>Recommended</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interviews with workers and contractors shall confirm that legally required protection equipment is required/provided by the Organization; 2. Interviews with Public Authorities in charge of monitoring health and safety working conditions confirm that applicable legal requirements are met and there are no major non-compliances. 3. Interviews with representatives from relevant Trade Unions confirm that applicable legal requirements are met.
1.12 Legal employment	<p>Mandatory</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Desk audit shall confirm that all personnel involved in harvesting activities is covered under a formal contract, including the payment of obligatory insurance and the welfare fund (in italiano <i>contributo previdenziale</i>). Desk audit include at least the assessment of the payment of worker's social security (in italiano <i>Documento di Regolarità Contributiva</i>). <p>Recommended</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interviews with staff shall confirm that working conditions meet legal requirements (i.e. type of contract, working conditions, technical competences required, etc.) 2. Interviews with representatives from relevant Labor Unions confirm that working conditions meet applicable legal requirements and there are no substantial conflicts in place.
1.13 Customary rights	-
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	-
1.15 Indigenous peoples rights	-
1.16 Classification of species,	-

Indicator	Control measures
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	<p>Mandatory</p> <p>1. Can the material be tracked back to the entity placing it on the market i.e. the Operator according to Regulation (EU) 995/2010 (EU timber Regulation, EUTR)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the timber is sold as standing stock to a logging company, the logging company will be the Operator. - If the timber is sold as an assortment by the forest owner/manager, then the forest owner/manager will be the Operator. <p>If no - do not buy. If yes - go to 2</p> <p>2. Can the Operator document that a Due Diligence System is in place in accordance with Regulation (EU) 995/2010 (EUTR)? Operators placing for the first time on the internal market for distribution or use in the course of a commercial activity any products listed in the annex to Regulation (EU) 995/2010 (EUTR) should present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - documents required according to articles 4.2 and 6 of Regulation (EU) 995/2010 (EUTR), - documents required according to article 3, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 607/2012, - register of information concerning the Operator's supply as provided for in article 6.1 a) of Regulation (EU) 995/2010 and documentation of application of risk mitigation procedures. <p>If no - don't buy If yes - risk mitigated for this point.</p> <p>Recommended</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evidence that the Operator is included within the National Operators Registry. 2. Evidence that FLEGT license fees have been paid by Operators importing timber/products from FLEGT-VPA countries. 3. Consultation with authorities in charge of performing controls. 4. Consultation with recognized Monitoring Organizations.

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

Summary of risk assessment process:

Italy scores good on most indicators reviewed in this context section and is considered a stable country with a high state of peace and overall freedom. However, press freedom worsened dramatically in 2014. There are some serious human rights violations, including substandard reception conditions for refugees, continued discrimination against Roma, failure to introduce the crime of torture into domestic legislation and to establish an independent national human rights institution, exploitation of migrant workers and lack of accountability for deaths in custody.

General/contextual information used for the risk assessment, referencing the number of any specific sources used (Annex C1):

- Italy scores between 55.29 (for Control of Corruption) and 75.86 (for Voice and Accountability) on the percentile rank among all countries for all six dimensions of governance (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes) (World Bank, 2015a);
- Italy has a Corruption Perception Index (CPI) equal to 50, stating that the index has improved compared to previous years when it was always below 50 (Transparency International, 2018). Even if this does not change the level of corruption perceived within the country (Italy is still a country where corruption is a relevant issue), it is an improvement compared to previous years;
- Italy scores mostly low and some medium (Authority, Economics, Environment) on Country Ranking Table data on state fragility (Carleton University, 2012);
- Italy is reported as an importer of illegal and conflict timber (Global Witnesses 2014 and 2015; Chatham House, 2015; FERN, 2015; WWF, 2015)
- The status of Italy on the Freedom in the World index 2015 is 'free' (Freedom House, 2015);
- Italy ranks 73 out of 180 countries with a score of 27,94 on the 2015 World Press Freedom Index, which ranks it among the countries with limited good press freedom in the world (Reporters without Borders, 2015);
- Italy is ranked very well (147 out of 178 countries) on the Fragile States Index 2015 (Fund for Peace, 2015; World Bank, 2015);
- The state of Peace in Italy is labelled 'High' with Italy ranking number 36 out of 162 countries, nr.1 being the most peaceful country (Institute for Economics and peace 2015).

Functional scale applied:

The applicable functional scale is at National level as the normative framework within the forestry sector is complex and information at Regional and local level are hardly available. Within the risk analysis a precautionary approach is adopted, and this means that without specific information or if there are no experts to be consulted to confirm or deny specific sources the risk is defined as specified.

Risk assessment²

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
<p>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>[National legislation on the designation of the Italian Competent Authority for Regulation (EU) 995/2010] Ministerial Decree n. 18799 /2012</p> <p>[National legislation on the management, controls and sanctions for Regulation (EU) 995/2010] Legislative Decree. n.178/2014</p>	<p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>Chatham House Report (2015).</p> <p>CIFOR (2014).</p> <p>Fund for Peace (2016)</p> <p>Global Witnesses (2015)</p> <p>Institute for Economics & Peace 2015.</p> <p>USAID, 2016</p>	<p>Overview of legal requirements:</p> <p>Italy is considered to be a stable country (Fund for Peace, 2016), with a 'high' level of peacefulness (Institute for Economics & Peace, 2015), where there are no reported violations, armed conflict in relation to the forestry sector (Global Witness 2015 and USAID 2016) .</p> <p>At European level the introduction of the EU Timber Regulation want to prevent illegal timber to enter into the EU Market (Cifor, 2014). At National level EU Timber Regulation is implemented through the D.M. n. 18799/2012 and the D. Lgs. n.178/2014.</p> <p>Description of risk: Low Risk</p> <p>There is no reported illegal logging in Italy, but Italy is reported as an importer of illegal and conflict timber. While Italy makes progress to implement the EU Timber Regulation, concerns remain regarding the low number of checks undertaken to date and fines for breach of the due diligence obligation could potentially be relatively low, depending on enforcement practice.</p> <p>Although several sources mention import of illegal and conflict timber in Italy, no information was found on Italy as a source of conflict timber and the forest sector is not associated with any violent armed conflict (Global Witnesses 2015 & Chatham House 2015).</p> <p>Risk Conclusion: Low risk as all the following thresholds apply:</p> <p>(1) The area under assessment is not a source of conflict timber ; AND</p> <p>(2) The country is not covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber; AND</p>

² Risk assessment for Category 2 has adapted and updated the information that is provided in the detailed analysis below. Please have a look to the detailed analysis for more in depth information and justification related to evidences provided within 'Risk designation and determination' column.

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>(3) The country is not covered by any other international ban on timber export.</p> <p>(4) Operators in the area under assessment are not involved in conflict timber supply/trade;</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(5) Other available evidence does not challenge a 'low risk' designation</p>
<p>2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.</p>	<p>[The Eight Fundamental ILO Conventions ratification by Italy]</p> <p>[National legislation on compulsory occupational insurances] Presidential Decree (DPR) n.1124/1965</p> <p>[National legislation on insurance against accidents at work and occupational diseases] Legislative Decree n. 38 / 2000</p> <p>[National legislation on obligatory certificates on competence and skill and other training requirements] Legislative Decree n. 227/2001 (art.7, agg.1)</p> <p>[National legislation on the minimum working age and minimum age for personal involved in hazardous work] Law n. 777 / 1967</p> <p>[Implementation of Directive 94/33 / EC on the protection of young people at work] Legislative Decree n.345/ 1999</p> <p>[National legislation on forced and compulsory labour, and freedom of association] Law. n. 300 / 1970 (Parte III) "Worker's statutory"</p> <p>[Italian Constitution, art. 39]</p>	<p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>Amnesty International (2012)</p> <p>D'Alessio (2015)</p> <p>ILO (2011, 2012, 2012a, 2013, 2013a, 2013b, 2013c, 2013d, 2015)</p> <p>Status of ratification of fundamental ILO conventions</p> <p>IUTC (2015)</p> <p>OECD (2014)</p> <p>USDOS (2015)</p> <p>World Economic Forum (2014)</p>	<p>Overview of legal requirements</p> <p>Forest workers are employed in compliance with the requirements and conditions defined by the Collective National Bargaining Agreement (Contratto Nazionale del Lavoro, CCNL) for forest-timber workers or for agriculture workers.</p> <p>Employment practices and conditions for workers are based on Collective Bargaining Agreements, regulating all aspects of the employer-employee relationships, included those already regulated by Law. Workers are covered by a minimum wage agreement established through collective bargaining (Art.39 of Italian Constitution). Upon request, judges can also fix a minimum wage, though it would be binding only on the parties to an individual contract of employment. Italian wage is then based on a minimum wage agreement defined at national level, plus supplementary wages defined at local level and long service bonus.</p> <p>National law demonstrate conformity and uphold the requirements of the ILO's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labor Conventions. In particular the Italian Constitution (Art.39) and the Workers' Statute (L. 20/05/1970 n.300, Articles 14-18) recognise freedom of association and freedom of trade union activity at the workplace. Further agreements regulating trade union activities might be established by Collective Bargaining Agreements.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Costituzione della Repubblica Italiana</p> <p>[Urgent measures for financial stabilization and development]</p> <p>Legislative Decree n.138/2011 (Art.12)</p>		<p>According to D.P.R. n.1124/1965 silviculture activities are included among agriculture activities covered by compulsory insurance from the National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at Work (INAIL). This applies to both full-time and seasonal employees (D.Lgs 38/2000).</p> <p>Minimum working age is 16 years - in order to guarantee obligatory school education - and both access to education opportunities and conditions shall be granted in any case (L.777/1967 and D.Lgs 345/1999).</p> <p>Furthermore limitations exist with reference to hazardous and night labor (<18 years). National Labor Legislation includes requirements to avoid discrimination based on gender (D.Lgs. 198/2006, art. 27 to 35, considers as illicit any form of discrimination based on gender and referring to access to employment opportunities, wage level, career opportunities, etc.) while ensuring full protection of maternity (and paternity) rights. Requirements to avoid discrimination based on age, personal beliefs, religious beliefs, disabilities and sexual orientation have been established by D.Lgs. n.215/2003 and D.Lgs. n.216/2003.</p> <p>Finally, as mentioned above, 16 regions have introduced official registers of forest-service enterprises operating at regional scale according to general requirements defined by D.Lgs. 227/2001 (art. 7) (D'Alessio, 2015) and a few of them (Autonomous Province of Trento, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Umbria and Veneto) have introduced systems for issuing licenses to forest workers who attended specific training sessions. These licenses might be required to perform forest operations in specific cases (e.g. in public forests or when harvesting big volumes of timber), as specified by local (i.e. regional/province) regulations. Legislative requirements are then complemented by Health and Safety requirements, that also include</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>training requirements.</p> <p>Description of risk : Low risk The country is signatory to all 8 fundamental ILO Conventions and these are all in force. However, according to the Committee of Experts on the Application of Convention and Recommendations (ILO, various years) Italy is not respecting some of the Fundamental rights upheld within the ILO Conventions. In particular there are evidences of labor exploitation of irregular workers (also children) within the agricultural sectors in several areas of Southern Italy (Amnesty International, 2012); and in the North within construction, domestic service, hotels, and restaurants (USDOS, 2015). There is a very high rate of Roma dropping out from school before the age of 16; however, Italy has a National Strategy for the inclusion of Roma, Sinti and Travellers in education, work, health and housing.</p> <p>There are evidences of poor women employment conditions (i.e.: wage gap between women and man, high rate of women unemployment) (World Economic Forum; 2014 OECD 2014), However, no information in relation to the risk within the forestry sector were found. On the other hand Freedom of Association and the Right to Collective Bargaining is upheld (USDOS, 2015) and Collective Labor Rights are guaranteed (IUTC, 2015). Moreover 16 Regions out of 20 have introduced systems for issuing licenses to forest workers who attended specific training sessions, which are mandatory requirements to work within Public authorities or because of big harvested volumes.</p> <p>Risk conclusion: Low risk (Thresholds 10 and 12) (10) Applicable legislation for the area under assessment covers all ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and reports do not lead to conclusions of systematic violations of rights. When labour laws are</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>broken, cases are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities. AND (12) Other available evidence do not challenge a 'low risk' designation.</p>
2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.	N/A	<p>Non-Government sources Amnesty International (2012) D'Alessio (2015) ILO (2011, 2012, 2012a, 2013, 2013a, 2013b, 2013c, 2013d, 2015) Status of ratification of fundamental ILO conventions IUTC (2015) OECD (2014) USDOS (2015) World Economic Forum (2014) Survival International (2016) Human Rights (2015) The Indigenous World (2016) OHCHR (2015).</p>	<p>Overview of legal requirements: N/A According to the FSC definition of Indigenous Peoples adopted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples, there are no Indigenous Peoples in Italy.</p> <p>Risk conclusion: Low risk (Thresholds 16 and 21): There is no evidence leading to a conclusion of presence of indigenous and/or traditional peoples in the area under assessment; AND Other available evidence do not challenge 'low risk' designation.</p>

Control measures

N/A

Detailed analysis

Sources of information	Evidence	Scale of risk assessment	Risk indication ³
<p>Context (the following are indicators that help to contextualize the information from other sources)</p> <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. 			
<p>World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGI's 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</p>	<p>http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports (click on table view tab and select Country)</p> <p>In 2014 (latest available year) Italy scores between 55.29 (for Control of Corruption) and 75.86 (for Voice and Accountability) 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).</p>		
<p>World Bank Harmonized List of Fragile Situations:</p>	<p>http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/FY15FragileSituationList.pdf</p> <p>Italy does not feature on this list</p>		
<p>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</p>	<p>Italy does not feature on this list</p>		
<p>Carleton University: Country Indicators for Foreign</p>	<p>http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/app/ffs_ranking.php</p>		

³ A risk indication is provided for each source analyzed, except in the first part that addresses the general country context as that is not a risk indicator. A cumulative risk assessment for each risk indicator is provided in the row with the conclusion on each risk indicator, based on all the sources analyzed and evidence found.

