



Centralized National Risk Assessment for Slovenia

FSC-CNRA-SI V2-0 EN

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Contents

Risk assessments that have been finalized for Slovenia	4
Risk designations in finalized risk assessments for Slovenia.....	5
Risk assessments	6
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood	6
Overview	6
Sources of legal timber in Slovenia.....	8
Risk assessment	8
Recommended control measures	59
Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	60
Risk assessment	60
Recommended control measures	62
Detailed analysis	63
Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities	77
Overview	77
Experts consulted.....	86
Risk assessment	87
Recommended control measures	102
Information sources	102
Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	107
Risk assessment	107
Recommended control measures	112
Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	113
Risk assessment	113
Recommended control measures	116
Update and Revision History	117
1. Updates	117
2. Revisions.....	117

Risk assessments that have been finalized for Slovenia

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

Risk designations in finalized risk assessments for Slovenia

Indicator	Risk designation (including functional scale when relevant)
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood	
1.1	Low risk
1.2	Low risk
1.3	Low risk
1.4	Specified risk
1.5	N/A
1.6	Low risk
1.7	Low risk
1.8	Low risk
1.9	Low risk
1.10	Low risk
1.11	Low risk
1.12	Low risk
1.13	Low risk
1.14	Low risk
1.15	N/A
1.16	Low risk
1.17	Low risk
1.18	Low risk
1.19	Low risk
1.20	Low risk
1.21	Low risk
Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	
2.1	Low risk
2.2	Low risk
2.3	Low risk
Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	
3.0	Low risk
3.1	Low risk
3.2	Low risk
3.3	Low risk
3.4	Low risk
3.5	Low risk
3.6	Low risk
Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	
4.1	Low risk
Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	
5.1	Low risk

Risk assessments

Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood

Overview

Slovenian forests are managed according to principle of close to nature sustainable forestry. Forest cover is a bit less than 1.2 million ha or close to 60% of the total land area. The total growing stock amounts to 350 million m³ and has been increasing especially in the last decades, the average stock volume reaching now close to 310 m³/ha (broadleaves (55%) prevail over conifers (45%)). Accumulation of growing stock is a result of a large gap between the increment of 8.5 million m³, and annual cut that was roughly 4 million m³ (2007 to 2014) and increased in 2015 - 2016 due to ice break and bark beetles to around 6 million m³. There is still big difference in the harvested wood of 6 102 630 m³ and the increment of 8 665 600 m³ that is ensuring sustainable management of forests. The right to manage a forest property in Slovenia is limited and carried out in such a way that ecological, social and production functions of the forests are ensured (these 3 are also the main functions, separated further into 17 sub-functions). The main legal framework is the Forest Act of 1993 with amendments and the National Forest Program (2007). Forest planning and management are all done by the Slovenia Forestry Service (SFS) as a part of public administration, for all forests regardless of ownership. SFS is marking trees for final felling and for silvicultural purposes and supervising and allowing all management activities in the forests, for all forests. All harvesting operations must be done based on a harvesting permit of SFS that is allowing the trees to be cut, or not. The allowed wood to be harvested is based on measuring and marking of each tree. The harvesting permit prescribes quantity, tree species and number of trees in each diameter class. Finished forest operations are checked and recorded by SFS. Forest operators must implement EUTR 995/2010 (EU regulation to ban illegal timber from the market) resulting in the obligation to keep records of all wood being cut and sold.

Based on the intensity of management, forests are divided in four categories: multipurpose production forests, special purpose forests with management (harvesting allowed), special purpose forests with no management (no harvesting) and protection forests.

Private landowners do not pay taxes if their forests fall into the protection forests and special purpose forests, as management in these forests is limited or forbidden. Management of forests in national parks and other protected areas is adapted in accordance with the specific sub-functions that are in place. Forest management practice is oriented, adapted and limited in all forests to 3 main and 17 sub-functions. Forests are mapped and assigned with predominant functions. Functions of the forests are:

- **Ecological:** protection of forest land and stands, hydrological, biodiversity and climatic.
- **Social** protection of facilities, recreational, tourist, educational, research, health, protecting natural values, protection of cultural heritage, defence, aesthetic.
- **Production:** wood production, forest fruits and mushrooms, hunting.

Slovenian forests are for 76 % privately owned where small property prevails (903 192 ha in total). Average private forest property is 2,6 ha per owner. The Roman Catholic Church is in this group the biggest owner with around 30 000 ha. State forests are managed since 2016 as a state-owned forest company Slovenski državni gozdovi d.o.o. (SiDG). They manage 21 % of the forests or 246 846 ha. Municipalities own and manage only about 3%, or 32 240 ha, of Slovenian forests.

Maximum harvesting volumes are prescribed in Regional Forest Management Plans covering a ten-year period and transferred to field in forest silvicultural plans done for each forest unit (10-100 ha). Silvicultural plans contain:

- forest area and wood stock per hectare;
- tree structure and composition
- wood quality and damages
- midterm target for the stand
- maximum harvesting volume
- silvicultural work
- limitations and conditions harvesting

The harvesting permit is issued based on this plan. The control of harvesting compliance with the permit and plan is done at first level by a SFS regional forester (employed by SFS) that has to report any irregularities to the Forest Inspection Agency.

The risk of illegal timber on the market

Slovenia went through turbulent political times between 1989 and 1994. The Forest act of 1993 established the Slovenia Forestry Service (SFS). Since the functioning of SFS the amount of recorded illegal activities in forests has decreased.

Due to strict legislation and control of harvesting sites by SFS foresters, there is generally a low risk of illegal wood entering the market. In general, the forest sector is under the impression that the legislation is even too strict, thus some illegal wood can be expected as such strict legislation realistically cannot be 100 % implemented. It is often the case that during harvesting some of the trees that are not marked are hanging or have been damaged. Such trees should be reported to the regional forester, because in some cases these will need to be harvested as well. There is some risk that small quantities of such timber are not reported to the regional SFS forester to be added to the permit. In some regions small quantities of firewood are also being cut with no permit. Nevertheless, such situations are not that different in most other EU countries.

The 2016 annual report for Slovenian forests summarizes deforestation of 338,2 ha with 29,3 ha of illegal deforestation. Farming reasons come first (67%) electric power lines second (12 %) and infrastructure third (10%). Due to land abandonment in remote areas, combined forest area has increased by 263 ha in 2016. Statistical data for this is evaluated as accurate as it is done with comparison of orthophotography.

Slovenia has a 'Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index', of 61 (2017) and scores 0,98 (2014) at the "Rule of law" index by the World Bank. World Banks' 'control of corruption' indicator stands at 69% (2014).

The findings of this report have been supported by stakeholder consultation and expert input.

Sources of legal timber in Slovenia

Forest classification type	Permit/license type	Main license requirements	Clarification
State and municipal forests in Semi-natural permanent forest	Harvesting permit	Issued by SFS on the basis of harvesting and silvicultural plans	Official limitations
Private forest in Semi-natural permanent forest	Harvesting permit	Issued by SFS on the basis of harvesting and silvicultural plans	Official limitations