<p>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 (Select Country Ranking Table)</p>	<p>Italy scores mostly low and some medium on Country Ranking Table 2012 (preliminary data)</p>		
<p>Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org</p>	<p>https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/wr2015_web.pdf Italy feature in the chapter on European Union (p. 241-242)</p> <p>“Between January and November, over 155,000 people reached Italy by sea, many of them rescued in the Mediterranean by the Italian navy. While many traveled onward to other EU countries, over 44,000 people applied for asylum in Italy by October, amid concerns about substandard reception conditions, including in roughly 200 emergency shelters.</p> <p>[...]In October, the ECtHR ruled against Italy over its practice of summarily returning migrants to Greece without individual screening for protection needs and despite risk of inhuman and degrading treatment upon return.</p> <p>Episodes of xenophobic violence occurred throughout the year. [...]The European Commission initiated enforcement action against Italy during 2014 over its discriminatory segregation of Roma in substandard, official camps. Roma living in informal settlements were subject to serial evictions. In July, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention urged measures to end over-incarceration and disproportionate use of pretrial detention against foreigners and Roma.[...] The fatal shooting by a Carabinieri of 17-year-old Davide Bifulco in Naples in September reignited concerns about excessive use of force.”</p>		
<p>US AID: www.usaid.gov Search on website for [country] + ‘human rights’ ‘conflicts’ ‘conflict timber’</p>	<p>No information found on specified risks after searching Italy + ‘human rights’ ‘conflicts’ ‘timber conflicts’</p>		
<p>Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org Search on website for [country] + ‘human rights’ ‘conflicts’ ‘conflict timber’</p>	<p>https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/forests/bloodtimber/ BLOOD TIMBER - HOW EUROPE HELPED FUND WAR IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC – JULY 2015 “Since 2013 the Central African Republic (CAR), a fragile and unstable</p>		

	<p>country of 4.6 million inhabitants, has been faced with the most serious crisis in its history. In March of that year, a coalition of armed rebel groups, named the Seleka, came to power by deposing President François Bozizé. Under the leadership of Michel Djotodia, the Seleka held the reins of power until January 2014, committing grave human rights violations and killing thousands of people, while brazenly profiting from the country's many natural resources.</p> <p>Today, even though the Seleka is no longer in power, CAR is mired in chaos. Armed groups roam the landlocked country, corruption appears rampant, and the transitional authorities lack the political will and capacity to ensure CAR's natural resources are managed sustainably, according to the law, and on the basis of respect for the rights of the country's impoverished population.</p> <p>[...] Global Witness – an organisation that has worked on breaking the links between timber, conflict and corruption for over twenty years – has found that during the Seleka's rule, Chinese, French and Lebanese companies continued to log CAR's rainforest at scale and for significant profit. Despite thousands of innocent civilians being tortured and murdered by the Seleka, international timber traders, in particular those in Europe and China, continued to sell and trade Sapelli, Sipo, Iroko and other Central African wood species.¹” (p. 3)</p> <p>“Even though there is no reliable traceability system (neither CAR's government, nor BIVAC – mandated to control timber exports – know for sure the destination of the goods),²⁰⁸ several pieces of information point to the EU, a historical client of CAR timber, as the biggest buyer.²⁰⁹ The CAR Forest Ministry estimates the European market represents 59 percent of exports, with most of it going to Germany (32 percent) and France (20 percent). Belgium, Spain, the UK, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy and Portugal are also apparently amongst the buyers.²¹⁰ (p. 29)</p>		
<p>http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_illegal_logging/</p>	<p>http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/deforestation/deforestation_causes/illegal_logging/ Italy not mentioned in article</p>		

	<p>http://indicators.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/reports/Tackling%20Illegal%20Logging%20and%20Related%20Trade_0.pdf Italy does not feature on the map: Countries with higher rates of illegal logging.</p> <p>http://indicators.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/reports/Tackling%20Illegal%20Logging%20and%20Related%20Trade_0.pdf Italy not mentioned in Chatham House report "Tackling Illegal Logging and the Related Trade What Progress and Where Next?"</p>		
<p>Chattam House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card http://www.illegal-logging.info</p>	<p>http://www.illegal-logging.info/sites/files/chlogging/Info-brief%20-%20EUTR%20enforcement%20in%20Italy.pdf "The EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) is implemented in each Member State via national legislation and enforced by national authorities. This means that differences exist in penalty regimes and enforcement practices. It also means that the opportunities for EU (and non - EU) civil society to support enforcement differ. Here, we provide summary information on the EUTR in Italy as of November 2015. [...] Key implementation/enforcement strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate overall implementation on paper. • Possibilities for NGOs to take legal action against CA or operators <p>Key implementation/enforcement weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low number of checks undertaken to date. • Fines for breach of the due diligence obligation could potentially be relatively low, depending on enforcement practice." <p>http://www.illegal-logging.info/content/stolen-goods-eu%E2%80%99s-complicity-illegal-tropical-deforestation "Previous studies commissioned by the EU have shown that the EU has been leading the world in imports of 'embodied deforestation' in the form of agricultural and timber products. This study goes a step further, by showing that the EU is also one of the largest importers of products resulting from illegal deforestation. The study estimates that in 2012, the EU imported EUR 6 billion of soy, beef, leather and palm oil which were grown or reared on land illegally cleared of forests in the tropics – almost a quarter of the total world trade. The Netherlands, the UK, Germany, Italy and France are among the largest consumers of these illegally sourced deforestation commodities, being collectively</p> 		

	<p>responsible for two-thirds of EU purchasing by value and three-quarters in terms of the areas of forest destroyed.”</p> <p>http://www.illegal-logging.info/sites/files/chlogging/Stolen%20Goods_EN.pdf</p> <p>“In terms of net imports by value, Italy is actually the largest EU consumer of illegal deforestation commodities, with nearly EUR 1 billion of imports in 2012.” (p. 18) [...] “The Netherlands is the largest net importer of embodied illegal deforestation, though the UK, Germany and Italy are not far behind.” (p. 20)</p>		
Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index	<p>https://www.transparency.org/cpi2014/results</p> <p>Italy scores 43 points on the Corruption Perceptions Index 2014 on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). Italy ranks 69 out of 175 with rank nr. 1 being the most clean country.</p>		
<p>Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world’s human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; international justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights</p> <p>https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/0001/2015/en/</p> <p><i>State of the Human Rights Report 2014/15</i></p>	<p>https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/0001/2015/en/</p> <p><i>State of the Human Rights Report 2014/15</i></p> <p>“Over 170,000 refugees and migrants trying to reach Italy from North Africa on unseaworthy vessels were rescued at sea by Italian authorities. The government’s decision to stop a dedicated operation to save lives at sea, Mare Nostrum, at the end of October raised concerns that the death toll could increase significantly.</p> <p>The authorities failed to ensure adequate reception conditions for the high number of seaborne refugees and migrants.</p> <p>Discrimination against Roma continued, with thousands segregated in camps. Italy failed to introduce the crime of torture into domestic legislation and to establish an independent national human rights institution.</p> <p>[...] “Migrant workers continued to be exploited and remained vulnerable to abuse and were often unable to access justice.” (p. 202)</p> <p>[...]Despite progress in a few cases, concerns remained about the lack of accountability for deaths in custody as a result of flawed investigations and shortcomings in judicial proceedings.” (p. 203-204)</p>		
<p>Freedom House</p> <p>http://www.freedomhouse.org/</p>	<p>http://www.freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world#.U-3g5fl_sVc</p> <p>The status of Italy on the Freedom in the World index 2015 is ‘free’.</p> <p>https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/freedom-net-2015</p> <p>The status of Italy on the Freedom on the Net is ‘free’.</p>		

	https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2015#.VoJLcVmkaf4 The status of Italy on the Freedom of the press is 'partly free'.		
Reporters without Borders: Press Freedom Index https://index.rsf.org/#/	https://index.rsf.org/#/ <i>2015 World Press Freedom Index</i> Italy ranks nr. 73 out of 180 with a score of 27,94 on the 2015 World Press Freedom Index, which ranks it among the countries with limited good press freedom in the world. https://index.rsf.org/#/index-details/ITA "The situation of journalists worsened dramatically in Italy in 2014, with a big surge in attacks on their property, especially cars. A total of 43 cases of physical aggression and 7 cases of arson attacks on homes and cars were reported during the first 10 months of 2014. Unjustified defamation suits also rose, from 84 in 2013 to 129 in the first 10 months of 2014. Elected public figures filed most of these lawsuits, which constitute a form of censorship."		
Fund for Peace - Fragile States Index - the Fund for Peace is a US-based non-profit research and educational organization that works to prevent violent conflict and promote security. The Fragile States Index is an annual ranking, first published in 2005 with the name Failed States Index, of 177 nations based on their levels of stability and capacity http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/	http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/ <i>Fragile States Index 2015</i> Italy is ranked 147 out of 178 countries on the Fragile States Index 2015. (nr 1 being the most failed state). This ranks Italy in the category 'stable'.		
The Global Peace Index. Published by the Institute for Economics & Peace, This index is the world's leading measure of national peacefulness. It ranks 162 nations according to their absence of violence. It's made up of 23 indicators, ranging from a nation's level of military expenditure to its relations with neighbouring countries and the level of respect for human rights. Source: The Guardian: http://economicsandpeace.org/research/iep-indices-data/global-peace-index	http://static.visionofhumanity.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Peace%20Index%20Report%202015_0.pdf <i>2015 Global Peace Index</i> The state of Peace in Italy is labelled 'High' with Italy ranking number 36 out of 162 countries (nr. 1 being the most peaceful country) with a score of 1.669 (p. 8).		
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

Greenpeace	http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/news/Blogs/makingwaves/tackling-illegal-logging-should-not-be-a-year/blog/48362/ <i>Tackling illegal logging should not be a yearly event</i> <i>Blogpost by Danielle van Oijen - 3 March, 2014</i> “A shipment of endangered Wenge wood from the Congolese operator, Bakri Bois Corporation, the legality of which had already been earmarked by Belgian authorities as "doubtful" while being held in Antwerp port, found its way to a veneer processing facility in the Czech Republic, to two locations in Germany and one in Italy. German authorities deemed the wood illegal under the terms of the EUTR and confiscated it.”		
Rainforest News	http://www.salvaleforeste.it/en/404/74-articoli/forests/2170-illegal-logging-in-italy.html <i>Illegal logging in Italy</i> “Italy is the second largest manufacturer of furniture, and imports it about 80 per cent of timber. Italy also imports large amounts of pulp and paper. Italian imports involves many countries at risk, where up to 80 percent of the timber is illegally logged, where indigenous rights are being violated, where timber trade fuels wars and dictatorships.”		
From national CW RA: Info on illegal logging	NA		
Conclusion on country context: Italy scores good on most indicators reviewed in this context section and is considered a stable country with a high state of peace and overall freedom. However, press freedom worsened dramatically in 2014. There are some serious human rights issues, including substandard reception conditions for refugees, continued discrimination against Roma, failure to introduce the crime of torture into domestic legislation and to establish an independent national human rights institution, exploitation of migrant workers and lack of accountability for deaths in custody. There is no reported illegal logging in Italy, but Italy is reported as an importer of illegal and conflict timber. While Italy makes progress to implement the EU Timber Regulation, concerns remain regarding the low number of checks undertaken to date and fines for breach of the due diligence obligation could potentially be relatively low, depending on enforcement practice.		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? 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there individuals or entities involved in the forest sector that are facing UN sanctions? 			
Compendium of United Nations Security Council Sanctions Lists https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/sites/www.un.org.sc.suborg/files/consolidated.pdf	There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Italy.	country	Low risk
US AID: www.usaid.gov	Italy is not covered by any other international ban on timber export.		
Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org	There are no individuals or entities involved in the forest sector in Italy that are facing UN sanctions		
From national CW RA	NA		
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 Conflict Timber is defined by US AID as: - conflict financed or sustained through the harvest and sale of timber (Type 1), - conflict emerging as a result of competition over timber or other forest resources (Type 2) Also check overlap with indicator 2.3	No information found on specified risks after searching Italy + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests	No information found on specified risks after searching Italy + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	No information found on specified risks after searching Italy + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
World Resources Institute: Governance of Forests Initiative Indicator Framework (Version 1) http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep09.pdf Now: PROFOR http://www.profor.info/node/1998	http://www.profor.info/node/1998 This work resulted in a publication: Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance: A user's guide to a diagnostic tool (available on this page) published by PROFOR in June 2012. This tool has not yet been applied to Italy.	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	https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/0001/2015/en/ No information on conflict timber related to Italy found after searching Italy + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGI 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#reports In 2014 (latest available year) Italy scores 64.08 for Political Stability and Absence of Violence/ on the percentile rank among all countries (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).	country	Low risk
Greenpeace: www.greenpeace.org Search for 'conflict timber [country]'	www.greenpeace.org No information on conflict timber related to Italy found after searching Italy + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
CIFOR: http://www.cifor.org/ http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm	No information on conflict timber related to Italy found after searching Italy + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms or in combination 'conflict timber', 'illegal logging'	No information on conflict timber related to Italy found after searching Italy + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
From national CW RA	NA	-	-
Conclusion on indicator 2.1: Although several sources mention import of illegal and conflict timber in Italy (see section on country context), no information was found on Italy as a source of conflict timber and the forest sector is not associated with any violent armed conflict. The following low risk thresholds apply: (1) The area under assessment is not a source of conflict timber ; AND (2) The country is not covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber; AND (3) The country is not covered by any other international ban on timber export; AND (4) Operators in the area under assessment are not involved in conflict timber supply/trade; AND (5) Other available evidence does not challenge 'low risk' designation.		country	Low risk
Indicator 2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.			