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 Slovenian Constitution 1991 - Ustava Republike Slovenije (Amended by the decrees: 33/91, 42/97, 66/00, 24/03, 69/04, 68/06, 47/13 and 75/16).</p> <p>Forest act 1993 Paragraph 5, 6, 17, 17a. - Zakon o gozdovih. (Amended by the decrees: 30/93, 56/99, 67/02, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16, 77/16).</p> <p>Resolution on National Forest Programme 2007 - Resolucija o nacionalnem gozdnem programu (Decree 111/07).</p>	<p>FAO 1997. Issues and Opportunities in the Evolution of Private Forestry and Forestry Extension in Several Countries with Economies in Transition in Central and Eastern Europe http://www.fao.org/docrep/w7170E/w7170e00.htm#</p> <p>Global Forest Watch, Country profile 2016</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements The Slovenian Constitution is ensuring the right of private property (article 33) and the limitations of the land management so that economic, social and ecological functions are ensured (article 67-69).</p> <p><i>General rights</i> The right to manage a forest property in Slovenia is limited and carried out in such a way that ecological, social and production function of the forest is ensured. The main legal framework of forestry represents the Forest Act of 1993 with amendments and the National Forest Program (2007). Various other laws and regulations are implemented that handle about forest protection, like the Decree on protective forests and special purpose forests. A corresponding Civil Code Act stipulate the more detailed rights and obligations of citizens in general.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Decree on protective forests and special purpose forests 2005 - Uredba o varovalnih gozdovih in gozdovih s posebnim namenom (Amended by the decrees: 88/05, 56/07, 29/09, 91/10 in 1/13 in 39/15).</p> <p>Law on land cadastre 1974 - Zakon o zemljiškem katastru (Amended by the decrees: 16/74, 42/86, 52/00 and 47/06).</p> <p>Law on State Administration (including aspects on forest and hunting inspections) 2012 - Zakon o spremembah in dopolnitvah Zakona o državni upravi (Amended by the decrees: 21/12)</p> <p>Civil Code Act 2002 - Stvarnopravni zakonik (Amended by the decrees: 87/02 in 91/13).</p> <p>Regulation on land tenure for exploiting state forests 1998 - Uredba o koncesiji za izkoriščanje gozdov v lasti Republike Slovenije (Amended by the decrees: 98/10, 98/12, 62/13, 90/13, 108/13 and 9/16).</p> <p>Denationalization Act 1991 - Zakon o denacionalizaciji (Amended by the decrees. 27/91-I, 56/92 – odl. US, 13/93 – odl. US, 31/93, 24/95 – odl. US, 20/97 – odl. US, 23/97 – odl. US, 65/98, 76/98 – odl. US, 66/00, 66/00 – ORZDen27, 11/01 – odl. US, 54/04 – ZDoh-1 in 18/05 – odl. US)</p>	<p>http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/Svn</p> <p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card, 2016 http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/slovenia</p> <p>FAO global forest resources assessment report for Slovenia, 2015 http://www.fao.org/3/a-az335e.pdf</p> <p>Stakeholder consultation, interviews with experts, 2017</p>	<p>Throughout the Law on land cadastre land owners are identified and registered. State lands are managed by state and this is regulated throughout the Law on State Administration.</p> <p>Commercial companies or private people having concessions have to follow the Regulation on land tenure for exploiting state forests 1998</p> <p><i>Ownership</i> After World War II, about 20% of private forests were nationalized, Nevertheless, two-thirds of Slovenian forests were still privately owned, the average private forest holdings were reduced to half the size they were at the beginning of the century (Winkler, 1995). Immediately after the war, new regulations obliged farmers to sell timber to the state. In the 1960s, farmers were compelled to be members of cooperatives engaged both in agriculture and forestry. In the 1970s, cooperatives were separated into two categories - 'forestry only' and 'agriculture only'. The forestry cooperatives were incorporated into 14 management enterprises. Following forest management plans, foresters employed in these enterprises marked trees for felling in both public and private forests. In private forests, owners retained the right to carry out all operational silvicultural activities, felling and skidding. About 65-70% of the selling price of timber was paid to forest owners. Remaining revenues were used to pay staff salaries, finance transportation, road construction and maintenance, and provide funds for silvicultural activities.</p> <p>Under the system, many foresters tried to work with and educate forest owners, in a kind of ad hoc extension work. However, as owners felt repressed by not being able to make their own decisions on the sale of forest products from their land, the relationship between foresters and forest owners was strained. The management system collapsed in the late 1980s when farmers began to sell timber on their own.</p> <p>A new forest act was adopted in 1993 in the newly established Republic of Slovenia. It derives from the new constitution which mandates that private property rights be fully respected. After the 'denationalization' process in Slovenia is complete, 80% of forest land will be privately owned, distributed among nearly 250 000 forest land owners. The state will own</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legal Authority Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (http://www.mkgp.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Slovenia Forestry Service (http://www.zgs.si)</p> <p>Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry, Food and Environment (http://www.ikglr.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and spatial planning (http://www.mop.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior (http://www.mnz.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Registration of ownership in the land register (electronic version is updated and valid) (https://evlozisce.sodisce.si/esodstvo/index.html)</p>		<p>approximately 15% of forest lands. The remaining 5% will be owned by communities, the Catholic church and various cooperatives.</p> <p>The process of denationalization and returning the forest lands to the original owners has been done according the Denationalization Act. The real process went throughout court cases and with clear border demarcation in the field (together with SFS) and registration in the cadastre.</p> <p>At present 76% of forests in Slovenia are private property, 21% of forests are public (owned by the state or communities) and 3% is owned by the municipalities. State forests are managed since 2016 as a state-owned forest company 'Slovenski državni gozdovi d.o.o. (SiDG)'. Municipality forests are managed by the municipalities and private forests by its private owners. Planning for all ownership types is done by government. See below.</p> <p>Private forest estates are small, with an average area of only 2,6 ha and even these are further fragmented into several separate plots. Private forest property is becoming even more fragmented as the number of forest owners is increasing. According to the latest data there are already 314 000 (SFS website). The Roman Catholic Church is in this group the biggest owner with around 30 000 ha.</p> <p><i>Forest Management actors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Slovenia Forest Service (SFS) is charged with maintaining the Slovenian forest lands. It is an independent agency specializing in forestry. SFS is the main authority for forestry matters which are legislated under the Act on Forest of 1993. The SFS consists of a central unit in Ljubljana, 14 regional units, and at local level it has 93 local units and 408 forest districts. • State forests are managed since 2016 as a state owned forest company Slovenski državni gozdovi d.o.o. (SiDG). • The task of the Forestry Section at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food is to draw up legislation in the field of forestry, monitor the Slovenian Forest Service and professionally co-operate with it in relation to the preparation of programmes at state level.