Guidance

- Are the social rights covered by the relevant legislation and enforced in the country or area concerned? (refer to category 1)
- Are rights like freedom of association and collective bargaining upheld?
- Is there evidence confirming absence of compulsory and/or forced labour?
- Is there evidence confirming absence of discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender?
- Is there evidence confirming absence of child labour?
- Is the country signatory to the relevant ILO Conventions?
- Is there evidence that any groups (including women) feel adequately protected related to the rights mentioned above?
- Are any violations of labour rights limited to specific sectors?

general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN	information found and specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
<p>Status of ratification of fundamental ILO conventions: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001:0::NQ:: 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:102709 Italy has ratified all the 8 Fundamental ILO Conventions. The status on the ILO website for all 8 Conventions is 'in force'.</p> <p>In relation to C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 the specified minimum age is: 15 years.</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3133539:NO <i>Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014)</i> Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) - Italy (Ratification: 1934)</p> <p>"Articles 1(1) and 2(1). Exploitation of foreign workers in an irregular situation. The Committee previously noted the communications received in 2010 from the Italian General Confederation of Labour (CGIL), referring to the labour exploitation of migrant workers, including those in an irregular situation, particularly in the southern provinces. The CGIL indicated that workers were obliged to live in camps, abandoned buildings and factories and worked under harsh conditions</p>	Country	Low risk

	<p>and for long hours, with no written contracts or formal employment agreements. The CGIL further indicated that, despite the initiation of some judicial proceedings, the system of victims' protection and rehabilitation remained inefficient, especially with regard to migrants in an irregular situation. The CGIL observed that victims of exploitation with irregular legal status tended to either hide from the authorities out of fear of deportation or expulsion. [...] In reply to these observations, the Government indicated that particular attention had been given to the issue of the illegal employment of migrant workers and that inspection activities had been undertaken focusing mainly on the construction and agriculture sectors which faced a high incidence of labour exploitation.[...] The Committee [...]while noting the measures taken by the Government in both legislation and practice, and acknowledging the difficulties encountered by the Government, the Committee once again recalls that migrant workers in an irregular situation are highly vulnerable to forced labour. It recalls that, in addition to investigating and prosecuting employers who hire workers with illegal status, it is also important to identify and protect, among the irregular workers, those who are victims of trafficking and/or forced labour.”</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3081239:NO <i>Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2012, published 102nd ILC session (2013)</i> <i>Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) - Italy (Ratification: 1981)</i></p> <p>“The Committee had previously noted that section 1, paragraph 622, of Act No. 296 of 2006 raised the period of compulsory schooling to ten years as of the 2007–08 school year, thereby raising the minimum age for employment from 15 years to 16 years. [...] The Committee notes the detailed information provided by the Government on the reforms of the higher secondary education system and the vocational training system. Accordingly, all children in Italy must complete at least ten</p>	country	Specified risk for forced labour
	<p>“The Committee had previously noted that section 1, paragraph 622, of Act No. 296 of 2006 raised the period of compulsory schooling to ten years as of the 2007–08 school year, thereby raising the minimum age for employment from 15 years to 16 years. [...] The Committee notes the detailed information provided by the Government on the reforms of the higher secondary education system and the vocational training system. Accordingly, all children in Italy must complete at least ten</p>	country	Low risk for minimum age

	<p>years of compulsory education by the age of 16 years, and with regard to the right and duty of education and training, they are required to continue their studies to obtain a vocational diploma or qualification by the time they have reached 18 years of age. It also notes the Government's statement that the raising of the compulsory education to 16 years was intended to integrate and supplement the exercise of the right and duty of education and training until obtaining a high school certificate or a qualification in vocational courses. The Government report further states that Act No. 296 of 2006 is supplemented by the Legislative Decree No. 167 of 2011 which would enable youngsters from the age of 15 years of age to fulfil the obligation of ten years of schooling by doing apprenticeship courses. The Committee further notes the Government's information that this reform was aimed at combating school drop-outs and youth unemployment.</p> <p>[...] The Committee notes from the Government's report that as per the monitoring activities carried out by the local labour departments, in 2009 a total of 1,445 child workers were found working illegally, out of which 218 were non-EU children. In 2010, there were 2,106 children working illegally, while in 2011, 1,367 such children were found. The Committee also notes the Government's information that in 2010, the Directorate General of Inspection Activities prepared an inspection plan aimed at combating the illegal employment of children with a special focus on the employment of children in sectors most at risk."</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3149491:NO <i>Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014)</i> <i>Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) - Italy (Ratification: 1956)</i></p> <p>"According to a report published in February 2013 by ISTAT, in 2010, workers with higher qualifications received an average salary of €88,942 for men and €61,361 for women, and workers with lower</p>	Country	Specified risk for gender pay gap.
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	<p>qualifications, received and average salary for men of €20,064 and for women of €13,784. The Committee notes the Government's indication that due to the current economic and financial crisis, no project has been financed to address specifically the gender pay gap. The Committee notes however, the implementation of the Charter for Equal Opportunities in 546 enterprises and 164 public administrations and the projects carried out by the National Equality Counsellor to improve women's participation in the labour market."</p> <p>[...] "The Committee notes that the Government refers to the report of activity for 2012 prepared by the National Equality Counsellor according to which a mechanism for the evaluation of the performance of the Administration as well as of its employees is being envisaged and that it will take into account the gender aspect. The Government also refers to the Charter for Equal Opportunities which refers to equality of opportunity in access to employment of men and women. The Committee observes, however, that it does not address objective job evaluation. The Committee recalls that the concept of "equal value" provided for in the Convention requires some method of measuring and comparing the relative value of different jobs. There needs to be an examination of the respective tasks involved, undertaken on the basis of entirely objective and non-discriminatory criteria to avoid the assessment being tainted by gender bias."</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3149526:NO <i>Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014)</i> <i>Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) - Italy (Ratification: 1963)</i> "Noting the high number of resignations of women between 26–35 years, the Committee requests the Government to take additional concrete measures in order to address the issue of resignation without cause of pregnant women and working mothers, and to prevent and eliminate all discrimination against women on the basis of pregnancy and maternity. The Committee requests the Government to continue to provide information on any developments in this respect.</p> <p>[...] "Roma, Sinti and Travellers. The Committee notes that according</p>	country	Specified risk for gender discrimination in labour market
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	<p>to the report of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), 7 per cent of young Roma women and 1 per cent of young Roma men have never attended school while 63 per cent of Roma women and 71 per cent of Roma men dropped out of school before the age of 16. With respect to employment, according to the report, 9 per cent of women and 13 per cent of men are in paid full time work, while the great majority (71 per cent of women and 74 per cent of men) are self-employed (see Analysis of FRA Roma survey results by gender, September 2013). The Committee notes in this respect the adoption of a National Strategy for the inclusion of Roma, Sinti and Travellers implementing communication No. 173/2011 of the European Commission which contains four main axes of intervention: education, work, health and housing. The Committee notes in this respect that the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe welcomed this strategy (CommDR(2012)26 of 18 September 2012) and highlighted the importance of Roma and Sinti genuine participation through adequate mechanisms for its successful implementation. The Strategy, which is in its early implementation phase, favours early school enrolment of children without discrimination and access to university and high education of young people. It also promotes access to training, labour regularization, individualized assistance to Roma women to improve their employment opportunities and access of young workers to employment. The Committee also notes the activities and programmes carried out under UNAR's monitoring, including those developed in the framework of the Dosta campaign which has been continued in 30 Italian cities for the biennium 2012–13. The Committee further notes the research project between ISTAT and the Department of Equal Opportunities on the integration of Roma, Sinti and Travellers which would conclude in 2014 with the establishment of specific indicators and methodology.”</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3149494:NO <i>Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014)</i> <i>Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) - Italy (Ratification: 1963)</i></p> <p>“The Committee notes the information provided by the Government</p>	country	Specified risk on discrimination of Roma, Sinti and Travellers
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	<p>concerning the measures adopted to improve access of women to employment as well as for the reconciliation of work and family responsibilities. The Committee notes in particular that: Section 4(12–15) of Act 92/2012 provides for tax incentives for the temporary and permanent employment of women; Section 4(24–25) provides for some provisional and temporary measures (2013–15) which consist of compulsory parental leave of one day accorded to fathers with a possible extension to two more days if the mother decides to return to work before the end of her maternity leave, and a voucher of €300 for babysitting or child care facilities accorded to the working mother during six of the 11 months following the end of compulsory maternity leave; Decree 243/2012 provides for the establishment of a fund for the financing of measures aimed at increasing employment possibilities of young persons and women; the National Equality Counsellor established the Observatory for national and decentralized contracts and time conciliation which gathers examples of good practices in contracting and is a new tool to strengthen women participation in the labour market; the Stability Law (Law 228/2012) entrusts social partners, through collective bargaining, with the establishment of the modalities for the enjoyment of parental leave; the signature on 25 October 2012 between the Government and the regions and provinces of the document “Reconciliation of living and working time for 2012” which provides, among others, for flexible forms of work and the promotion of parental leave for fathers. The Committee also notes the projects implemented by the Department of Equal Opportunities.”</p>	country	Low risk for gender discrimination in labour market
<p>ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Country reports. http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm Source of several reports. Search for 'racial discrimination', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'gender equality', 'freedom of association'</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---sro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms_178415.pdf <i>Equality and non-discrimination at work in East and South-East Asia – Guide (2011)</i></p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---inst/documents/publication/wcms_206235.pdf <i>A policy mix for gender equality? Lessons from high-income countries – ILO 2013</i> “This paper looks at 19 high-income countries, reviewing recent trends and summarizing the “lessons learned” on policies to promote gender equality. (preface) [...] “Despite women’s gains, men are still more likely to be employed in all countries studied. Using 2009 OECD data, the smallest gaps in employment rates are found in Nordic countries, with a difference of less than 5 percentage points (see table 2). Canada, France and the US have slightly higher gaps, at 5– 7 percentage points. In contrast, Greece and Italy have the largest gaps in employment rates, with a difference of over 20 percentage points. All other countries have similar gaps in employment rate, ranging from 9</p>	country	Specified risk on gender gap

	<p>to 13 percentage points.” (p. 2) [...] “By contrast, in several female-dominated sectors, women are underrepresented in management given their share of sectoral employment; this is most evident in Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Spain.” (p. 24)</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm No other information found on specified risks in Italy after searching 'racial discrimination', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'gender equality', 'freedom of association'</p>		
<p>ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/lang--en/index.htm</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/europe-and-central-asia/lang--en/index.htm Italy does not feature in the ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard.</p>	country	Low risk for child labour
<p>ILO Helpdesk for Business on International Labour Standards: http://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/business-helpdesk/lang--en/index.htm</p>	<p>No additional information found on serious violations of labour rights in Italy.</p>	country	-
<p>Global March Against Child Labour: http://www.globalmarch.org/</p>	<p>No specified risk information found regarding child labour or child trafficking in Italy.</p>	country	Low risk for child labour
<p>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Committee on Rights of the Child: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx</p>	<p>http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fITA%2fCO%2f3-4&Lang=en <i>Committee on the Rights of the Child, Fifty-eighth session, Concluding observations: Italy - 31 October 2011</i></p> <p>“[...] the Committee is concerned at allegations regarding the use of forced child labour in the harvest of cotton imported by European countries, including Italy, who by doing so could facilitate the exploitation of child labour in exporting countries.” (p. 5)</p>	country	Low risk for child labour
<p>Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx (Use the link to ‘Key documents’ on the left hand side. Go to ‘observations’ and search for country.) (Refer to CW Cat. 1) Or: Right top select country click on CEDAW treaty, click on latest reporting period and select concluding</p>	<p>http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fITA%2fCO%2f6&Lang=en <i>Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Republic of Italy – 2 August 2011</i></p> <p>“Employment 36. The Committee notes the adoption of various measures taken by the State party to support the participation of women in the labour market and facilitate the reconciliation of family and work life, such as the plan “Italy 2020” and the directive on measures to implement the</p>		

observations	principle of equality and equal opportunities between men and women in public administration. It continues to be concerned about the situation of women in the labour market, which is characterized, in spite of women's high level of education, by a persistent high rate of female unemployment. The Committee wishes to draw the State party's attention to the disadvantaged situation of women who interrupt their careers for family reasons and the related consequences for retirement and old-age pensions, the concentration of women in low-paid sectors of employment, the wage gap between women and men and the fact that a significant number of women leave the workforce after childbirth and that only 10 per cent of parental leave is taken by fathers. The Committee notes the intention of the State party to adopt a national reform plan that foresees, by 2020, a 12 per cent increase in women's employment and introduces incentives for stable work." (p. 9)	country	Specified risk for gender wage gap
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	No references found regarding Italy and violations of labour rights.	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/	Italy scores 'low risk' on the Child Labour Index 2014	country	Low risk on child labour
http://www.verite.org/Commodities/Timber (useful, specific on timber)	Italy is not mentioned on this site.	country	Low risk on forced labour
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. There are 5 ratings with 1 being the best rating and 5 being the worst rating a country could get. http://www.ituc-csi.org/new-ituc-global-rights-index-the?lang=en	file:///C:/Users/leo2/Downloads/survey_global_rights_index_2015_en%20(3).pdf <i>The 2015 ITUC Global Rights Index - THE WORLD'S WORST COUNTRIES FOR WORKERS</i> Italy is classified in the category 1 – "Irregular violation of right." (p. 16) "•. 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. 19)	country	Low risk for freedom of association, collective bargaining and strike
Gender wage gap (in OECD countries)	The gender wage gap in Italy is 11,11 %. The OECD average was	country	Low risk

http://www.oecd.org/gender/data/genderwagegap.htm	15,46 %		on gender wage gap
<p>World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Index 2014</p> <p>http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2014/rankings/ Search for country rankings for the adjusted and the unadjusted pay gap</p>	<p>http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2014/economies/#economy=ITA <i>Global Gender Gap Index 2014.</i> Italy ranks no. 69 out of 142 countries with a score of 0.697 (The highest possible score is 1 (equality) and the lowest possible score is 0 (inequality)). On the more specific sub-index on Economic participation and opportunity Italy ranks no. 114 with a score of 0.574. Within that index, the most specific and relevant indicator is the Wage equality for similar work. Here Italy ranks only no. 129 with a score of 0.48 which is below the global average (of 142 included countries).</p>	country	Specified risk for gender wage discrimination
<p>use, if applicable: http://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_324678/lang--en/index.htm <i>Global Wage Report 2014/15</i> “The Global Wage Report 2014/15 analyses the evolution of real wages around the world, giving a unique picture of wage trends and relative purchasing power globally and by region.”</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_324678.pdf</p> <p>The actual gender wage gap minus the explained gender wage gap (taking into account i.e. education, experience, economic activity, location, work intensity and occupation) for Italy is 14% (17 % minus 3%). This percentage represents the unexplained gender wage gap which may capture discriminatory practices. The average unexplained gender wage gap for Europe is 20%. Italy is well below the European average. (Figure 37, p. 49)</p>	country	Low risk for gender wage discrimination
<p>Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms 'violation of labour rights', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'slave labour', 'discrimination', 'gender pay/wage gap, 'violation of labour union rights' 'violation of freedom of association and collective bargaining'</p>	<p>https://www.amnestyusa.org/sites/default/files/exploited_labour_italy_migrants_report_web.pdf <i>Exploited Labour - Migrant workers In Italy's Agricultural Sector – Amnesty International, 2012</i></p> <p>“THE MIGRANT WORKFORCE At the beginning of 2011, foreign nationals in Italy were estimated to be 5.4 million, i.e. about 8.9 per cent of the population. Of these, 4.9 million have a regular migration status (i.e. hold a valid residence permit or other valid document allowing them to stay in the country), including 1.3 million EU citizens. The foreign nationals in an irregular migration status are estimated to be between 440,000 and 540,000. However, the actual migration status of migrant workers in the country is often more</p>		

	<p>complex in reality than it appears to be on paper.”(p. 8) “According to official data, in 2010 regular migrants carried out 23.6 per cent of the total working days in the agricultural sector. Official statistics, however, do not capture the work of irregular migrants and the work of “undeclared” migrant workers (regular migrants whose employment relationship employers fail to declare to the authorities to avoid paying taxes and social security).</p> <p>[...] Under Italian law it is a criminal offence to employ an irregular migrant – whose employment would thus always be irregular. Regular migrants, on the other hand, may or may not hold a residence permit allowing them to work regularly in Italy: for example, holders of residence permits for “justice reasons” (permessi di soggiorno per motivi di giustizia) are not allowed to work. However, even regular migrants with a residence permit which would entitle them to access the job market lawfully are often denied an official contract by their employers, who also fail to register them with the authorities to avoid paying taxes and social security. As a result, many regular migrants end up being employed irregularly, as many Italian nationals are.” (p. 9)</p> <p>[...] First, labour exploitation of agricultural migrant workers in Italy is not limited to Rosarno. Recent studies have documented that instances of serious labour exploitation of migrant workers are widespread in several areas of Southern Italy.¹⁰² These are reportedly characterised by: “excessive control” by the employer; low pay (on average, pay which is about 40% less than the pay of an Italian worker employed in the same job); long working hours; and “abuse of the legal and social vulnerability” of the worker.¹⁰³ Media outlets have recently reported cases of dire living and working conditions of migrant workers also in the North of the country.¹⁰⁴ Experts have pointed out that labour exploitation of migrant workers has become a feature commonly encountered in the agricultural sector, allowing employers to reduce labour costs in response to increasing competition and a difficult economic situation.¹⁰⁵</p> <p>Second, labour exploitation of migrant workers in Italy is not limited to African migrants, but has also been documented as extending, for example, to both EU nationals (Romanian, Bulgarian) and non-EU nationals from</p>		
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	<p>South-East Europe (Albanian).¹⁰⁶ One of the case studies featured in this report focuses on the labour exploitation endured by Indian migrant workers employed in the agricultural sector (see below). Third, labour exploitation of migrant workers in Italy is not limited to agriculture. For example, trade unions have denounced labour exploitation and discrimination against migrant workers in the construction sector.¹⁰⁷ Abuses by gang-masters illegally employing workers in exploitative working conditions, a phenomenon known as caporalato and sometimes linked to mafia-type criminal organizations, are particularly widespread not only in agriculture, but also in the construction sector.¹⁰⁸” (p. 23)</p> <p>[...]“CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS [...] Amnesty International’s research found evidence of widespread severe labour exploitation of migrant workers in the agricultural sector in the areas of Latina and Caserta, in particular wages considerably below the minimum agreed by unions and employers, arbitrary reductions of wages, delays or non-payment of wages and very long hours of work, in violation of Italy’s obligations under several international conventions protecting labour rights. These findings reinforce those of other studies that reveal similar patterns of labour exploitation in other sectors and various others parts of Italy.</p> <p>Amnesty International’s findings also indicate that measures adopted by the Italian government with the stated view of controlling and regulating migration flows directly contribute to the exploitation of migrant workers. The “flows decree” mechanism, by not properly taking into account the reality of the employment situation of migrant workers and the actual demand for migrant labour, is creating an environment that facilitates the exploitation of migrant workers. The provision of the Security Package criminalizing “illegal entry and stay” creates obstacles to irregular migrants’ access to justice. Irregular migrant workers who report abusive working conditions risk not only losing their job, but also being charged with the crime of “irregular entry and stay”. Inevitably, irregular migrant workers – who are especially vulnerable to labour exploitation precisely because of their migration status – are deterred from exposing abusive labour conditions. Because the criminalization of “illegal entry and stay” creates obstacles to irregular</p>	country	Specified risk for exploitation of migrant workers
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	<p>migrants' access to justice, Amnesty International believes that it is inconsistent with Italy's obligation to guarantee a practical and effective remedy for all victims of human rights violations.</p> <p>Additionally, this report expresses serious concerns about the lack of resources, ineffectiveness and problematic legal framework of the labour inspection system. The dysfunctional inspection system places Italy in potential breach of its obligations under the relevant ILO Labour Inspections Conventions 81 and 129.” (p. 37-38)</p> <p>The three cases in this report do not mention forestry (mainly picking fruit and tomatoes).</p> <p>http://www.industrial-europe.eu/news/list3.asp?stid=309 <i>Workers tackle issue of illegal sweat-shops in Italy – 3 March 2015</i> “Trade union representatives of the European Textile, Clothing, Leather and Footwear sectors gathered in Prato (Italy) from 24 to 26 February 2015, to discuss their current and future prospects. During this occasion, they were informed about the dramatic situation of the parallel, and often illegal, garment cluster that had developed in the city of Prato over the last 15 years, relying on a form of slave labour imposed on Chinese migrants, in blatant violation of Italian and European labour, environmental and tax law and collective agreements. They discussed the means by which to tackle this situation, which is both morally unacceptable and an economic threat to lawful firms in the sector.”</p> <p>http://www.humanium.org/en/europe-caucasus/italy/ <i>Children of Italy, Realizing Children's Rights in Italy- 6 November 2008</i> Realization of Children's Rights Index : 8,39 / 10 Yellow level : Satisfactory situation</p> <p>“Child Labour In Italy, principally in the south, tens of thousands of children from underprivileged social classes find jobs to help their families survive. This constitutes a violation of CRC article 32. These children work several hours per day after school (certain ones do not even go to school), on the weekends or during vacations. In most cases, they are employed in the restaurant sector but also in the farming sector, the</p>	<p>Garment sector in Prato</p> <p>country</p>	<p>Specified risk for slave labour</p> <p>Specified risk for child labour</p>
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	<p>trade sector and in construction. The hours are difficult and sometimes they are required to wake up very early. This sort of life sometimes forces some of them to join the Mafia.”</p> <p>http://www.ansamed.info/ansamed/en/news/sections/generalnews/2013/06/11/Italy-exempt-child-labour-shame_8853650.html <i>Italy not exempt from child-labour shame -11 June 2013</i> Roughly 260,000 children under the age of 16 - or 5.2% - are made to work in Italy, according to a study revealed on Tuesday.</p> <p>About 30,000 of Italy's 14 to 15-year-olds are at risk of exploitation, toiling in activities that may be dangerous to their health, safety, or moral integrity, reported the study, which was conducted by the Bruno Trentin Association and Save the Children.</p> <p>[...] Researchers found that just 0.3% of minors under age 11 worked in Italy, but by age 14 or 15, 18.4% of the children interviewed worked.</p> <p>The sexes are almost equally divided among working 14 to 15-year olds with 46% of them female. Roughly 40% of the minors that worked did so on a random basis. However, 24% of those who worked exceed five hours per day, and a quarter carried jobs for up to a year.</p> <p>The largest segment - 41% - were employed in family cottage businesses. A third did domestic work, sometimes for many hours or in conflict with school schedules. Fourteen percent worked for strangers, and just four percent babysitted.</p> <p>Outside of the home, working children in Italy were most likely to be waiters or coffee bar servers, kitchen helpers, pastry or baking assistants, door-to-door or sidewalk sellers, or farm hands.”</p> <p>Forestry sector not mentioned.</p> <p>http://www.voxeurop.eu/en/content/article/1722081-child-labour-re-emerges-naples <i>Child labour re-emerges in Naples - 30 March 2012</i> “In Naples, thousands of children like Gennaro have been forced to work. In 2011, a local government report sounded the alarm on the</p>	<p>Forest sector in country</p> <p>Napels</p>	<p>Low risk for child labour</p> <p>Specified risk for</p>
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	<p>surrounding Campania region, where more than 54,000 children left the education system between 2005 and 2009 – 38% of them were less than 13 years old.</p> <p>Shop assistants, waiters, occasional delivery boys, apprentice hairdressers, shop floor hands in the back country tanneries and big brand leather workshops, gofers for market stall holders: they are plainly visible, clearly working, and hardly anyone seems to mind.”</p> <p>Forestry sector not mentioned.</p> <p>http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/oct/17/african-child-migrants-italian-traffickers-forced-labour-sexual-exploitation <i>Thousands of African child migrants feared in thrall to Italian traffickers – 17 October 2014</i></p> <p>“Thousands of migrant children are disappearing after arriving in mainland Europe, triggering concerns that they are falling prey to a new and thriving market for child trafficking and forced labour. Of some 12,164 unaccompanied minors who arrived in Italy from north Africa this year, about one-third have vanished from foster homes and government shelters (pdf), with the authorities warning they are likely to face sexual and labour exploitation if left unprotected.</p> <p>“While they are sleeping at the train station they are intercepted by networks of traffickers who promise to give them shelter and get them jobs. But then they are locked up in houses and, if the family can’t pay for them to be released, they have to work for them selling drugs, through prostitution or working in the Sicilian agriculture. These are all high-income activities for these networks.”</p> <p>http://www.refworld.org/docid/4fe30cbe8.html <i>2012 Trafficking in Persons Report – Italy – 19 June 2012</i></p> <p>“Italy is a destination and transit country for women, children, and men subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor. Victims originate from Romania, Nigeria, Morocco, Albania, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, China, Belarus, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Ecuador. Children, mostly from Romania and Nigeria, continued to be subjected to sex trafficking and forced begging; some children were also subjected to forced criminality. Most male child victims of sex trafficking were Roma, but</p>	<p>Forest sector in Napels</p> <p>Agriculture in Sicily</p>	<p>child labour</p> <p>Low risk for child labour</p> <p>Specified risk for child labour</p>
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	<p>some were Moroccans and Romanians. A significant number of men continued to be subjected to forced labor and debt bondage, mostly in the agricultural sector in southern Italy and the construction and service sectors in the north. Recruiters or middlemen are often used as enforcers for overseeing the work on farms in the south; they are sometimes foreigners reportedly linked to organized crime elements in southern Italy. Immigrant laborers working in domestic service, hotels, and restaurants were also particularly vulnerable to forced labor. Forced labor victims originate in Poland, Moldova, Romania, Pakistan, Albania, Morocco, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, China, Senegal, Ghana, and Cote d'Ivoire.”</p> <p>http://www.thelocal.it/jobs/article/italys-gender-pay-gap-getting-worse <i>Italy's gender pay gap getting worse – 5 March 2015</i> Italy's gender pay gap is increasing, with women on average earning 7.3 percent less than men and rarely making it into managerial positions, figures released on Thursday show. The pay gap in Italy has increased by 2.4 percent in five years, up from 4.9 percent in 2008, EU statistics agency Eurostat said on Thursday. The negative change goes against the European trend towards greater wage equality, although the EU average remains high at 16.4 percent.</p> <p>https://www.ecoi.net/local_link/306380/429763_en.html <i>USDOS - US Department of State - Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2014 – Italy - 25 June 2015</i> Section 7. Worker Rights</p> <p>“a. Freedom of Association and the Right to Collective Bargaining The law, including related regulations and statutes, provides for the right of workers to establish and join independent unions, bargain collectively, and conduct legal strikes. The government respected these rights. Antiunion discrimination is illegal and employees fired for union activity have the right to request reinstatement if their employer has more than 15 workers in a unit or more than 60 workers in the country. The law prohibits union organization of the armed forces and allows company and territorial level agreements to deviate from the sectoral national collective agreements that regulate the working rights and conditions in the country. The law mandates that strikes affecting</p>	country	Low risk on gender pay gap
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	<p>textile factories in the province of Naples. The entrepreneurs had allegedly seized their passports and forced them to work seven days a week for up to 14 hours a day. The NGO accused the entrepreneurs of engaging in slavery and assisted migrants with requests for residence permits for humanitarian reasons. Traffickers subjected Nigerian women to debt bondage. Children were also subjected to forced labor (see section 7.c.).</p> <p>c. Prohibition of Child Labor and Minimum Age for Employment The law prohibits employment of children under the age of 15 with some limited exceptions, and there are specific restrictions on employment in hazardous or unhealthy occupations for boys under the age of 18 and girls and young women under the age of 21. Penalties for employing child labor include heavy fines or the suspension of a company's commercial activities. Government enforcement was generally effective in the formal economy. Enforcement was not effective in the relatively extensive informal economy, particularly in the south, where family businesses were common.</p> <p>There were reports of child labor during the year. Irregular migrant child laborers, mostly between the ages of 15 and 18, continued to enter the country from North Africa and Asia. They worked primarily in the manufacturing and service industries. In 2013 labor inspectors identified 526 minors working illegally, 78 percent of whom worked in the service sector.</p>	Manufacturing and service industry in country	Specified risk for child labour
Additional general sources	Additional specific sources		
	No additional sources found		
From national CW RA	NA		
<p>Conclusion on Indicator 2.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all social rights are covered by the relevant legislation and enforced in Italy. Instances of serious labour exploitation of migrant workers, including children, are widespread in several areas of Southern Italy in particular in the agricultural sector; measures adopted by the Italian government with the stated view of controlling and regulating migration flows directly contribute to the exploitation of migrant workers; there are serious concerns about the lack of resources, ineffectiveness and problematic legal framework of the labour inspection system; (refer to category 1) 		Country	Low risk

- Right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is upheld.
- There is evidence confirming compulsory and/or forced labour, in particular in the agricultural sector in southern Italy, however, no instances were reported in the forestry sector.
- There is evidence confirming discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender: Italy has a high rate of female unemployment (over 20%); a high number of resignations of women between 26–35 years who interrupt their careers for family reasons with the related consequences for retirement and old-age pensions; concentration of women in low-paid sectors of employment. However, Italy adopted measures to improve access of women to employment as well as for the reconciliation of work and family responsibilities. Italy has a wage gap between women and men. Nevertheless this gender wage gap in Italy (7.3%) is relatively low in Europe (16.4%). There is a very high rate of Roma dropping out from school before the age of 16, however, Italy has a National Strategy for the inclusion of Roma, Sinti and Travellers in education, work, health and housing.
- There is evidence confirming child labour: Unaccompanied children from migrants are intercepted by networks of traffickers who make them work for them through selling drugs, prostitution or working in the Sicilian agriculture. Tens of thousands of children from underprivileged social classes find jobs to help their families survive. However, no evidence of specific incidents of child labour in the forestry sector were found.
- The country is signatory to all 8 fundamental ILO Conventions and these are all in force.
- There is evidence that any groups (including women) do not feel adequately protected related to the rights mentioned above: see information on gender and Roma above.
- Violations of labour rights are not limited to specific sectors: Examples of violations were found in relation to agriculture, domestic services, restaurants and hotels, construction and others. No violations were found in the forestry sector.

The following low risk thresholds apply, based on the evidence:

(11) Applicable legislation for the area under assessment does not cover all key provisions of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work but other regulations and/or evidence of their implementation exist. Reports do not lead to conclusions of systematic violations of rights. When labour laws are broken, cases are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.

SLIMF: Applicable legislation for the area under assessment does not cover all key provisions of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work but there is no evidence of violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work;

AND

(12) Other available evidence do not challenge 'low risk' designation.

Indicator 2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.