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>There is close co-operation between the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food and the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy regarding issues such as the health condition of forests, protection of rare ecosystems and species, as well as the establishment and management of protected areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research work is performed by the Forestry Institute of Slovenia (FIS) (established in 1947) and the Department of Forestry and Renewable Resources at the Biotechnical Faculty of the University of Ljubljana. Both are closely co-operating with the Slovenian Forest Service in applied research. • Natura 2000 sites and natural heritage sites are administrated by the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation. • Commercial sector. There are more than one hundred enterprises in Slovenia registered to perform timber production and other forest work. In 2002, only 73 of these registered enterprises were actually active in business (4 large, 6 medium-sized and 63 small enterprises). All together, they employed 1 807 people (587 were employed in large, 713 in medium-sized and 922 in small enterprises). Sixteen of these enterprises are well equipped and proficient holders of concessions to work in state forests, but they also perform work in private forests. A concession for work in state forests is valid for twenty years and embraces the cutting and skidding of timber, sale of wood assortments, carrying out protective and silvicultural work and other tasks required to assure the social and ecological functions of forests, and the construction and maintenance of forest infrastructure. In addition to concession holders, there are thirty-five agricultural and forestry or forestry co-operatives in the forestry business, mostly purchase of timber and partly performing work in forests. <p>In Slovenia it is possible to buy and sell land and acquire ownership, in normal ways, just like in all other EU countries.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Description of Risk</p> <p>The process of returning the land to private owners is as good as finished. Some minor disputes are still open, mainly for financial compensation (see above for the special law about this).</p> <p>There are some cases of civil disputes between private forest owners due to the lack of established borders. Each forest owner is responsible for showing the borders of his property to SFS. In cases of unclear borders, harvesting is not allowed in the area of dispute.</p> <p>Ownership is clearly established and publicly accessible in cadastre '(zemljiška knjiga)' for registered users. In Slovenia it is possible to buy and sell land and acquire ownership, there are no known problems or issues in local or international sources that contradict this.</p> <p>Management rights are limited by forest management plans done by Slovenia Forestry Service. Management plans are allowing the regular cut to be only at a maximum of 50-70 % of the increment. In cases when interest for harvesting is generally low this is no problem, and this does not limit landowners' right of private property management. In some cases, large forest owners complained that the forester did not allow the cut up to the increment, meaning violation of their rights with no compensation. Nevertheless, no official complains were made from forest owners. There are also cases of prolonged rotation periods due to nature protection (or other functions of the forest) or difficult natural regeneration combined with high numbers of game. Forest owners are usually not actively involved in forest management planning processes due to lack of professional knowledge and forest advisors that would argument their economic interests.</p> <p>Forest owners do not have hunting rights. This is a loss of income for forest owners that is not compensated. There are two open court cases in the Strasbourg human right court regarding absence of hunting rights for private forest owners. There are no official cases of demanding compensation due to prolonged rotation of stands – not allowing the trees to be cut.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Some bigger forest owners have registered companies for forest management due to taxation reasons.</p> <p>Harvesting can be done only by forest owner their close family or in other cases by a registered operator. Help between neighbours is allowed and is common and traditional, but only if it is done free of charge.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion All together the risk with regards to this indicator are low.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>
1.2 Concession licenses	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Decision of parliament on concessions for exploiting state forests 2010 - Uredba o koncesiji za izkoriščanje gozdov v lasti Republike Slovenije (Amended by the decrees: 98/10, 98/12, 62/13, 90/13, 108/13 in 9/16).</p> <p>Law on establishing state forest company 2016 - Zakon o gospodarjenju z gozdovi v lasti Republike Slovenije (Amended by the decrees: 9/16).</p> <p>Regulation on conditions and qualifications of a private entity to have a concession in state forests 2009 - Pravilnik o pogojih, ki jih mora izpolnjevati fizična oseba za uveljavljanje prednostne pravice pri podelitvi koncesije za izkoriščanje gozdov v lasti RS (Amended by the decrees: 2/10 and 9/16).</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultation, interviews with experts, 2017</p> <p>Global Forest Watch, Country profile 2016 http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/Svn</p> <p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card, 2016 http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/slovenia</p> <p>FAO global forest resources assessment report for Slovenia, 2015</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements In 2016 the political decision was taken that Slovenia would abolish the forestry concession system in state forests and begin to manage state forests directly through its own state forest company,</p> <p>All State forest are now managed by the state-owned company " Slovenski državni gozdovi d.o.o." (established by the Law on establishing state forest company).</p> <p>Nevertheless, some concession contracts are still in place (they last 20 years). The process of issuing concessions happened in 2012 (Decision of parliament on concessions for exploiting state forests) for the purpose of helping small forest owners in higher altitudes, helping them to have a bigger and stable income. As this was done only partially only several natural persons having concessions in state forests. Natural persons had to fulfil requirements mentioned in 'Regulation on conditions and qualifications of a private entity to have a concession in state forests'. Thus, at present some cases of concessions still exist for private forest owners and small companies until their expiration (combined under 500 ha). A concession for work in state forests is valid for twenty years and embraces the cutting and skidding of timber, sale of wood assortments, carrying out protective and silvicultural work and other tasks required to</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Database of Concession licenses (2016): Sklopi koncesijskih parcel ter gozdnogospodarskih in gozdnogojitvenih del</p> <p><i>General info:</i> http://www.s-kzg.si/si/javna-narocila/podelitev-koncesije-za-izkoriscanje-gozdov-v-lasti-rs/</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food http://www.mkgp.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Contracts are kept at Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food.</p>	<p>http://www.fao.org/3/a-az335e.pdf</p> <p>China and CEEC Forestry report 2016 Slovenia: http://www.china-ceecforestry.org/country/slovenia/</p>	<p>assure the social and ecological functions of forests, and the construction and maintenance of forest infrastructure.</p> <p><i>The sector</i> There are more than one hundred enterprises in Slovenia registered to perform timber production and other forest work. In 2002, only 73 of these registered enterprises were actually active in business (4 large, 6 medium-sized and 63 small enterprises). In addition to concession holders, there are thirty-five agricultural and forestry or forestry co-operatives in the forestry business (mostly purchase of timber and partly performing work in forests. All together, they employed 1 807 people (587 were employed in large, 713 in medium-sized and 922 in small enterprises). Sixteen of these enterprises are well equipped and proficient holders of small concessions to work in state forests, but they also perform work in private forests.</p> <p>Cutting permits are being issued on the same basis (the laws mentioned in the left column) for all forests, even in concessions.</p> <p>Issued concessions are online available in a database. See left column.</p> <p>Description of Risk The system of issuing concessions has stopped in 2016. Thus, there can be no problem with licenses for new concessions. With regards to the older concessions there is no negative news to be found in local or international sources. The local experts also declare that no problems with licenses are to be found. Besides all this, this is all on very small scale and has hardly any impact on the forest sector in Slovenia in general.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion All together the risk with regards to this indicator are low.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
<p>1.3 Management and harvesting planning</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Forest act 1993 chapter III - Zakon o gozdovih. (Amended by the decrees: 30/93, 56/99, 67/02, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16, 77/16).</p> <p>Nature conservation act 1999 - Zakon o ohranjanju narave (Amended by the decrees: 96/04, 61/06, 8/10 and 46/14).</p> <p>Rules on plans for forest management and game management 2010 - Pravilnik o načrtih za gospodarjenje z gozdovi in upravljanje z divjadjo (Amended by the decrees: 91/10).</p> <p>Law on State Administration (including aspects on forest and hunting inspections) 2012 - Zakon o spremembah in dopolnitvah Zakona o državni upravi (Amended by the decrees: 21/12).</p> <p>Resolution on National Forest Programme 2007 - Resolucija o nacionalnem gozdnem programu (Decree 111/07).</p> <p>Development of NFP and the working group 2007: http://www.vlada.si/fileadmin/dokumenti/cns/doc/0707241821015_a131v1_2.doc</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (http://www.mkqp.gov.si/en/)</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultation, interviews with experts, 2017</p> <p>Global Forest Watch, Country profile 2016 http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/Svn</p> <p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card, 2016 http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/slovenia</p> <p>FAO global forest resources assessment report for Slovenia, 2015 http://www.fao.org/3/a-az335e.pdf</p> <p>China and CEEC Forestry report 2016 Slovenia: http://www.china-ceecforestry.org/country/slovenia/</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements Harvesting of forest is based on planning that ensures and balances economic, social and ecological functions of the forests (and 17 sub-functions). This is stated in the Forest act, the Nature conservation act, Rules on plans for forest management and game management and the Law on State Administration.</p> <p>Identified legislation is clearly defining management and harvesting planning and issuing harvesting permits.</p> <p><i>Forest Management Planning</i></p> <p>A National Forest program (NFP) was developed (Resolution on National Forest Programme) and is providing fundamental principles and guidance for 14 regional forest management plans. The NFP was developed by a working group in an open and transparent manner by involvement of different stakeholders. The 10-year regional plans include functions of the forests and short to long term management guidance.</p> <p>Based on these regional plans, more detailed forest management plans are made (also for 10 years, but with goals and targets per year). This includes detailed descriptions of the forests and the management is prescribed by smaller forest management units and sections (GGE). Where GGE are the smallest possible management plots. And various GGE's are forming 1 unit.</p> <p>From this a detailed silvicultural plan is made for a particular forest unit (30-100 ha) that is a basis for decision on harvesting permits, silvicultural work and other forest activities.</p> <p>There is now (2017) the following in place:</p> <p>National forest programme 14 regional 10-year plans - Regional FM plans More than 200 - FM plans (also 10 year) A detailed silvicultural harvesting plan for every unit.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Slovenia Forestry Service (http://www.zgs.si)</p> <p>Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry, Food and Environment (http://www.ikglr.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (http://www.mop.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records All data of regional forest management plans (between 2011-2020) are available on the map portal here: http://prostor.zgs.gov.si/pregledovalnik/?locale=en</p> <p>Or at the overall website here: http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/gozdarstvo/gozdnogospodarsko_nacrtovanje/gozdnogospodarski_in_lovsko_upravljavski_nacrti_obmocij_2011_2020/</p> <p>Forest Silvicultural management plans and forest Management Units Plans (2011-2020) are publicly available only at the office of SFS.</p> <p>Forest management plans include Natura 2000 sites in forests. Natura 2000 plans and FM plans are identical. http://www.natura2000.si/fileadmin/user_upload/F2WS5_HabicKogovsek.pdf)</p> <p><i>Annual reports</i></p>		<p>A yearly game management plan done on the basis of 10-year FM plan that includes game management plan.</p> <p>In 2010, 1 247 000 ha of forest and some other areas were under Forest Management Plans (FAO). The Forest Management Plan covers all the forest resource of Slovenia.</p> <p>Forest management plans are done by Slovenian Forestry Service (SFS) as a part of public administration, for all forests regardless of ownership. SFS is marking trees for final felling and for silvicultural purposes and supervising and allowing all activities in the forests. All harvesting operations must be done based on harvesting permit of SFS. The allowed wood to be harvested is based on measuring and marking each tree, then prescribed in quantity, tree species and number of trees in the harvesting permit issued by a SFS regional forester. Finished forest operations are checked and recorded by SFS. As implementation of EUTR 995/2010 forest operator (owner or company buying standing trees) has the obligation to keep records of his wood cut and trade.</p> <p>Based on the intensity of management forests are divided in four categories: multipurpose production forests, special purpose forests with management, special purpose forests with no management and protection forests. All national and international legislation, conventions, strategies and action plans on nature conservation are included in forest management plans. Harvesting permit is issued with limitations and guidelines regarding nature conservation. As Slovenia did not chose to have direct payment for Natura 2000 sites in Rural Development Programme for harvesting limitations, there is a lack of instruments for financial compensation for forest owners. Some payments from national sources mixed with EU projects are financed on minor scale.</p> <p>Private landowners do not pay taxes when their forests are classified as protection forests and special purpose forests as management in these forests is limited or forbidden. Management of forests in national parks and other protected areas is adapted in accordance with the specific sub-functions that are in place.</p>