Guidance:

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

general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN	information found and specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
ILO Core Conventions Database http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm - ILO Convention 169	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102709 Italy did not ratify Convention 169. Therefore this source does not provide information on its implementation by Italy.		
Survival International: http://www.survivalinternational.org/	http://www.refworld.org/docid/4954ce0123.html <i>World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples – Italy – November 2011</i>		
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/			
Amnesty International http://amnesty.org	“Ethnic minorities include Sardu-speakers 1.3 million (2%), Friulians 700,000 (1.2%), South Tyrolese German-speakers 290,000,		
The Indigenous World http://www.iwgia.org/regions	Roma/Gypsies 80,000-150,000, French and Franco-Provençal-speaking Aostans 90,000, Slovenes 50,000-183,000, Occitans 50,000,		
United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/ipeoples/srindigenouspe	Ladins 31,500-33,000, Catalans 28,500, Greek-speakers 2,500-20,000 and Croatians 2,000-2,400.”		

oples/pages/sripeoplesindex.aspx			
UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx	No sources mention IP/P presence in Italy, 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.		
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	http://www.scribd.com/doc/216154458/Indigenous-Struggles-2013		
Intercontinental Cry http://intercontinentalcry.org/	http://intercontinentalcry.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Indigenous-Struggles-2012.pdf		
Forest Peoples Programme: www.forestpeoples.org FPP's focus is on Africa, Asia/Pacific and South and Central America.			
Society for Threatened Peoples: http://www.gfbv.de/index.php?change_lang=english			
Regional human rights courts and commissions: - Inter-American Court of Human Rights http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en - Inter-American Commission on Human Rights http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/ http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/indigenous/ - African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights - African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights - European Court of Human Rights			
Data provided by National Indigenous Peoples', Traditional Peoples organizations;			
Data provided by Governmental institutions in charge of Indigenous Peoples affairs;			
Data provided by National NGOs; NGO documentation of cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing);			
National land bureau tenure records, maps, titles and registration (Google)			
Relevant census data			

- Evidence of participation in decision making; (See info on implementing ILO 169 and protests against new laws) - Evidence of IPs refusing to participate (e.g. on the basis of an unfair process, etc.); (See info on implementing ILO 169 and protests against new laws)			
National/regional records of claims on lands, negotiations in progress or concluded etc.			
Cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing).) Data about land use conflicts, and disputes (historical / outstanding grievances and legal disputes)			
Social Responsibility Contracts (<i>Cahier des Charges</i>) established according to FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent) principles where available			
<u>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'</u>			
Additional general sources for 2.3	Additional specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
no additional sources found			
From national CW RA	NA		
Conclusion on Indicator 2.3: There are no indigenous peoples and no traditional peoples in Italy. Therefore the following 'low risk' thresholds apply: (16) There is no evidence leading to a conclusion of presence of indigenous and/or traditional peoples in the area under assessment; AND (21) Other available evidence do not challenge 'low risk' designation.		country	Low risk

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

Summary of risk assessment process:

The Mediterranean Basin is the second largest biodiversity hotspot in the world as defined by the *Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)*. Italy is one of the Mediterranean regions with the highest climatic variability, and therefore, biologically very diverse. The identification and mapping of the HCVs in the region is very much related to the local situations: from the Alps to the Apennines there is a very high variability of species and habitats. A recent study demonstrates that 66% of the Italian forests correspond to the definition of High Conservation Values (Maesano *et al.*, 2014).

General/contextual information used for the risk assessment, referencing the quote of specific sources used (Annex C1):

- All the HCV1 and HCV3 subcategories are present and homogeneously distributed at national level (Peronace *et al.*, 2005; Maesano *et al.*, 2014)
- HCV 2 applies for Italy within a different definition respect the one of the Intact Forest Landscape (Potapov *et al.*, 2008)
- HCV 4 is based on the hydrogeological risk that occurs in many forested areas (97% of the Italian forest is distributed in mountainous or hilly areas)
- HCV 5 does not occur in Italy (Maesano *et al.* 2014)
- HCV 6 is protected by the Cultural goods and Landscape Code ([Legislative Decree n.42/2004](#))

Functional scale applied:

The applicable functional scale is at National level as the normative framework within the forestry sector is complex and information at Regional and local level are hardly available. Within the risk analysis a precautionary approach is adopted, and this means that without specific information or if there are no experts to be consulted to confirm or deny specific sources the risk is defined as specified.

Experts consulted

	Name	Organization	Area of expertise (category/sub-category)
1.	Mauro Maesano	National Research Center on Mediterranean Forestry (FOREST LAB center and CNR-ISAFOM)	Research expert in forestry and main author of First Mapping of HCVs in Italy (Maesano et al., 2014)
2.	Mauro Masiero	Former Professor at the Department of Land, Environment, Agriculture and Forestry, University of Padova and co-founder of an environmental consultancy ETIFOR Srl	Forestry expert in certification processes. Member of the Technical SDG Group for Italian NFSS development. Co-author of First Mapping of HCVs in Italy (Maesano et al., 2014)
3.	Paola Gatto	Professor at the Department of Land, Environment, Agriculture and Forestry, University of Padova	Expert on social forestry, expert within HCV Category 5 and 6. Main research field: payment for environmental services (including HCV4).

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3.0	<p>Non-Government sources Brown et al. 2014</p> <p>FSC Global Forest Registry (2016)</p> <p>World Resources Institute (2016).</p> <p>Maesano et al. 2014</p> <p>All sources mention below. Experts consultation (see table above)</p>	<p>Description of risk: Low risk At National level there are sufficient data available for the determination of HCVs presence, distribution and threats (World Resources Institute 2016).The Common guidance for the identification of High Conservation Values and expert consultation helps to identify and define HCVs in the country.</p> <p>Maesano et al. 2014 are mapping possible HCVs areas using the already existing forest areas classification and the 3rd level of the Corine Land Cover land use classification system.Threats are identified through the analysis of the National reports run by the Ministry of the Environment to assess the implementation of International treaties and Conventions (i.e. Convention on Biological Diversity); and by National Environmental and Social NGOs (i.e WWF). All other sources mention below are reported for each specific HCVs.</p>	National scale	<p>Risk conclusion- Low risk (Thresholds 1 and 2): (1) Data available are sufficient for determining HCV presence within the area under assessment; and (2) Data available are sufficient for assessing threats to HCVs caused by forest management activities.</p>
3.1 HCV 1	<p>Government sources Blasi et al. 2009</p> <p>Blasi et al. 2010</p> <p>CFS (2013a).</p> <p>Italian Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea (2009-2013)</p> <p>Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (2013).</p>	<p>Occurrence of HCV 1: The presence of HCV1 areas at National Level is confirmed by the following sources of information: Blasi et. al 2009; Peronace et al. 2012; Rondini et al. 2013, Rossi et al. 2013. At Institutional level several reports have been released, monitoring the status of conservation of endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species (Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea, 2009-2013; Genovesi et al. 2014; Nardelli et al. 2015. To verify the presence of HCV1 areas the following Institutional tools are available: i. National lists of rare and threatened species (Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea 2013 and 2016); ii.</p>	National scale	<p>Risk conclusion - Specified risk (Threshold 8) Protected areas (including the protected areas and Nature 2000 Network area) are to be managed according to specific procedures defined at National and Regional level. WWF and LIPU reported evidences that law is not enforced (i.e. impact assessment is not properly conducted).Therefore forestry activities can represent a real threats to HCV1. Habitat removal and habitat fragmentation are caused by</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (2016)</p> <p>Peronace et al. 2005</p> <p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>Brunner et al. 2002</p> <p>Federparchi (2016).</p> <p>Genovesi et al. 2014</p> <p>ISPRA, 2014</p> <p>LIPU (2009).</p> <p>Nardelli et al. 2015</p> <p>Spina et al. 2009</p> <p>WWF Italia and LIPU (2013).</p>	<p>Regional and National lists of protected areas available online (Federparchi 2016). The majority of those protected areas have been created to protect endangered and threatened species.</p> <p>Italy has signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (L.124/1994), a long term commitment to protect biological diversity through specific conservation measures. Particularly at National level there exists: i. Natural protected areas (defined according to L.n.394/1991) and the ii.Natura 2000 Network (according to the Habitat Directive). The Law n.394/1991 defines criteria and measures for the identification, management and protection of areas in Italy, according to the followings: i) national parks, ii) regional and trans-regional natural parks, and iii) natural reserves. The amount of protected areas in Italy cover about 1,3 million hectares, which equals 15,5% of the country's total forested areas. Furthermore, the Decree n.357/1997 (together with the Ministerial Decree of 17 October 2007) defines the main criteria for the identification and management of the Sites of Community Importance (SCI) according to the Habitat Directive 92/43 D. n. 357/1997. The areas fallen under the Natura 2000 Network cover 1,9 Million of hectares, which means equals 22,2% of the national forested area.</p> <p>The management of natural reserves and parks is based on a management plan developed by the management authorities of the protected areas. The competent authorities (regions or provinces) within the Nature 2000 Network Areas have to evaluate an Impact Assessment to verify potential impacts coming from management activities.</p> <p>Description of risk: Specified risk</p>		<p>agricultural expansion, urban development, and also by forestry activities.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>On one hand, according to Genovesi et al. 2014 and Nardelli et al. 2015 forest management activities, intensive agriculture and urban development are between the main causes of habitat removal, habitat fragmentation and introduction of alien species. Moreover the Italy's fifth National Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity (Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea 2009) assesses that forestry activities do not represent a threat towards species and habitats: this is because of the implementation of specific conservation measures (L. 394/1991) within protected areas and environmental impact assessment procedures within Nature 2000 Network (D.P.R. 357/1997).</p> <p>On the other hand, according to the Forestry Corps (2014), the controls conducted in parks and reserves during 2013 were more than 26,000. However just 206 crimes (i.e. less than 1%) were identified. These include different types of crime among which illegal harvesting/logging cases are not emphasized as the most relevant ones. A press released concerning controls performed in 2013 the Forestry Corps highlighted the presence of increasing illegal logging activities going on in many areas, including parks and protected areas, however no detailed figures for these areas were provided. WWF and LIPU (2013) reported some criticisms to procedures for the evaluation and issuing of Impact Assessments (state of conservation not considered, poor analysis of alternative solutions, underestimation of impacts, etc.) indicating that the sanctions regime is still incomplete and not clear. A few cases referring to forestry operations and forest ecosystems are reported, mostly dealing with harvesting of riparian vegetation along rivers and water courses. The report also indicates that in some cases (e.g. Calabria) forest operations are not included by law within activities needing to undergo Impact</p>		

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Assessment and this has turned into harvesting operations in forest areas with high environmental value. It is worthwhile remembering that, according to the World Bank (2015), Italy has a Rule of Law indicator lower than 75% (i.e. the reference threshold given by FSC ADVICE-40-005-14 for demonstrating the effectiveness of law enforcement in a country) which, although not specifically referring to the forestry sector, could be seen as an indicator of low law enforcement level.</p> <p>The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is equal to 50 (Transparency International, 2018). Even if this does not change the level of corruption perceived within the country, it is an improvement compared to previous years. Moreover no specific evidence of corruption related to harvesting permit issuing, however, has been identified through available literature or sources and experts consultation.</p>		
3.2 HCV 2	<p>Government sources ISTAT (2011).</p> <p>Non-Government sources INFC (2005).</p> <p>Intact Forest Landscape (2016).</p> <p>Maesano et al. 2014</p> <p>Potapov, et al. 2008.</p> <p>FSC Italia, 2010.</p>	<p>Occurrence of HCV 2:</p> <p>Literature do not confirm the presence of IFL in Italy (Intact Forest Landscape 2016). At National level there are no compatible definition of IFL (see the National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT 2011). Considering the definition of HCV2 given by the HCV Resource Network (HCV Resource Network 2013): “Landscape-scale natural forests that have experienced lesser levels of past human disturbance (e.g., minimal timber harvesting) or other management (e.g. fire suppression), or areas within such forests”. Maesano et al. (2014) adapt the HCV2 definition in relation to the National landscape features: large, landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics with homogeneous forest patches bigger than 100 000 ha (using the 3rd level of the Corine Land Cover land use classification system). This interpretation identifies homogeneous forest areas, where the most represented CLC class is</p>	National level	<p>Risk conclusion – Low risk (Threshold 9)</p> <p>There is low/negligible threat to HCV 2 caused by management activities in the area under assessment. Holm-oak and cork-oak woodlands and shrublands are characterized by a low-intensity management, mainly by the removal of cork.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>“Holm-oak and cork-oak forests”. Those forest areas are mainly classified as woodland or shrubland (‘macchia’) a typical Mediterranean vegetation type characterizing the Central and South part of Italy (INFC, 2005).</p> <p>Description of Risk: Low risk According to the Intact Forests Landscapes Greenpeace definition there are no IFL within the Italian context (Intact Forests Landscapes 2016 & Potapov <i>et al.</i>). The interpretation of Maesano <i>et al.</i> identifies homogeneous forest areas represented by holm-oak and cork-oak forests. Experst consultation confirm that these type forests are mainly characterized by low impact management activities as they are managed for conservation or restoration purposes. Holm-oak species classified as ‘macchia’ are areas where no commercial management activites are ongoing. Only holm-oak woodland are used for firewood or livestock grazing, while cork is harvested every ten years (minimum timeline) (FSC Italia, 2010).</p>		
3.3 HCV 3	<p>Government sources Angelini <i>et al.</i> 2009 APAT 2004 Blasi <i>et al.</i> 2009 Blasi <i>et al.</i> 2010 Burrascano <i>et al.</i> 2009 CFS 1982 CFS (2013a).</p>	<p>Occurrence of HCV 3: Many sources of information confirm the presence of HCV3 areas at National Level (APAT 2004, Blasi <i>et al.</i> 2010, Burrascano <i>et al.</i> 2009, Società Botanica italiana 2014, Piotta <i>et al.</i> 2010). In particular to verify the presence of HCV3 areas the following tools are available: i. institutional reports on particular habitats distribution (Angelini <i>et al.</i> 2009, Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea 2013, Blasi <i>et al.</i> 2009); ii. protected areas, available through National and Regional online platform (Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea, 2010; Federparchi 2016); iii. areas falling within Nature 2000 Network (habitats of particular interest are defined according to the EU Directive 92/43/CEE); having a restricted distribution</p>		<p>Risk conclusion- Specified risk (Threshold 17) Areas included under HCV3 (such as protected areas and Nature 2000 Network area) are to be managed according to specific procedures defined at National and Regional level. WWF and LIPU reported evidences that law is not enforced. The problem occurs when Environmental Impact Assessment is not conducted at HCV3 areas level.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (2009-2013).</p> <p>Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (2013).</p> <p>Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (2016)</p> <p>Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (2016a)</p> <p>Peronace et al. 2005</p> <p>Non-Government sources</p> <p>Brunner et al. 2002</p> <p>Federparchi (2016).</p> <p>Genovesi et al. 2014</p> <p>LIPU (2009).</p> <p>Nardelli et al. 2015</p> <p>Spina et al. (2008).</p> <p>WWF Italia and LIPU (2013).</p>	<p>area; representing a rare and threatened example of the biogeographic region of the Mediterranean Basin); iv. old growth trees National database (CFS 1982); v. old growth forests within National Parks (Burrascano et al. 2009).</p> <p>Description of risk: Specified Risk</p> <p>Italy through the Convention on Biological Diversity (L.124/1994) is committed to protect biological diversity through specific conservation measures. According to the Fifth National Report on “Aichi Target” fulfilment Italy has improved significantly between 2009 and 2013. In order to identify and monitor the conservation status of HCV3 the following initiatives have been developed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The approval of the Law n.10/2013 requiring to municipalities to update trees inventories of historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious /sacred importance. These lists are then collected at National level in order to realize an unique National database, updating the “monumental trees inventory” released in 1982 from the Forestry Corps; ii. The creation of a National old growth trees network, based on the Ministry of Environment project “Old growth forests within National Parks in Italy”. 68 old growth forest trees have been identified thanks to the Parks Entities support (about 1% of the National forest areas). This list has been updated including those trees outside National Parks boundaries. <p>Moreover at National level there are two types of tools aiming at the protection of biodiversity: natural protected areas (defined according to L.n.394/1991)</p>		