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	<p>Summary of the report on Slovenian forests and forestry 2007 – 2014 (English). Ministry of agriculture, forestry and food 2014. http://www.mkgp.gov.si/fileadmin/mkgp.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/Gozdarstvo/Slovenian_Forests_ANG_splet.pdf</p> <p>The forest inspection 2016 annual report http://www.ikglr.gov.si/fileadmin/ikglr.gov.si/pageuploads/GI/Porocila/Letno-porocilo-gozdarske-inspekcije-2016.pdf</p> <p>SFS Annual report 2016. http://www.zgs.si/fileadmin/zgs/main/img/PDF/LETNA_POROCILA/2016_Porocilo_o_gozdovih.pdf</p>		<p>Forest management practice is oriented, adapted and limited in all forests to 3 main and 17 sub-functions. Forests are mapped and assigned with predominant functions. Functions of the forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological: (protection of forest land and stands, hydrological, biodiversity and climatic). • Social (protection of facilities, recreational, tourist, educational, research, health, protecting natural values, protection of cultural heritage, defence, aesthetic). • Production: (wood production, forest fruits and mushrooms, hunting). <p>Regarding recreation there is a zonation in place, which is developed and actualised by SFS.</p> <p>Harvesting can be done only by forest owners, their close family, or in other cases by a registered operator. Help between neighbours is allowed, common and traditional if done free of charge.</p> <p>Forest management plans are publicly accessible at the offices of SFS.</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>Forest management planning is thus carried out by SFS regularly for all forests regardless of ownership. Forest management plans include Natura 2000 guidance. The regional forest management plans include also wildlife and game management plans, and these are then transferred into yearly game management plans, also done by SFS.</p> <p>This 'top down' approach is useful for Natura 2000 management guidance implementation and enhancing forest functions but is sometimes not adapted to the needs of a particular forest stand or to the needs of (private) forest owners.</p> <p>Forest owners are usually not actively involved in forest management planning processes due to lack of professional knowledge and forest advisors that would argue their economic interests.</p> <p>The total amount of forest in Slovenia is growing every year, over the last decades. There is no large-scale deforestation taking place as this would</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>be observed in mapping and forest management planning. This confirms that the forests stay as they are (source: annual reports SFS, see left column).</p> <p>Local and international sources and local experts do not list any problems with Management and harvesting planning. There are also no issues with Natura 2000 implementation, which is also based on strict forest management planning.</p> <p>The Forest Management Planning covers all the forest resources of Slovenia.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion All together the risk with regards to this indicator are low.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>1.4 Harvesting permits</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Forest act 1993 chapter II - Zakon o gozdovih. (Amended by the decrees: 30/93, 56/99, 67/02, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16, 77/16).</p> <p>Nature conservation act 1999 - Zakon o ohranjanju narave (Amended by the decrees: 96/04, 61/06, 8/10 and 46/14).</p> <p>Rules on plans for forest management and game management 2010 - Pravilnik o načrtih za gospodarjenje z gozdovi in upravljanje z divjadjo (Amended by the decrees: 91/10).</p> <p>Law on State Administration (including aspects on forest and hunting inspections) 2012 - Zakon o spremembah in dopolnitvah Zakona o državni upravi (Amended by the</p>	<p>CPI index https://www.transparency.org/country/SVN</p> <p>Stakeholder consultations 2017; local experts and interview SFS staff.</p> <p>Global Forest Watch, Country profile 2016 http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/Svn</p> <p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements Harvesting of forest is based on planning that ensures and balances economic, social and ecological functions of the forests (and 17 sub-functions). This is stated in the Forest act, the Nature conservation act, Rules on plans for forest management and game management and the Law on State Administration.</p> <p>Identified legislation is clearly defining management and harvesting planning and issuing harvesting permits.</p> <p>Besides this a National Forest program (NFP) was developed (Resolution on National Forest Programme) and is providing fundamental principles and guidance for 14 regional forest management plans. The NFP was developed by a working group in an open and transparent manner by involvement of different stakeholders. The 10-year regional plans include functions of the forests and short to long term management guidance.</p> <p>Harvesting permits are issued by the decision of SFS regional foresters at the request of the forest owner. SFS regional foresters mark every particular tree for the cutting. This is done based on the forest management plans and planning process explained in indicator 1.3.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>decrees: 21/12)</p> <p>Resolution on National Forest Programme 2007 - Resolucija o nacionalnem gozdnem programu (Decree 111/07).</p> <p>Development of NFP and the working group 2007: http://www.vlada.si/fileadmin/dokumenti/cns/doc/0707241821015_a131v1_2.doc</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (http://www.mkgp.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Slovenia Forestry Service (http://www.zgs.si)</p> <p>Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry, Food and Environment (http://www.ikglr.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and spatial planning (http://www.mop.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Records of <u>harvesting permits</u> are available at SFS and must be kept by the forest owner for 5 years. Following the EU Timber Regulation No. 995/2010 records of sold wood must be kept by the operator for 5 years.</p> <p>All data of regional forest management plans (between 2011-2020) are available on the map</p>	<p>Country Report Card, 2016 http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/slovenia</p> <p>FAO global forest resources assessment report for Slovenia, 2015 http://www.fao.org/3/a-az335e.pdf</p>	<p>Harvesting permits are thus issued based on forest management planning system done for all forests by SFS. The harvesting permit is issued based on detailed silvicultural plans that are made for each forest unit. Such is all stipulated in the Forest Act. A harvesting permit is issued with limitations and guidelines regarding nature conservation when that is applicable.</p> <p>SFS is marking trees for final felling and for silvicultural purposes and supervising and allowing all management activities in the forests, for all forests. All harvesting operations must be done based on a harvesting permit of SFS that is allowing the trees to be cut, or not. The allowed wood to be harvested is based on measuring and marking of each tree. The harvesting permit prescribes quantity, tree species and number of trees in each diameter class. Finished forest operations are checked and recorded by SFS.</p> <p>Forest operators follow a Due Diligence System (DDS) system prescribed in EU Timber Regulation No. 995/2010. Harvesting can be done only by forest owners, their close family, or in other cases by a registered operator.</p> <p>There are several versions of harvesting permits (regular harvesting, road building, sanitary cut and forest tending). But although these documents have different names the procedures are the same. Except for road building, as this is an infrastructural work, often related to spatial planning, and require a land use change. Such is explained under indicator 4.1. In such a case additional rules are in place.</p> <p>Description of Risk Out of the 314.000 private forest owners some have disputes with contractors. In most cases they have disputes with contractors regarding the discrepancy of wood being marked for cutting and quantity measured by the buyer. The issue is important but regarding to the actual reported cases and the number of them landing at the court this is negligible. These cases are not unusual, and comparable with most other European countries.</p>

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	<p>portal here: http://prostor.zgs.gov.si/pregledovalnik/?locale=en</p> <p>Or at the overall website here: (http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/gozdarstvo/gozdnogospodarsko_nacrtovanje/gozdnogospodarski_in_lovsko_upravljavski_nacrt_i_obmocij_2011_2020/</p> <p>Summary of the report on Slovenian forests and forestry 2007 – 2014 (English). Ministry of agriculture, forestry and food 2014. http://www.mkgp.gov.si/fileadmin/mkgp.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/Gozdarstvo/Slovenian_Forests_ANG_splet.pdf</p> <p>Forest Silvicultural management plans and forest Management Units Plans (2011-2020) are publicly available only at the office of SFS.</p> <p>Summary of the report on Slovenian forests and forestry 2007 – 2014 (English). Ministry of agriculture, forestry and food 2014. http://www.mkgp.gov.si/fileadmin/mkgp.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/Gozdarstvo/Slovenian_Forests_ANG_splet.pdf</p> <p>The forest inspection 2016 annual report http://www.ikglr.gov.si/fileadmin/ikglr.gov.si/pageuploads/GI/Porocila/Letno-porocilo-gozdarske-inspekcije-2016.pdf</p>		<p>Local and international sources and local experts do not list any problems with harvesting permits for regular timber.</p> <p><i>Fuelwood harvest without permits</i> In 2004 a SFS report was published about illegal harvesting in Slovenia. The report caused some discussion in the forest sector in Slovenia, and still does. The report compared the standing stock in 2 measurements, one in 1989 and a second one in 2003. This was done by using Permanent Sample Plots with a sample rate of between 0,5-0,8% of the regions that were included in the test. The test regions contained 21.000 ha of state forests and 83.000 of private forests, of which thus 0,5-0,8% has been sampled.</p> <p>Private and state forests were separated for easy reference. The idea was that the standing stock in 2003, minus the felling with SFS harvesting permits, should be equal to the standing stock in 1989. Cases of reported illegal logging were also included to make sure the calculations were correct.</p> <p>For the period of 1989-2003 the harvesting in <u>state</u> forests came to 102%. Meaning that there was a 2% unregistered cut. Such harvesting was nowhere reported, but still happened.</p> <p>For the <u>private</u> forests however, this came to a shocking 147. And because 76% of the forest in Slovenia is owned by private owners this grow into the big numbers when extrapolated to the country as a whole.</p> <p>The following analysis could be made:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Different methodologies were used in 1989 and 2003. <i>That could cause a difference but does not explain why the situation in State forests seems to be under control when compared to private</i> (source: local expert and interview SFS staff). 2. Slovenia went through turbulent political times between 1989 and 1994. Illegal harvesting was wide spread and controls minimal. And because 2003 was only shortly afterwards most of the damage has been done during the 1989-1994 period. Before 1995

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	<p>SFS Annual report 2016. http://www.zgs.si/fileadmin/zgs/main/img/PDF/LETNA_POROCILA/2016_Porocilo_o_gozdovih.pdf</p>		<p>the quantities of illegal harvesting were up to 5% and increased a lot in the period of great social changes as well as changes of forestry legislation an organization of public forestry service. They reached a share of 23% of total amount of cutting in private forests at a certain moment. Since the functioning of SFS the amount of recorded illegal cutting has decreased a lot and about reached the level of before 1990. Nevertheless, in another, study (DLIB, Monitoring of the cut in forest management, 2008) a similar maximum figure of 140% overharvest in some private lands was found (not in all lands). <i>This is already 9 years ago, but in the period SFS should be able to have full control. Thus, it seems that the case is still not solved.</i></p> <p>3. The main cause of these cuts is for fuelwood. As many people rely on fuelwood for consumption. Many small private owners are using their own forest in a coppice system that provide them with fuelwood. Slovenia consumes almost 3 million m³ of timber and fuelwood annually – more than 1,35 m³ per inhabitant. Of this total approximately 1,9 million m³ of wood is used as an energy source (2002), of which 1,3 by the household sector and 0,6 by the industrial sector, including biomass energy systems. Fuelwood meets about one third of national energy demand for household heating. In the Action Plan for Renewable Energy for the period 2010-2020 it is projected for Slovenia that in year 2015 the supply of wood biomass from forests and other wooded land for energy production should be 1 302 000 m³ and 1 338 000 m³ in 2020. See this report, (ERA-Net COOL Competing Uses Of Forest Land, 2012) page 9, for more details. And the FAO report (FAO Woodfuel Integrated Supply, 2006) about wood consumption in Slovenia. This report (SFS, 2012) gives an overview of the fuelwood consumption in the period 2005-2009, as well as a prognosis up to 2020</p> <p>4. The volume of total imported wood is approximately equal to the total volume of exported wood (source: EUROSTAT). Slovenia exports mainly timber and fuelwood and imports pulpwood. There</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>is also no 'surplus' in the local market when taking into account the local consumption. <i>This proves that the wood in question is not sawmilling timber. It is only used for local fuelwood consumption, by the private forest owners</i> (source: local expert and interview SFS staff).</p> <p>5. People working in the forest sector, and forest owners, agree that the forest regulations are a bit too strict. There are reasons to believe that local SFS staff, or small forest owners, are not eagerly working on getting and issuing small harvesting permits for 1 or 2 trees of smaller diameters or from thinnings, just for fuelwood consumption. People in small villages often rely on their own firewood (source: local expert and interview SFS staff).</p> <p><i>Official illegal harvesting.</i> In the SFS official annual reports it is reported that 0,4% of the annual 2016 and 2015 cut was illegal. Over 2014 this was 0,3%. In 2016 there were 1 685 cases of illegal harvesting and 0,4% leads to 24 410 m³ of illegally cut timber (there was an annual cut of 6 102 630 m³ over 2016) (source: SFS annual report 2016, including info about inspections).</p> <p><i>What does this mean in numbers for 2016?</i> When we assume that nothing has been changed since 2003 (which is not correct, because SFS is doing proper control and checking of the regulations) we can calculate the following. The over-harvesting on private forest lands was a maximum 147% over a period of 15 years (1989-2003). In a second measurement in 2008 the maximum was 140% (and only in one forest management unit (FMU) the rest was lower). Nevertheless, this amounts to a maximum of 3% per year. Over 2016 a total of 4 381 144 m³ of timber was harvested from private lands (annual report SFS). Assuming that an additional 3% was harvested without permit this is an additional 131 434 m³ in 2016. The actual standing stock per ha over 2016 is 296 m³/ha. This means that 444 ha were affected in total, which is 0,04% of</p>