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>and the Natura 2000 Network (according to the Habitat Directive 92/43/CEE). The Law n.394/1991 defines criteria and measures to identify and manage protected areas in Italy, particularly within three main categories: i) national parks, ii) regional and trans-regional natural parks, and iii) natural reserves. Protected areas in Italy cover about 1,3 million hectares, which equals 15,5% of the country's total forested area. Furthermore, the Decree n.357/1997 (together with the Ministerial Decree of 17 October 2007) defines the main criteria for the identification and management of the Sites of Community Importance (SCI) according to the Habitat Directive 92/43 D. n. 357/1997. The areas fallen under the Natura 2000 Network cover 1,9 million hectares, which equals 22,2% of the national forested areas. The management of natural reserves and parks is based on a management plan developed by the management authorities of the protected areas. The competent authorities (regions or provinces) within the Nature 2000 Network Areas have to evaluate an Impact Assessment to verify potential impacts coming from management activities.</p> <p>According to the Forestry Corps (2014), the controls conducted in parks and reserves during 2013 were more than 26,000. However just 206 crimes (i.e. less than 1%) were identified. These include different types of crime among which illegal harvesting/logging cases are not emphasized as the most relevant ones. A press released concerning controls performed in 2013 the Forestry Corps highlighted the presence of increasing illegal logging activities going on in many areas, including parks and protected areas, however no detailed figures for these areas were provided. WWF and LIPU (2013) reported some criticisms to procedures for the evaluation and issuing of Impact</p>		

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Assessments (state of conservation not considered, poor analysis of alternative solutions, underestimation of impacts, etc.) indicating that the sanctions regime is still incomplete and not clear. A few cases referring to forestry operations and forest ecosystems are reported, mostly dealing with harvesting of riparian vegetation along rivers and water courses. The report also indicates that in some cases (e.g. Calabria) forest operations are not included by law within activities needing to undergo Impact Assessment and this has turned into harvesting operations in forest areas with high environmental value. It is worthwhile remembering that, according to the World Bank (2015), Italy has a Rule of Law indicator lower than 75% (i.e. the reference threshold given by FSC ADVICE-40-005-14 for demonstrating the effectiveness of law enforcement in a country) which, although not specifically referring to the forestry sector, could be seen as an indicator of low law enforcement level.</p> <p>The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is equal to 50 (Transparency International, 2018). Even if this does not change the level of corruption perceived within the country, it is an improvement compared to previous years.</p>		
3.4 HCV 4	<p>Non-Government sources AA.VV. (2013). INFC (2005). Legambiente (2010). Lovreglio et. al 2012 Trigila et al. 2009</p>	<p>Occurrence of HCV 4: Several sources of information confirm the presence of critical hydrogeological conditions in relation to the protection of water catchments, control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slope (Trigila et al. 2015, AA.VV. 2013): there exists a series of detailed information at National, Regional and local level (ISPRA 2007, ANCE et al. 2013), in the forms of maps and surveys, that confirm the homogeneous distribution of the risk.</p> <p>According to this, the presence of HCV4 is strictly connected within areas under specific hydrogeological</p>	National level	<p>Risk Conclusion - Low risk (Threshold 20) There is low/negligible threat to HCV 4 caused by management activities in the area under assessment. It's the lack of active planning and managing causing significant threats to basic ecosystem services.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>restrictions. The majority of forested areas (97% of the National forests) are distributed on hilly and mountain terrains (AA.VV. 2013) confirming the high probability of hydrogeological risk (87% of forest areas are subject to hydrogeological specific limitations). Forest laws and regulations have been defined to prevent and mitigate any hydrogeological risks (RD n.3267/1923, RD n.1126/1926, L. n.183/1989, L. n.267/1998).</p> <p>Description of Risk: Low risk Trigila <i>et al.</i> 2015 assessed the lack of an active management and the forest areas abandonment as one of the main threats in relation to the protection of water catchments, control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slope. There is the need to implement prevention measures such as specific silvicultural treatments, removal of dead biomass, and implementation of barriers against landslides.</p> <p>Exper consultation confirm that an effort to promote active landscape management planning is required especially from the Public administrations side (Regions, provinces and municipalities), that should be promoting active landscape planning. Forest management activities under a valid management plan are not threatening HCV4. Instead it is the the lack of management activities reducing water quality and quality; reducing the controls and monitoring of vulnerable soils and slopes. This means that if forest are not managed then the risk increases.</p> <p>The most recent information available (INFC, 2005) states that only 16% of the national forest area is subject to a valid forest management plan. This evidence proof the lack of an active management and forest areas abandonment.</p>		

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3.5 HCV 5	Non-Government sources Brown, et al. 2013 Maesano et al. 2014	<p>Occurrence of HCV 5: According to Maesano et al. (2014) there are no sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities. Looking at the definition of HCV5 provided by the High Conservation Value Resource Network (Brown et al. 2013): 'A site or resource is fundamental for satisfying basic necessities if the services provided are irreplaceable (i.e. if alternatives are not readily accessible or affordable), and if its loss or damage can cause serious sufferings or prejudice to affected stakeholders and local communities'. The presence of HCV 5 is connected to the level of reliance on the provision of basic services such as water, food, health to local communities.</p> <p>Description of Risk: Low Risk HCV 5 is not present in the area under assessment (Maesano <i>et al.</i>; Brown et al. 2013). This is confirmed by experts consultation (Gatto, 2017).</p>	National level	<p>Risk Conclusion -Low risk (Threshold 23) There is no HCV 5 identified and its occurrence is unlikely in the area under assessment.</p>
3.6 HCV 6	Non-Government sources ArchaeoBrowser 2016 Brown et al. 2013 Frascaroli et al. 2012 Maesano et al. 2014 UNESCO (2016)	<p>Occurrence of HCV 6: In Italy, sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance belonging to category HCV6 are recognized by law (Decree n. 42/2004 Cultural goods and Landscape Code). Lists of these sites are available online. Some examples include: UNESCO human heritage protected sites (UNESCO 2016), museum, rural archeological sites and Italian monument of relevant importance (ArchaeoBrowser 2016).</p> <p>Description of Risk: Low risk Forest sites belonging to HCV6 of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance have been mapped by Frascaroli et al. (2012) only in the</p>	National level	<p>Risk Conclusion – Low risk (Threshold 29) HCV 6 is identified - such as sites and resources of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for local communities- and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected by the Cultural goods and Landscape Code, together with the legal customary rights framework (Maesano <i>et al.</i>).</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		central part of Italy. There are different instruments at regional and local level (at the level of provinces) to identify those areas: an example is the Archaeo Browser of Bolzano Province. The Cultural goods and Landscape Code gives specific conservation measures 'to protect forested areas, areas affected by wildfires and re-forested areas' (art. 142 Decree n.42/2004). Indicator 1.13 of CW Category 1 is to be compared: community's rights are legally recognized and enforced. Religious/sacred areas or areas where cultural values are to be maintained are protected by the Cultural goods and Landscape Code (Maesano <i>et al.</i> 2014).		

Control Measures

When applicable and according to National or Regional Laws and Regulations, the following Mandatory and/or Recommended Control Measures has to be verified:

Indicator	Control measures
3.1 HCV 1 Species diversity.	<p>Mandatory</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Desk audit confirm that harvesting does not take place where threatened or endemic species are likely to occur (i.e. harvesting or any equivalent management tool/plan); 2. Desk or field audit confirm that species belonging to HCV 1 are identified and protected during the management activities (i.e. environmental impact assessment); 3. Desk audit ensure that all areas belonging to HCV 1 (including species habitats) are mapped and included under the management plan or any equivalent management tool/plan. <p>Recommended</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation with experts (research entities, local authority, environmental NGOs) confirms the protection of endangered species belonging to HCV 1 within the sourcing area. 2. Desk audit confirm that forest management plans or equivalent management tool/plan exists and include professional inventory of threatened species; 3. Desk or field audit confirm that relevant management measures which ensure that the risk of management activities threatening species survival is lowered are in place.
3.3 HCV 3 Ecosystems and habitats.	<p>Mandatory</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Desk or field audit confirm that habitat and ecosystems belonging to HCV 3 are identified and protected during the management activities (i.e. environmental impact assessment);

Indicator	Control measures
	<p>2. Desk audit ensure that all areas belonging to HCV 3 (including species and habitats) are mapped and included under the management plan/ any equivalent management tool/plan.</p> <p>Recommended</p> <p>1. Consultation with experts (research entities, local authority, environmental NGOs) confirms the protection of endangered species belonging to HCV 3 within the sourcing area.</p> <p>2. Desk audit confirm that forest management plans exist and include a professional review of endangered ecosystems;</p> <p>3. Desk or field audit confirm that relevant management measures to ensure that forest management activities do not threaten species survival are implemented (e.g. set aside areas have been identified, adaptive management such as selective harvesting has been planned).</p>

Information sources

No	Source of information	Relevant indicator(s)
1.	AA.VV. (2013). Linee guida per la valutazione del dissesto idrogeologico e la sua mitigazione attraverso misure e interventi in campo agricolo e forestale. ISPRA, Manuali e linee guida 85/2013 http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/files/pubblicazioni/manuali-lineeguida/MLG_85_2013.pdf	HCV 4
2.	ANCE, CNAPPC, CNG, Legambiente, 2015. #DissestoItalia. http://dissestoitalia.it/ [last access on March 2016]	HCV 4
3.	Angelini P., Bianco P., Cardillo A., Francescato C., Oriolo G. (2009). Gli habitat in Carta della Natura Schede descrittive degli habitat per la cartografia alla scala 1:50.000. ISPRA - Dipartimento Difesa Della Natura - servizio Carta della Natura. http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/files/carta-della-natura/catalogo-habitat.pdf	HCV3
4.	APAT, Agenzia per la protezione dell'ambiente e per i servizi tecnici (2004). Gli habitat secondo la nomenclatura EUNIS: manuale di classificazione per la realtà italiana (2004). Rapporti 39/2004. Roma. http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/contentfiles/00003800/3802-rapporti-39-2004-habitat.pdf	HCV3
5.	ArchaeoBrowser, Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano – Alto Adige http://gis2.provinz.bz.it/geobrowser/?project=geobrowser_pro&view=archaeobrowser_atlas-b&locale=it [last access on March 2016]	HCV6
6.	Areas of Intact Forest Landscape (2016). http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html [Accessed on 14 June 2016]	HCV2
7.	Blasi C., Burrascano S., Maturani A., Sabatini F. M. (2010). Foreste Vetuste in Italia. Contributo tematico alla Strategia Nazionale per la biodiversità. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare. Direzione per la protezione della natura e del mare.Link: http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/biblioteca/protezione_natura/foreste_vetuste_it.pdf	HCV1 & HCV3
8.	Blasi C., Marignani M., Copiz R., Fipaldini M. (2009). Cartografia delle aree importanti per le piante in Italia. Contributo tematico alla strategia nazionale per la biodiversità. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, Roma. Link: http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/biblioteca/protezione_natura/dpn_cartografia_aree_piante_italia.pdf	HCV1 & HCV3

No	Source of information	Relevant indicator(s)
9.	Brown, E., N. Dudley, A. Lindhe, D.R. Muhtaman, C. Stewart, and T. Synnott (eds.). 2013 (October). Common guidance for the identification of High Conservation Values. HCV Resource Network. https://www.hcvnetwork.org/resources/folder.2006-09-29.6584228415/cg-for-hcv-identification	HCV5
10.	Brunner A., Celada C., Rossi P., Gustin M. (2002). Sviluppo di un sistema nazionale delle ZPS sulla base della rete delle IBA (Important Bird Areas)", Lipu. Link: http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/uccelli	HCV1 & HCV3
11.	Burrascano S., Rosati L, Blasi C, (2009) Le foreste vetuste nei Parchi Nazionali d'Italia. Natura bresciana, Ann. Mus. Civ. Sc. Nat., Brescia. Link: http://www.comune.brescia.it/servizi/arteculturaeturisticomuseoscienze/Documents/2009_36_165-171_Burrascano_et_al.pdf	HCV3
12.	Celesti-Grapow L., Pretto F., Carli E., Blasi C. (2010). Flora vascolare alloctona e invasiva delle regioni Italiane. Casa editrice Università La Sapienza, Roma. Link: http://bot.biologia.unipi.it/chiavi/dpn_flora_alloctona.pdf	HCV1 & HCV3
13.	CFS (2013a). Relazione sull'attività operativa del CFS nel 2013. Corpo Forestale dello Stato, Rome.	HCV3
14.	Checklist della fauna italiana: http://www.faunaitalia.it/checklist/ [last access on March 2016]	HCV1 & HCV3
15.	Checklist della flora vascolare d'Italia: http://dryades.units.it/checklist/ [last access on March 2016]	HCV1 & HCV3
16.	Corpo Forestale dello Stato. Censimento nazionale degli alberi monumentali del1982 in Italia. Link: http://www.corpoforestale.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/6310	HCV3
17.	European Commission – D.G. Environment (2013). Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats - EUR28. Bruxelles. Link: http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/rete_natura_2000/int_manual_eu28.pdf	HCV1 & HCV3
18.	European Environment Agency. EUNIS – European Nature Information System. Link: http://eunis.eea.europa.eu/ [last access on March 2016]	HCV1 & HCV3
19.	Favero M., 2015. Common Property Regimes (Regole) in the Veneto Region (Italy): institutional linkages with Municipalities in the integrated forest landscape management. Ph.D. thesis, TESAF Dept., University of Padova.	HCV5
20.	FederForeste, http://www.federforeste.it/ Community Forests Italian Federation) [last access on March 2016]	HCV1 & HCV3
21.	Federparchi, 2016. Il portale delle aree protette in Italia. Link: http://www.parks.it/	HCV1 & HCV3
22.	Frascaroli F, Bhagwat S, Hall M. 2012. Religious Forest Sites in Central Italy. http://www.biodiversity.ox.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Religious_Forest_Map_Italy2.pdf	HCV6
23.	FSC Global Forest Registry database. [Last Access 10/3/2016]. Link: http://www.globalforestregistry.org/	All HCVs