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			<p>the total forest in Slovenia. In reality these 131 434 m³ will be separated amongst many more ha of course, but this is impossible to calculate-</p> <p>Risk Conclusion Specified risk. We should take the precautionary approach and assume that the problem with fuelwood is still there, in the same size, over the last decades. Therefore, we did the assessment above. Although no forest is lost due to deforestation (the forest in general is increasing), but throughout a coppice system fuelwood is harvested by private farmers we can conclude that the permit system in place does not work for 100%.</p> <p>The fact that 2016 shows a 0,4% illegal harvest (leading to 24 410 m³), and this is not becoming smaller, does not support the case and is one more reason to issue a specified risk.</p> <p>Even when the problem occurs only on 0,04% of the total forest area.</p> <p>'Specified risk' threshold (2) is met:</p> <p>Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>
Taxes and fees			
1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<p>Applicable laws and regulations N/A There are no harvesting and royalty fees.</p> <p>Legal Authority N/A</p> <p>Legally required documents or records N/A</p>	N/A	<p>N/A</p> <p>There are no harvesting and royalty fees in place, and there are also no legal requirements to pay anything. SFS staff does all the preparation, permit and monitoring work for all forest owners (including private) and there is no fee.</p>
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Law on value added tax (DDV) 2006 - Zakon o davku na dodano vrednost (Amended by the decrees: 13/11, 18/11, 78/11, 38/12, 83/12, 86/14 and 90/15).</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultations: local experts 2017.</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements Forest owners have a basic option, according to the Law on value added tax:</p> <p>Paying income taxes based on cadastral income regardless of the sold timber (law on cadastral income tax). This is often happening with private</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Cadastral income tax 2016 - Zakon o ugotavljanju katastrskega dohodka (Amended by the decrees: 63/16). Regulation regarding the maintenance of forest roads 1994 - Uredba o pristojbini za vzdrževanje gozdnih cest (Amended by the decrees: 38/94, 20/95, 42/98, 12/99, 25/02, 35/03, 31/05, 9/06, 32/07, 36/09, 103/10, 35/12, 101/13 and 42/15).</p> <p>Regulation on the allocation of fees for maintenance of forest roads 2015 - Uredba o razporejanju pristojbine za vzdrževanje gozdnih cest (Amended by the decrees: 42/15).</p> <p>Law on liability of legal persons for criminal offences 1999 - Zakon o odgovornosti pravnih oseb za kazniva dejanja (Amended by the decrees: 98/04, 65/08 and 57/12).</p> <p>Law on Minor Offences 2002 - Zakon o prekrških (Amended by the decrees: 29/11, 21/13, 111/13, 74/14, 92/14, 32/16 and 15/17).</p> <p>Criminal Code 1994 - Kazenski zakonik (Amended by the decrees: 95/04 and 55/08).</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of finance http://www.mf.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Financial administration of republic of Slovenia http://www.fu.gov.si/</p>	<p>Global Forest Watch, Country profile 2016 http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/Svn</p> <p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card, 2016 http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/slovenia</p>	<p>owners that do not have their own companies. These are not eligible for VAT either.</p> <p>Or operate as normal companies. And pay income/profit tax over the sold timber. Most bigger forest owners are thus legal entities/farmers and are registered for VAT as well when selling the timber.</p> <p>Besides that, there is a special regulation about the maintenance of forest roads (Regulation regarding the maintenance of forest roads). Forest owners pay a flat fee of 14,7 % of their cadastral income for maintaining forest roads. That is then distributed to municipalities (law on allocation of fees for maintenance of roads).</p> <p>Offenders of laws will be addresses by means of the Law on liability of legal persons for criminal offences, the Law on minor offences and the Criminal code.</p> <p>Description of Risk Taxes are regularly collected and there are no large problems known in the forestry sector because of VAT. An online database could be consulted with the Financial administration of the Republic of Slovenia about VAT payers and their status (see source to the left).</p> <p>It is not possible to have land in ownership and not pay taxes as the state can easily issue and assigns a debt in the cadastre to lands of the forest owner. When debt is big enough the land is then sold by a public court tender. Nevertheless, this is rare. Unpaid taxes are generally possible only for companies or in rare cases by a person going bankrupt. Source: Financial administration of republic of Slovenia, list of taxpayers with matured unpaid tax liabilities.</p> <p>Local and international sources and local experts do not list any problems with regards to this topic.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion All together the risk with regards to this indicator are low.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>http://www.fu.gov.si/javne_objave/seznam_nep_lacnikov_davkov_furs/</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Database of companies obliged to pay DDV. The database can be found online here: http://ddv.inetis.com/lskalnik.aspx</p>		<p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>
1.7 Income and profit taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Law on income tax 2006 - Zakon o dohodnini (Amended by the decrees: 13/11, 9/12, 24/12, 30/12, 40/12, 75/12, 94/12, 52/13, 96/13, 29/14, 50/14, 23/15, 55/15 and 63/16).</p> <p>Cadastral income tax 2016 - Zakon o ugotavljanju katastrskega dohodka (Amended by the decrees: 63/16).</p> <p>Special Income Tax Act 1993 - Zakon o posebnem davku na določene prejemke (Amended by the decrees: 72/93, 22/94, 45/95 and 12/96).</p> <p>Corporate Income Tax Act 2006 - Zakon o davku od dohodkov pravnih oseb (Amended by the decrees: 117/06, 56/08, 76/08, 5/09, 96/09, 110/09, 43/10, 59/11, 24/12, 30/12, 94/12, 81/13, 50/14, 23/15, 82/15 in 68/16).</p> <p>Cadastral income tax 2016 - Zakon o ugotavljanju katastrskega dohodka (Amended by the decrees: 63/16).</p> <p>Law on Tax Procedure 2006 - Zakon o davčnem postopku (Amended by the decrees:</p>	<p>Global Forest Watch, Country profile 2016 http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/Svn</p> <p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card, 2016 http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/slovenia</p> <p>Stakeholder consultation and local experts, 2017</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements Forest owners have a basic option, according to the Law on income tax: Paying income taxes based on cadastral income regardless of the sold timber (Law on cadastral income tax). This is often happening with private owners that do not have their own companies. These are not eligible for VAT either. Or operate as normal companies. And pay income/profit tax over the sold timber. Most bigger forest owners are thus legal entities/farmers and are registered for VAT as well when selling the timber. As taxes calculated as the 'cadastral income' (Law on cadastral income) are paid by the forest owner, this tax is collected, also in the case of illegal logging. Taxes are collected regularly in a standardized way, as stipulated in the Law on tax procedure. It depends on the type of entity if the regular Law on income tax, Special income tax or Corporate income tax laws are to be used. The Law on tax administration stipulates what minimal administration is required. Offenders of laws will be addressed by means of the Law on liability of legal persons for criminal offences, the Law on minor offences and the Criminal code.</p> <p>Description of Risk Two years ago, the financial administration of the republic of Slovenia penalized some companies buying wood with cash and then selling it as private forest owners (owner of the company) in order to get tax</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>13/11, 32/12, 94/12, 101/13, 111/13, 25/14, 40/14, 90/14, 91/15 and 63/16).</p> <p>Law on Tax Administration 2014 - Zakon o finančni upravi (Amended by the decrees: 25/14).</p> <p>Law on liability of legal persons for criminal offences 1999 - Zakon o odgovornosti pravnih oseb za kazniva dejanja (Amended by the decrees: 98/04, 65/08 and 57/12).</p> <p>Law on Minor Offences 2002 - Zakon o prekrških (Amended by the decrees: 29/11, 21/13, 111/13, 74/14, 92/14, 32/16 and 15/17).</p> <p>Criminal Code 1994 - Kazenski zakonik (Amended by the decrees: 95/04 and 55/08).</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of finance http://www.mf.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Financial administration of republic of Slovenia http://www.fu.gov.si/</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Portal for income tax, which can be found here: https://edavki.durs.si/OpenPortal/Pages/StartPage/StartPage.aspx</p>		<p>compensation. This practice has probably ended due to stricter control. These were incidental cases only (source; stakeholder consultation).</p> <p>No further cases are known where companies in the forest sector are in doubt, nor are there any such cases mentioned in the media or mentioned by stakeholders and local experts.</p> <p>Local and international sources do not list any problems with regards to this topic.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion All together the risk with regards to this indicator are low.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
Timber harvesting activities			
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Forest act 1993 - Zakon o gozdovih. (Amended by the decrees: 30/93, 56/99, 67/02, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16, 77/16).</p> <p>Decision on minimal qualifications and equipment for forest workers 1994 - Pravilnik o minimalnih pogojih, ki jih morajo izpolnjevati izvajalci del v gozdovih (Amended by the decrees: 35/94, 50/06, 74/11 in 80/12).</p> <p>Rules on the protection of forest 2009 - Pravilnik o varstvu gozdov (Amended by the decrees: 114/09 and 31/16).</p> <p>Decree on protective forests and special purpose forests 2005 - Uredba o varovalnih gozdovih in gozdovih s posebnim namenom (Amended by the decrees: 88/05, 56/07, 29/09, 91/10 in 1/13 in 39/15).</p> <p>Rules on the measurement and classification of forest timber products 2003 - Pravilnik o merjenju in razvrščanju gozdnih lesnih proizvodov (Amended by the decrees: 72/03, 17/11 and 79/11).</p> <p>Decision on rules of logging 1994 - Pravilnik o izvajanju sečnje, ravnanju s sečnimi ostanki, spravi in zlaganju gozdnih lesnih sortimentov (Amended by the decrees: 55/94, 95/04, 110/08 in 83/13).</p>	<p>European court cases against Slovenia, CURIA</p> <p>Stakeholder consultations: local experts, 2017</p> <p>Global Forest Watch, Country profile 2016 http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/Svn</p> <p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card, 2016 http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/slovenia</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements General harvesting regulations are in place and enforced since many decades throughout the Forest act. See risk assessment in 1.3 and 1.4.</p> <p>The qualification of a contractor is described in indicator 1.11 (Decision on minimal qualifications and equipment for forest workers). Forest health and protection measures (during harvesting) are prescribed in the Rules on the protection of forest law and the Decree on protective forests and special purpose forests.</p> <p>Rules on the measurement and classification of forest timber products in the field are stipulated in the Rules on the measurement and classification of forest timber products.</p> <p>Harvesting can be done only by forest owner, their close family, or in other cases by a registered operator. Help between neighbours is allowed, common and traditional if done free of charge.</p> <p>Harvesting itself must be done according to the Decision on rules of logging law.</p> <p>This law explains how to mark the trees and how to harvest a tree (directional felling etc). It also explains what to do with waste material, how to stack the timber on the roadside and some minor topics.</p> <p>See also CNRA cat 3 (HCV) for much more information.</p> <p>Description of Risk Slovenia has a robust set of harvesting regulations in place. All required legislation is in place and there are also no further request from the European Union (EUTR or Natura 2000 related) to adjust laws (Source: European court cases against Slovenia, CURIA) In general the forest sector is under the impression that the legislation is even too strict, thus some illegal wood can be expected as such strict legislation realistically cannot be 100% implemented. This could cause the opposite effect, as can be found in the risk assessment of 1.4 (source; local expert).</p> <p>Annual forest inspection reports are describing enforcement of the law.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legal Authority Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (http://www.mkgp.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>State Forestry Service (http://www.zgs.si)</p> <p>Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry, Food and Environment (http://www.ikglr.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and spatial planning (http://www.mop.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records All data of regional forest management plans (between 2011-2020) are available on the map portal here http://prostor.zgs.gov.si/pregledovalnik/?locale=en</p> <p>Or at the overall website here: (http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/gozdarstvo/gozdnogospodarsko_nacrtovanje/gozdnogospodarski_in_lovsko_upravljavski_nacrt_i_obmocij_2011_2020/)</p> <p>Forest Silvicultural management plans (2011-2020) are publicly available only at the office of SFS.</p> <p>Forest management plans are automatically plans for Natura 2000 sites as well, in the Slovenian context. See for a general introduction about this system here: (http://www.natura2000.si/fileadmin/user_upload/F2WS5_HabicKogovsek.pdf)</p>		<p>Law enforcement is targeted to most problematic areas, as stated also in the report. Most law enforcement capacity goes to poaching, waste and recreational (illegal trespassing with vehicles etc) areas. Illegal activities with regards to timber harvesting regulations is not a problematic area.</p> <p>There are no independent studies of law enforcement assessment of Slovenian forestry.</p> <p>Nevertheless, cases of reported illegal harvesting are negligible (source; annual SFS inspection reports).</p> <p>Local and international sources do not list any problems with regards to this topic.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion All together the risk with regards to this indicator are low.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p><i>Annual reports</i> Summary of the report on Slovenian forests and forestry 2007 – 2014 (English). Ministry of agriculture, forestry and food 2014. http://www.mkgp.gov.si/fileadmin/mkgp.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/Gozdarstvo/Slovenian_Forests_ANG_splet.pdf</p> <p>The forest inspection 2016 annual report http://www.ikglr.gov.si/fileadmin/ikglr.gov.si/pageuploads/GI/Porocila/Letno-porocilo-gozdarske-inspekcije-2016.pdf</p> <p>SFS Annual report 2016. http://www.zgs.si/fileadmin/zgs/main/img/PDF/LETNA_POROCILA/2016_Porocilo_o_gozdovih.pdf</p>		
1.9 Protected sites and species	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Forest act 1993 - Zakon o gozdovih. (Amended by the decrees: 30/93, 56/99, 67/02, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16, 77/16).</p> <p>Nature conservation act 1999 - Zakon o ohranjanju narave (Amended by the decrees: 96/04, 61/06, 8/10 and 46/14).</p> <p>Rules on the protection of forest 2009 - Pravilnik o varstvu gozdov (Amended by the decrees: 114/09 and 31/16).</p>	<p>Forest Europe. Slovenia report, 2015</p> <p>European court cases against Slovenia, CURIA, 2017</p> <p>Stakeholder consultations: local experts 2017.</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements Slovenia has a long history of implementing nature conservation in legislation. According to the Forest Act, protected sites (and species) are managed according to the same set of laws and regulations as regular forests but with limitations listed in Forest Management plans.</p> <p>The Nature conservation act is the basic law in this context. It lists 177 articles about how to protect nature. It explains how to organize nature conservation in field (Forest management plans) and at institutional level (who does what). This is not only about forestry only, but also about wetlands, open waters etc.</p> <p>Additional regulations are set by the Rules on the protection of forest. Here the focus is on specific forest management action that could be</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Decision on establishing protected natural values 2004- Pravilnik o določitvi in varstvu naravnih vrednot - Annexes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Amended by the decrees: 111/04, 70/06, 93/10, 23/15).</p> <p>Regulation on endangered species red list 2002 - Pravilnik o uvrstitvi ogroženih rastlinskih in živalskih vrst v rdeči seznam (Amended by the decrees: 82/02 and 42/10).</p> <p>Triglav national park Act 2010 - Zakon o Triglavskem narodnem parku (Amended by the decrees: 52/10 and 46/14).</p> <p>Decree on protected of wild species of fungi 2011 - Uredba o zavarovanih prosto živečih glivah (Amended by the decrees: 58/11).</p> <p>Decree on protective forests and special purpose forests 2005 - Uredba o varovalnih gozdovih in gozdovih s posebnim namenom (Amended by the decrees 88/05, 56/07, 29/09, 91/10 in 1/13 in 39/15).</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of Environment and spatial planning http://www.mop.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>See for list with all protected areas the CNRA cat 3 assessment.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Natura 2000 Slovenia website and status. http://www.natura2000.si/index.php?id=105&nocache=1&L=1</p>	<p>Global Forest Watch, Country profile 2016 http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/Svn</p> <p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card, 2016 http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/slovenia</p>	<p>required, like leaving dead wood, bird seasons (no harvesting), the use of chemicals in forestry, shelters, forest roads etc.</p> <p>There is also the Decision on establishing protected natural values and the Regulation on endangered species. This document explains how to classify land with regards to natural values. This is important for the zonation system and functions that are used in the Forest Management Plans. In this way there is a common ground to set values.</p> <p>Besides that, there is a special law about Triglav National park (for protection purposes within the park only) and a Decree on protected of wild species of fungi (mushrooms and truffles).</p> <p>Protective forests are in Slovenia mostly defined by legal regulations and forest management plans. In Slovenia, protection forests and special purpose forests and the forest included in national, regional or landscape parks are treated as protected forests. Considering the current legislation in Slovenia, protected areas are explicitly mentioned in the Nature Conservation Act and the Forest Act.</p> <p>The current definition of protected forests refers to forest areas with special (additional) legislative regulation adding some additional restrictions, so that forest management significantly defers from non-protected forest areas. Legally, forests are classified as protection forests mostly where extreme site conditions are presented or where extraordinary environmental values are presented (habitats). Because of that active intervention in protection forests is quite limited.</p> <p>In Slovenia there are also two categories of Special Purpose Forests (SPF): SPF with no forest operation (forest reserves) and SPF, where forest operations are allowed. Forest reserves are ecosystems left to natural development. A stricter regime of management compared to protection forests is typical for this category. No measures that could hinder natural development of forest vegetation are permitted. The area of strict forest reserves is quite small in Slovenia. The SPF where forest operations are</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Further Slovenian websites EU: Birds Direktive and Habits directive,</p> <p>Nature 2000 site management programme (Slovenian publication) http://www.natura2000.gov.si/uploads/tx_libRARY/NATURA_ANG_2008.pdf</p> <p>EU Habitats Directive, country reporting, Article 17 report to the EU (2007-2013) https://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17/Reports_2013</p> <p><i>New action plans towards 2019:</i> http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1112_en.htm</p> <p>The forest inspection 2016 annual report http://www.ikglr.gov.si/fileadmin/ikglr.gov.si/pageuploads/GI/Porocila/Letno-porocilo-gozdarske-inspekcije-2016.pdf</p> <p>SFS Annual report 2016. http://www.zgs.si/fileadmin/zgs/main/img/PDF/LETNA_POROCILA/2016_Porocilo_o_gozdovih.pdf</p>		<p>allowed can also be treated as protected forest areas. In this case they are protected as land use categories (Forest Europe report, status in 2015).</p> <p>Altogether 176 600 ha is protected under different classes. Slovenia is part of the Natura 2000 Network and signatory of the CBD. Natura 2000 and CBD targets are fully implemented, but show mixed results (not all positive, see CNRA cat 3).