No	Source of information	Relevant indicator(s)
24.	FSC Italia, 2010. Standard FSC di buona gestione forestale per l'Italia. Bozza approvata dall'Assemblea Generale del Gruppo FSC Italia 28/06/2010. http://it.fsc.org/download.standard-fsc-di-buona-gestione-forestale.10.pdf	HCV2
25.	Genovesi P., Angelini P., Bianchi E., Dupré E., Ercole S., Giacanelli V., Ronchi F., Stoch F. (2014). Specie e habitat di interesse comunitario in Italia: distribuzione, stato di conservazione e trend. ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 194/2014. Link: http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/pubblicazioni/rapporti/specie-e-habitat-di-interesse-comunitario-in-italia-distribuzione-stato-di-conservazione-e-trend	HCV1
26.	Gustin M., Brambilla M.& Celada C. (a cura di) 2010. Valutazione dello Stato di Conservazione dell'avifauna italiana. Volume I. Non –Passeriformes. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, Lega Italian Proteione Uccelli (LIPU). Pp.842 Link: http://www.uccellidaproteggere.it/	HCV1 & HCV3
27.	High Conservation Value Resource Network (2013). Common guidance for the identification of High Conservation Values. http://www.hcvnetwork.org/resources/folder.2006-09-29.6584228415/2013_commonguidancev5	All HCVs
28.	I musei, le aree archeologiche e i monumenti italiani http://imuseiitaliani.beniculturali.it/ [last access on March 2016]	HCV6
29.	INFC (2005). Risultati. Stime di superficie > I caratteri del bosco > Stato di salute > Presenza o assenza di danni o patologie evidenti > Bosco ripartito per presenza di fenomeni di dissesto (Allegato 319) http://www.sian.it/inventarioforestale/caricaDocumento?idAlle=319	HCV2
30.	Intact Forest Landscape (2016). Areas of Intact Forest Landscape (http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html) [last accessed on 10/10/2016]	HCV2
31.	ISPRA – Progetto IFFI (Inventario dei Fenomeni Franosi in Italia). http://www.progettoiffi.isprambiente.it/cartanetiffi/documenti.asp [last access on March 2016]	HCV4
32.	Istat. Serie storiche. Superficie agricola e forestale per utilizzazione - Anni 1861-2011 (Tavola 13.5) http://seriestoriche.istat.it/index.php?id=7&user_100ind_pi1%5Bid_pagina%5D=36&cHash=03f6ebd7aeaceeccd0e3fa1e729f8268	HCV2
33.	Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (2009). Italy's fifth national report to the convention on biological diversity. Roma. Link: http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/biodiversita/italian_fifth_report_cbd.pdf	HCV1&HCV3
34.	Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (2013). La Strategia Nazionale per la Biodiversità. Roma. Link: https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=it	HCV1&HCV3
35.	Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea. Manuale italiano di interpretazione degli habitat della Direttiva 92/43/CEE (lista degli Habitat d'Italia). Link: http://vnr.unipg.it/habitat/cerca.do [last access 14/08/2016]	HCV1&HCV3
36.	Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea. Prodromo della vegetazione italiana (lista delle associazioni vegetali presenti in Italia). http://www.prodromo-vegetazione-italia.org/ [last access 14/08/2016]	HCV1&HCV3
37.	Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea, Roma. Italy's fifth national report to the convention on biological diversity (2009-2013). Roma Link: http://www.minambiente.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/biodiversita/italian_fifth_report_cbd.pdf	HCV1&HCV3

No	Source of information	Relevant indicator(s)
38.	Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (2013a). Repertorio della fauna italiana protetta http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/repertorio-della-fauna-italiana-protetta ; Repertorio della flora italiana protetta http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/repertorio-della-flora-italiana-protetta .	HCV1&HCV3
39.	IUCN (2015). Guidelines for the application of IUCN Red List of Ecosystems Categories and Criteria, Version 1.0. Bland, L.M., Keith, D.A., Murray, N.J., and Rodríguez, J.P. (eds.). Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. ix + 93 pp. Link: http://www.iucnredlistofecosystems.org/uploads/rle_guidelines_draft_dec_2015.pdf	HCV1&HCV3
40.	Joint Research Centre (JRC). European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS) – Annual Fire Reports. JRC Technical Reports. http://forest.jrc.ec.europa.eu/effis/reports/annual-fire-reports/ [last access on March 2016]	HCV4
41.	Legambiente (2010). Ecosistema incendi 2010. http://www.legambiente.it/sites/default/files/docs/Ecosistema_Incendi_2010_0000001511.pdf	HCV4
42.	Lista nazionale SIC: http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/liste-dei-sic [last access on March 2016]	HCV1&HCV3
43.	Lista nazionale ZPS: http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/elenco-delle-zps [last access on March 2016]	HCV1&HCV3
44.	Lovreglio R., Marciano A., Patrone A., Leone V. (2012). Forest fire motives in Italy: preliminary results of a pilot survey in the most fire-affected Provinces. Forest@, vol. 9, pp. 137-147 (Giugno 2012). http://www.sisef.it/forest@/pdf/?id=efor0693-009	HCV4
45.	Maesano M., Lasserre B., Masiero M., Tonti D., Marchetti M. (2014). First mapping of the main high conservation value forests (HCVFs) at national scale: The case of Italy. Plant Biosystems - An International Journal Dealing with all Aspects of Plant Biology: Official Journal of the Società Botanica Italiana, 150:2 (208-216). Link: http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/11263504.2014.948524	All HCVs
46.	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. Island Press, Washington, DC. Copyright © 2005 World Resources Institute. http://www.millenniumassessment.org/documents/document.356.aspx.pdf	All HCVs
47.	Nardelli R., Andreotti A., Bianchi E., Brambilla M., Brecciaroli B., Celada C., Dupré E., Gustin M., Longoni V., Pirrello S., Spina F., Volponi S., Serra L. (2015). Rapporto sull'applicazione della Direttiva 147/2009/CE in Italia: dimensione, distribuzione e trend delle popolazioni di uccelli (2008- 2012). ISPRA, Serie Rapporti, 219/2015. Link: http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/pubblicazioni/rapporti/rapporto-sull2019applicazione-della-direttiva-147-2009-ce-in-italia-dimensione-distribuzione-e-trend-delle-popolazioni-di-uccelli-2008-2012	HCV1
48.	Peronace V., Cecere J., Gustin M., Rondinini C. (2005). Stato della biodiversità in Italia. Contributo alla strategia nazionale per la biodiversità. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, Roma. Link: http://www.minambiente.it/biblioteca/stato-della-biodiversita-italia-biodiversity-italy	HCV1
49.	Peronace V., Cecere J., Gustin M., Rondinini C. (2012) Lista rossa 2011 degli uccelli nidificanti in Italia . Centro Italiano studi ornitologici, Roma. Link: http://www.lipu.it/lista-delle-specie-nidificanti	HCV1
50.	Piotto B., Giacanelli V., Ercole S. (2010). La conservazione ex situ della biodiversità delle specie vegetali spontanee e coltivate in	HCV1

No	Source of information	Relevant indicator(s)
	Italia. Stato dell'arte, criticità e azioni da compiere. Manuali e linee guida ISPRA 54/2010. Link: https://www.cbd.int/iyb/doc/celebrations/iyb-Italy-ISPRA-article-it.pdf	
51.	Portale della conservazione sullo stato di conservazione dell'avifauna in Italia: http://www.uccellidaproteggere.it/ [last access on March 2016]	HCV1 & HCV3
52.	Potapov, P., A. Yaroshenko, S. Turubanova, M. Dubinin, L. Laestadius, C. Thies, D. Aksenov, A. Egorov, Y. Yesipova, I. Glushkov, M. Karpachevskiy, A. Kostikova, A. Manisha, E. Tsybikova, and I. Zhuravleva. 2008. Mapping the world's intact forest landscapes by remote sensing. <i>Ecology and Society</i> 13(2): 51. Link: http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol13/iss2/art51/	HCV2
53.	Progetto Mito: Monitoraggio italiano ornitologico:Link: http://mito2000.it/ [last access on March 2016]	HCV1
54.	Rondinini C., Battistoni A., Peronace V., Teofili C. (2013). Lista Rossa IUCN dei Vertebrati Italiani. Comitato Italiano IUCN e Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, Roma. Link: http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/liste-rosse-nazionali	HCV1
55.	Rossi G., Montagnani C., Gargano D., Peruzzi L., Abeli T., Ravera S., Cogoni A., Fenu G., Magrini S., Gennai M., Foggi B., Wagensommer R.P., Venturella G., Blasi C., Raimondo F.M., Orsenigo S. (a cura di), (2013). Lista Rossa della Flora Italiana. Policy Species e altre specie minacciate. Comitato Italiano IUCN e Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, Roma Link: http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/liste-rosse-nazionali .	HCV1
56.	Società Botanica Italiana (2014). Manuale di interpretazione degli habitat della Direttiva 92/43/CEE. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare. Direzione per la protezione della natura. Link: http://www.minambiente.it/pagina/il-manuale-di-interpretazione-degli-habitat	HCV3
57.	Spina F., Volponi S. (2008). Atlante della migrazione degli uccelli in Italia. Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare, Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA), Roma Link: http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/pubblicazioni/pubblicazioni-di-pregio/atlante-della-migrazione-degli-uccelli-in-italia	HCV3
58.	Trigila A., Iadanza C. (2009). Italia: un Paese che frana. <i>IdeAmbiente</i> , 6: 41 (febbraio-marzo2009). Ed. ISPRA. http://www.progettoiffi.isprambiente.it/cartanetiffi/doc/Brochure/ISPRA_Ideaambiente_Anno_6_Numero_41_2009.pdf	HCV4
59.	UNESCO (2016) World Heritage Centre- Italy Heritage List http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/it [last access on 10/10/2016]	HCV5
60.	World Resources Institute's Global Forest Watch Link: http://www.globalforestwatch.org/ [last accessed 10/10/2016]	All HCVs
61.	WWF Italia and LIPU (2013). Rete Natura 2000: ecco le cattive opere. Dossier sul depauperamento dei siti Natura 2000 e sulla Valutazione di Incidenza in Italia. Link: http://awsassets.wwfit.panda.org/downloads/dossiernatura2000_lipu_wwf_2013.pdf	HCV1 & HCV3

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

Summary of risk assessment process:

The risk assessment conducted for Controlled Wood Category 4 is an analysis of the normative framework in relation to the type prescriptions, constraints and procedures applying for forest lands conversion. The results states that conversion is usually forbidden, and allowed only in cases of relevant public interest. It shall be authorised by competent authorities identified under D.Lgs 42/2004 (Landscape protection restrictions). An assessment of the land uses run by [Marchetti et. al. 2012](#) monitoring the land use and land use change and forestry in the last two decades over the country at the years 1990, 2000, 2008, was giving some interesting data. The risk connected to land use change are to be considered for agriculture field (816 787 ha), while forest areas land use change do not represent a real challenge. Sourcing of information consulted during the risk assessment of Controlled Wood Category 1 helps assessing that no notifications of illegal conversion has been reported by Forestry Corps; even if Italy scores below critical thresholds in the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index and the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators for rule of law.

General/contextual information used for the risk assessment, referencing the quote of specific sources used (Annex C1):

- Forests are classified as landscape heritage and values by the Code for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (D.Lgs. 227/2001)
- Forests are protected by law by a landscape protection restrictions/constraints regulation (RDL 3267/1923)
- Conversion is not permitted unless it is formally authorized by responsible authorities (D.Lgs. 227/2001)
- Land Use Conversion mostly occurred on agricultural field (816 787 ha) for urban settlement and infrastructure development (Marchetti et al. 2012)
- Italy scores below critical thresholds in the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index and the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators for rule of law (World Bank, 2015; Transparency International; 2018);
- Illegal activities reported by the Forestry Corps do not confirm illegal conversion activities.

Functional scale applied:

The applicable functional scale is at National level as the normative framework within the forestry sector is complex and information at Regional and local level are hardly available. Within the risk analysis a precautionary approach is adopted, and this means that without specific information or if there are no experts to be consulted to confirm or deny specific sources the risk is defined as specified.

Risk assessment

Indicator	Source of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
4.1	<p>Government sources CFS 2010, 2012, 2013, 2015.</p> <p>Non-Government sources FAO (2010).</p> <p>FAO (2015).</p> <p>ISPRA (2014).</p> <p>Marchetti et. al. 2012</p>	National level	<p><u>Assessment based on legality</u></p> <p>Content of the law: The Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape classifies forests - including those damaged by fire and lands burned by reforestation obligations for land/soil protection, air quality, watershed protection, biodiversity conservation and landscape and environmental protection (see D.Lgs. 227/2001, art. 2, points 2 and 6) - as landscape heritage and values. As such they are subject to landscape protection restrictions/constraints (so-called Vincolo paesaggistico) and their conversion to other land uses is not permitted unless this is formally authorized by local (i.e. regional or sub-regional) responsible authorities. Regional forest laws define procedures and responsibilities for authorising forest conversion, and establish compensation mechanisms according to which compensation activities shall be implemented at the total expense of the entity responsible for the forest conversion, in the form of either reforestation or forest improvement. In a similar way, the RDL 3267/1923 defines hydrogeological restrictions/constraints (so-called “Vincolo idrogeologico”) in areas at risk of landslides and erosion – where forest operations are permitted only when performed in compliance with regional/local regulations, and conversion shall be formally authorised by local (i.e. regional or sub-regional) authorities in charge.</p> <p>Is the law enforced? Yes. Although Italy scores below critical thresholds in the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index and the World Bank’s Worldwide Governance Indicators for rule of law, the risk concern illegal conversion or clearing of natural forest is very low. Notifications of illegal timber harvesting reported by Forestry Corps have not reported irregularities within illegal conversion processes or clearing of natural forests (CFS various years). Conversion of forest areas is allowed, but applicable national legislation does not allow forest conversion unless this is authorized by local (i.e. regional or sub-regional) authorities in charge of this and performed according to regional legislation.</p> <p>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold can be met by assessing the enforcement of legislation? No, the applicable legislation is not sufficient to assess this indicator with the legally-based thresholds, because conversion is allowed under special circumstances. A spatial analysis needs to be performed.</p>

Indicator	Source of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
			<p><u>Assessment based on spatial data</u></p> <p>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold (0.02% or 5000 ha) is met? Yes. Based on the assessment of the National Land Use Database (IUTI) data for the 1990-2008 period (10 years), Marchetti <i>et al.</i> (2012) estimated a national average converted forest area of about 7,000 ha/year. Conversion rate is mostly occurring from forest to urban areas. Despite of the conversion rate threshold for forest areas, it was reported that forest and rural areas have been abandoned progressively in the last 50 years.</p> <p>In this sense this negative variation in relation to forest area are compensated by natural forest expansion and human-induced reforestation. According to the figures in the FAO Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) (2010), forest cover in Italy had a +0.88% annual variation between 2005 and 2010. The recently published FAO FRA 2015 reported a +0.6% increase forest cover between 2010 and 2015. The expansion of national forests is confirmed by other official sources, e.g., the Annual Report on Environmental Data published by the Institute for Environmental Protection and Research of the Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea (ISPRA, 2014).</p> <p>Risk designation: Low risk (Thresholds 1 and 3) (1) Thresholds provided in the indicator are not exceeded. AND (3) Other available evidence do not challenge a 'low risk' designation.</p>

Control Measures

N/A

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

Summary of risk assessment process:

The Risk Assessment conducted for Controlled Wood Category 5 is involving the identification of National laws and regulations, including any permission or concession in relation to the use of GMOs at National level. The law n.5/2005, in line with the EU Directive 2001/18/EC, allows the cultivation of GMOs. However, regions with exclusive competences within this issue are creating regulations that constrain the cultivation of these organisms. Licenses are required for the cultivation of GMOs, as it is forbidden to cultivate GMOs in coexistence with regular cultures in regional lands. Evidences are provided on the cultivation of f GMOs: it is allowed only in a close environment for experimental purposes. GMOs cannot be used in public and common properties, protected areas or areas where there are rural activities connected to quality trademarks at national or international level. It is important to underline that the information found related to the use of GMOs is only involving to agricultural products. There are no evidences in relation to the use of GM trees in the country.

General/contextual information used for the risk assessment, referencing the quote of specific sources used (Annex C1):

- The cultivation of GMOs is legal, but all use of GMOs shall be authorized by competent authorities and are possible only trials of GMOs for sole research purposes (Directive 2001/18/EC).
- Commercial use of GMOs is possible but only under specific licences. For the commercial use of GM tree species, licenses (notifications) are requested and recorded on a National Register of Notifications for the placing on the market of GMOs (Legislative Decree 8 July 2003 n. 224): so far no licences have been issued
- Notifications of unauthorized use of GMOs exist but none refer to GM trees (CFS 2013).

Functional scale applied:

The applicable functional scale is at National level as the normative framework within the forestry sector is complex and information at Regional and local level are hardly available. Within the risk analysis a precautionary approach is adopted, and this means that without specific information or if there are no experts to be consulted to confirm or deny specific sources the risk is defined as specified.

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
5.1	<p>Non-Government sources Biosafety Clearing House (2015)</p> <p>CFS (2015)</p> <p>European Commission 1991-2012</p> <p>European Commission 1991-2012</p>	National level	<p>Overview of legal requirements National legislation regulates the use of GMO, including GM trees, in consistency with relevant European legislation (Directive 2001/18/EC). The commercial use of GMO is legal (no ban on the use of GMOs), but all use of GMOs shall be authorized by specific licences and in relation to GMO cultivation only trials of GMOs for sole research purposes are allowed. These are registered and made publicly available.</p> <p>Description of Risk Few notifications of unauthorized use of GMOs are reported by Forestry Corps but none refers to GM trees, and no additional evidence challenge the low risk designation.</p> <p>The only cases of experimental cultivation trials with GM trees date back to 1998 and refer to Sweet Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>) and Olive tree (<i>Olea europea</i>). Moreover, licenses (notifications) are requested for the placing of GMOs on the market: so far no licenses have been issued.</p> <p>Risk conclusion - Low risk (Thresholds 2 and 3) There is no commercial use of GMO (tree) species in the area under assessment, AND Other available evidence does not challenge a 'low risk' designation.</p>

GMO Context Question		Answer	Sources of Information (list sources if different types of information, such as reports, laws, regulations, articles, web pages news articles etc.).
1	Is there any legislation covering GMO (trees)?	YES	Legislative Decree 8 July 2003 n. 224 (Decreto Legislativo 8 luglio 2003, n. 224) "Implementation of Directive 2001/18/EC on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms."; Law no. 5 28 January 2005 (Legge 28 gennaio 2005, n.5) "Conversion into law, with amendments, of Decree Law no. 279 of 22 November 2004")
2	Does applicable legislation for the area under assessment include a ban for commercial use of GMO (trees)?	NO	Legislative Decree 8 July 2003 n. 224
3	Is there evidence of unauthorized use of GM trees?	NO (Seizures of unauthorised GM products as well as farmlands hosting unauthorised GM crops occurred, but none of them referred to GM trees)	Forestry Corps website, news and reports
4	Is there any commercial use of GM trees in the country or region?	NO	Legislative Decree 8 July 2003 n. 224; National Register of Notifications for for the placing on the market of GMOs pursuant to Title III of the Legislative Decree n. 224/2203
5	Are there any trials of GM trees in the country or region?	NO	Public register of experimental GMO field trial locations; Deliberate release into the environment of plants GMOs for any other purposes than placing on the market (experimental releases): List of SNIFs submitted to the Member State's Competent Authorities under Directive 2001/18/EC.
6	Are licenses required for commercial use of GM trees?	YES	Legislative Decree 8 July 2003 n. 224; National Register of Notifications for for the placing on the market of GMOs pursuant to Title III of the Legislative Decree n. 224/2203
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	National Register of Notifications for for the placing on the market of GMOs pursuant to Title III of the Legislative Decree n. 224/2003
8	What GM 'species' are used?	Not applicable	N/A
9	Can it be clearly determined in which MUs the GM trees are used?	Not applicable	N/A

Control Measures

N/A

Annex C1 List of information sources

All sources of information used during the risk assessment process, are reported according to the Controlled Wood Categories.

N°	Sources of information
#	Category 1: Illegally harvested wood
1.	AGCM (2015). Clausole Vessatorie. www.agcm.it/consumatore/clausole-vessatorie.html [Accessed: 21st October 2015]
2.	Agenzia delle dogane e dei monopoli (2014). Organizzazione, attività e statistica dell'agenzia delle dogane e dei monopoli
3.	Agenzia delle Entrate (2010). Parere Agenzia delle entrate 23 dicembre 2010, prot. n. 954-177983/2010. Agenzia delle Entrate, Rome.
4.	ANARF (2015). Il Ruolo del settore pubblico nella gestione del patrimonio forestale: esperienze a confronto. Nuoro, 5-6th March 2015. www.anarf.org [Accessed: 22nd October 2015]
5.	APAT (2003). Le biomasse legnose. Un'indagine sulle potenzialità del settore forestale italiano nell'offerta di fonti di energia. Report 30/2003 by the Agenzia per la Protezione dell'Ambiente e per i servizi Tecnici del Ministero dell'Ambiente (APAT), Rome.
6.	Assoimballaggi (2006). Imballaggi in legno: no al mercato nero. Comunicazione Assoimballaggi: www.federlegno.it/tool/home.php?l=it&s=0,1,29,34,327,858,1182,1193 [Accessed: 20th October 2015]
7.	Bassi, M. (2012). Recognition and Support of ICCAs in Italy. In: Kothari, A., Corrigan, C., Jonas, H., Neumann, A., Shrumm, H. (eds). Recognising and supporting territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities: global overview and national case studies. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Technical Series no. 64, ICCA Consortium, Kalpavriksh, and Natural Justice, Montreal (Canada).
8.	Botta, A.E., Carnisio, M. (2013). Boschi pubblici e privati in gestione temporanea a imprese forestali. Formafor training session, Florence, 12th July 2013.
9.	Cacciavillani, I. (2012). Inquadramento Storico. In: Cacciavillani, I., Gaz, E., Martello, C., Tomasella, E., Zanderigo Rosolo, G. (eds.). Manuale Di Diritto Regoliero, p. 20-25. Istituto Bellunese di Ricerche Sociali e Culturali, Belluno (Italy).
10.	Camera dei Deputati (2009). Atto parlamentare, seduta del 07/04/2009.
11.	Carestiato N. (2008). Beni comuni e proprietà collettiva come attori territoriali per lo sviluppo locale. Ph.D. thesis, Dept. 'G. Morandini', University of Padova (Italy).
12.	Carletti, F. (2005). La liquidazione degli usi civici. Normativa, amministrazione e Commissario. In Ricoveri, G (ed) . Beni comuni fra tradizione e futuro, p. 99-109. EMI, Bologna (Italy).
13.	Cerullo, S., Clerici, C., Paradiso, D., Zanuttini, R. (2013). Il legno pensa al futuro. La sfida della Due Diligence. Compagnia delle Foreste, Arezzo (Italy).
14.	Cerullo, S., Faraglia, B.C., Gasparri, C. Zanuttini, R. (2012). Pallet e imballaggi di legno. ISPM-15: lo standard IPPC/FAO per le misure fitosanitarie sugli imballaggi di legno. Ministero delle Politiche Agricole, alimentari e Forestali and Conlegno.
15.	CFS (2010). Dossier attività operativa 2009. Corpo Forestale dello Stato, Rome.
16.	CFS (2012). Dossier attività operativa 2012. Corpo Forestale dello Stato, Rome.

N°	Sources of information
17.	CFS (2013). Nota Stampa: Forestale: furti di legna, nuova realtà criminale. Corpo Forestale dello Stato, Rome.
18.	CFS (2013a). Relazione sull'attività operativa del CFS nel 2013. Corpo Forestale dello Stato, Rome.
19.	CFS (2015). Dossier attività operativa 2015. Corpo Forestale dello Stato, Rome.
20.	CFS (2015a). Nota Stampa: l'attività del Servizio CITES del Corpo Forestale dello Stato. Corpo Forestale dello Stato, Rome.
21.	Co.Na.I.Bo (2014). Proposta di detrazioni fiscali sull'acquisto della legna da ardere. Tecniko&Pratiko, 108: p.11.
22.	Compagnia delle Foreste (2013). EUTR e Due Diligence. Di cosa si tratta? Cosa fare per essere in regola? Arezzo (Italy).
23.	Consiglio Editoriale della Rivista Sherwood (2002). Il lavoro irregolare negli interventi selvicolturali. www.selvicoltura.it/OLAB/File/Articoli/IRREGOLARI.pdf [Accessed: 08 October 2015].
24.	Corona, P., Giuliarelli, D., Lamonaca, A., Mattioli, W., Tonti, D., Chirici, G., Marchetti, M. (2007). Confronto sperimentale tra superfici a ceduo tagliate a raso osservate mediante immagini satellitari ad alta risoluzione e tagliate riscontrate amministrativamente. <i>Forest@</i> , 4 (3): p. 324-332.
25.	Corriere della Sera (2013). Boschi gratis ai privati «Solo così li salveremo». www.corriere.it/ambiente/13_aprile_03/boschi-gratis-privati-liguria-legambiente-wwf_8c6cfb74-9c3e-11e2-aac9-bc82fb60f3c7.shtml [Accessed: 22nd October 2015]
26.	Costanzo, A. (2010). Il binomio immigrazione- agricoltura. Rapporto di una ricerca qualitativa in Toscana. Laboratorio di studi rurali Sismondi, Pisa.
27.	D'Alessio, M. (2015). Scelte gestionali del patrimonio forestale regionale e organizzazione delle strutture. Paper presented at ANARF 2015 meeting, Il Ruolo del settore pubblico nella gestione del patrimonio forestale: esperienze a confronto. Nuoro, 5-6th March 2015. www.anarf.org [Accessed: 22nd October 2015]
28.	European Commission (2015). State of implementation of EU Timber Regulation in 28 Member States. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/pdf/EUTR%20implementation%20scoreboard.pdf [Accessed: 07th October 2015]
29.	European Justice (2015). Land registers in Member States - Italy. https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_land_registers_in_member_states-109-it-en.do?init=true&member=1 [Accessed 09th November 2015]
30.	FAO (2010). FAO Forest Resource Assessment 2010. Country Report: Italy. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation , Rome.
31.	FAO (2015). FAO Forest Resource Assessment 2015. Country Report: Italy. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation , Rome.
32.	Favero M., 2015. Common Property Regimes (Regole) in the Veneto Region (Italy): institutional linkages with Municipalities in the integrated forest landscape management. Ph.D. thesis, TESAF Dept., University of Padova.
33.	FSC Italia, 2010. Standard FSC di buona gestione forestale per l'Italia.Draft 2-2. Bozza approvata dall'Assemblea Generale del Gruppo FSC-Italia il 28 giugno 2010.
34.	Gasparini, P., Tabacchi, G. (eds.) (2011). L'Inventario Nazionale delle Foreste e dei serbatoi Forestali di Carbonio INFC 2005. Secondo inventario forestale nazionale italiano. Metodi e risultati. Ministero delle Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e Forestali; Corpo Forestale dello Stato. Consiglio per la Ricerca e la Sperimentazione in Agricoltura, Unità di Ricerca per il Monitoraggio e la Pianificazione Forestale. Edagricole-II sole 24 ore, Bologna.
35.	Greenpeace (2008). Conning the Congo. www.greenpeace.org/international/Global/international/planet-2/report/2008/7/conning-the-congo.pdf [Accessed: 21st October 2015]
36.	Guardia di Finanza (various years). Rapporto annuale/Annual Report. Corpo della Guardia di Finanza, Rome. http://www.gdf.gov.it/ente-editoriale-

N°	Sources of information
	per-la-guardia-di-finanza/pubblicazioni
37.	INAIL (2012). Andamento degli infortuni sul lavoro. Istituto Nazionale Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro, Rome (Italy).
38.	INAIL (2012a). Infortuni e malattie professionali nella Silvicoltura. Tipografia INAIL, Milan (Italy).
39.	INAIL (2012b). Rapporto Annuale 2011. Parte quarta/statistiche Infortuni e malattie professionali. Istituto Nazionale Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro, Rome.
40.	INAIL (2015). Report annuale sugli infortuni mortali e con feriti gravi verificatisi nel 2014 nel settore agricolo e forestale. Osservatorio INAIL sugli infortuni nel settore agricolo e forestale, Rome (Italy).
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2	FAO (2010). Global Forest Resource Assessment 2010. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome (Italy). www.fao.org/forestry/fra/fra2010/en/
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2	European Commission-Joint Research Center, GMO Register, 1991-2012 notifications: http://gmoinfo.jrc.ec.europa.eu/overview/IT.asp
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Annex C2 Applicable laws and regulations are provided within a separate document.

Annex C3 Control Measures Applicability

Controlled Wood Category 1: Illegally harvested wood	Controlled Wood Category 3: Wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities	Control Measures applicability
1.3 Management and harvesting planning		The same control measures are applicable to Controlled Wood Category 1, Indicator 1.3 are applicable to Controlled Wood Category 3, Indicator 3.4
1.4 Harvesting permits		Control measures applicable to Controlled Wood Category 1, Indicator 1.3 and Indicator 1.4 are strictly connected
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	3.1 Species diversity 3.3 Ecosystems and habitats	Control measures applicable to Controlled Wood Category 1, Indicator 1.8 have been adapted to Controlled Wood Category 3, Indicator 3.1 and Indicator 3.3
1.9 Protected sites and species	3.1 Species diversity 3.3 Ecosystems and habitats	Control measures applicable to Controlled Wood Category 1, Indicator 1.9 have been adapted to Controlled Wood Category 3, Indicator 3.1 and Indicator 3.3
1.10 Environmental requirements	3.1 Species diversity 3.3 Ecosystems and habitats	Control measures applicable to Controlled Wood Category 1, Indicator 1.10 have been adapted to Controlled Wood Category 3, Indicator 3.1 and Indicator 3.3
1.11 Health and safety		Control Measure applicable to Controlled Wood Category 1, Indicator 1.11 and Indicator 1.12 are strictly connected
1.12 Legal employment		Control Measure applicable to Controlled Wood Category 1, Indicator 1.11 and Indicator 1.12 are strictly connected