</p> <p>Description of Risk All required legislation is in place and there are also no further request from the European Union (Natura 2000 related) to adjust laws (Source: European court cases against Slovenia, CURIA). See also the CNRA cat 3 assessment for much more details.</p> <p>Annual forest inspection reports are describing enforcement of the law. Law enforcement is targeted to most problematic areas, as stated also in the report. Most law enforcement capacity goes to poaching, waste and recreational (illegal trespassing with vehicles etc) areas. Illegal activities with regards to protected species is not a problematic area.</p> <p>There are no independent studies of law enforcement assessment of Slovenian forestry.</p> <p>Nevertheless, cases of reported illegal harvesting are negligible (source; annual SFS inspection reports).</p> <p>Local and international sources do not list any problems with regards to this topic.</p> <p><i>Other risks</i> Slovenia's protected areas and sites include large-scale protected areas such as Triglav National Park and several regional parks. National and regional parks have established countryside officers for nature conservation control. These are employed by national- or regional parks directly. There is no overall system of parks management. Forest activities in protected areas is limited in action and time by allowing, for example,</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>specific harvesting machinery (less impact). In some cases, only a short time window of one or two month's remains in which forest operations are allowed.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion Low risk. Based on all of the above we conclude that Slovenia is well underway to protect species, biodiversity and habitats, from a legislation point of view. CNRA cat 3 shows similar conclusions and the fact that Natura2000 is well implemented, and there are no further European requests to adjust the laws about protection of species, we can conclude low risk.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>
1.10 Environmental requirements	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Forest act 1993 - Zakon o gozdovih. (Amended by the decrees: 30/93, 56/99, 67/02, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16, 77/16).</p> <p>Law on environment protection - Zakon o varstvu okolja (Amended by the decrees: 39/06, 49/06, 66/06, 33/07, 57/08, 70/08, 108/09, 48/12, 57/12, 92/13, 56/15, 102/15 and 30/16).</p> <p>Nature conservation act 1999 - Zakon o ohranjanju narave (Amended by the decrees: 96/04, 61/06, 8/10 and 46/14).</p> <p>Decision on logging operations practices 1994 - Pravilnik o izvajanju sečnje, ravnanju s sečnimi ostanki, spravi in zlaganju gozdnih lesnih</p>	<p>European court cases against Slovenia, CURIA, 2017</p> <p>Forest zones online 2017: http://www.zgs.si/slo/gozdovi-slovenije/o-gozdovih-slovenije/conacija-gozdnega-prostora/index.html</p> <p>Stakeholder consultations: local experts, 2017</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements Besides the general Forest act the Law on environment protection is making forest owners responsible for landfills and pollution in their forests. Such is also stated in the Nature conservation act. The Nature conservation act list 177 articles about how to protect nature. It explains how to organize nature conservation in field (Forest management plans) and at institutional level (who does what). This is not only about forestry only, but also about wetlands, open waters etc.</p> <p>The Decision on logging operations practices explains how to mark the trees and how to harvest a tree (directional felling etc). It also explains what to do with waste material, how to stack the timber on the roadside and some minor topics.</p> <p>The Rules on the protection of forest explains what to do in case of calamities with chemicals, how to use chemicals and pesticides (or not) and what is allowed or not.</p> <p>With regards to planting material there is the Law on forest reproduction material and the Plant Health Law (also about invasive species).</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>sortimentov (Amended by the decrees: 55/94, 95/04, 110/08 and 83/13).</p> <p>Rules on the protection of forest 2009 - Pravilnik o varstvu gozdov (Amended by the decrees: 114/09 and 31/16).</p> <p>Law on forest reproduction material 2002 - Zakon o gozdnem reprodukcijskem materialu (Amended by the decrees: 58/02, 85/02, 45/04 and 77/11).</p> <p>Plant Health Law 1994 - Zakon o zdravstvenem varstvu rastlin (Amended by the decrees: 62/07, 36/10 and 40/14).</p> <p>Law on hiking paths 2007- Zakon o planinskih poteh (Amended by the decrees: 61/07).</p> <p>Regulation prohibiting driving in vehicles in the natural environment 1995 - Uredba o prepovedi vožnje z vozili v naravnem okolju (Amended by the decrees: 16/95, 28/95, 35/01, 41/04 and 46/14)</p> <p>Hunting Act 2004 - Zakon o divjadi in lovstvu (Amended by the decrees: 16/04, 120/06, 17/08, 46/14 and 30/16).</p> <p>Mining Act 2010 - Zakon o rudarstvu (Amended by the decrees: 14/14).</p> <p>Decision on fungi protection 1998 - Uredba o varstvu samoniklih gliv (Amended by the decrees: 57/98, 56/99, 41/04 and 58/11).</p>	<p>Clean Slovenia initiative 2017; http://www.ocistimo.si/</p>	<p>The Law on hiking paths and the Regulation prohibiting driving in vehicles in the natural environment also stipulate rules about environmental protection and how the design of the paths should take place, and when vehicles are not allowed.</p> <p>The hunting act and the mining act explain how to deal with these specific topics, also in relation to the environment.</p> <p>The Decision on fungi protection and the Decree on protected of wild species of fungi make sure that mushroom and truffle picking are regulated without damage to the environment.</p> <p>The Decision on forest fires prevention makes sure that forest guards and fire response systems are in place.</p> <p>And lastly the Prevention of illegal work Act explains something of the danger for the environment when people are working in forest illegally, and often without health and safety taking into account.</p> <p>On water protection areas, biodegradable oils must be used as stated in forest management plan and described in harvesting permit.</p> <p>Corresponding environmental requirements, based on all laws above, are automatically implemented in forest management plans.</p> <p>Description of Risk The main environmental problems are a result of forest operations. One of the most common is forest soil damage and building skidding roads with no permit. Both of these occur on minor scale (Source: annual forest inspection reports).</p> <p>Motorized driving in natural environment out of forest roads is forbidden by Regulation prohibiting driving in vehicles in the natural environment. Driving in nature for sport is done by the general public and is heavily criticized by forest owners.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Decree on protected of wild species of fungi 2011 - Uredba o zavarovanih prsto živečih glivah (Amended by the decrees: 58/11).</p> <p>Decision on forest fires prevention 2014 - Uredba o varstvu pred požarom v naravnem okolju (Amended by the decrees: 20/14) .</p> <p>Prevention of illegal work Act 2014 - Zakon o preprečevanju dela in zaposlovanja na črno (Amended by the decrees: 32/14 and 47/15, special EU Timber Regulation No. 995/2010 (about obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market). Direct link to the 995/2010 amendment: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:295:0023:0034:SL:PDF</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (http://www.mkgp.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Slovenia Forestry Service (http://www.zgs.si)</p> <p>Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry, Food and Environment (http://www.ikglr.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and spatial planning (http://www.mop.gov.si/en/)</p>		<p><i>Remark:</i> The general public is fearing that forest roads would be closed for public use and they are, of course, in favour of driving deep in the forest. This is also the interest of the hunters. Consequently, not many forest roads are closed for motorized traffic, allowing motocross and quad bikes to come deep in the forest.</p> <p>For example, Mountain bike tracks are not permitted to be marked on zone A of SFS Forest management plans. Forest zones can be found online for easy understanding.</p> <p>Areas with red deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>) show significant damages to the young trees of silver fir, oak and maple. This year's game management (2017) plans include bigger numbers of reduction for red deer (source local expert, such plans are to be consulted at the offices of SFS only).</p> <p>As there is no regulation that is protecting forest stand from game. This balancing is done by FM plans and yearly game management plans. See indicator 1.9 for more info about hunting. There is also a good study about game grazing available here.</p> <p>Forest owners are responsible for landfills and pollution in their forests according to the Law on environmental protection. Some recent violations still exist but are in majority done by unknown violators. The situation improved significantly in the last decade and mainly only some old cases of small landfills remain that have not yet been cleaned. Some EU commission vs Slovenia court cases handle about the same issues (source: European court cases against Slovenia, CURIA). Most court cases are now closed, and problems are thus solved.</p> <p>There is a map, description and report for landfills under the 'Clean Slovenia' map initiative.</p> <p>Several small gravel mining sites are still extensively exploited in forests with no mining permits. Problematic cases are reported and fined (source: local expert and Clean Slovenia initiative).</p> <p>All cases about environmental damage are listed in a register and the Inspectorate for Environment and spatial planning is responsible for maintaining this. Their annual 2016 report can be found here. Their reports</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 SFS Forest inspection reports 2003-2016: http://www.ikglr.gov.si/si/o_inspektoratu/organi_ziranost_inspektorata/gozdarska_inspekcija/pocila_gozdarske_inspekcije/</p> <p>Inspectorate for Environment and spatial planning. Annual 2016 report can be found here.</p> <p>Game management plans are publicly available only at the office of SFS.</p>		<p>are about all environmental damages, including industrial. The report is topic related (like, waste, GMOs, air pollution) and not sector related. Nevertheless, there is for example a 'Biodiversity control and natural values control' chapter (chapter 5.3.9.5). In such a chapter, things like the removal of nest eggs, catching butterflies, driving vehicles in nature and removing small animals found in caves. The report does not list the number of offences, it only explains in writing what has been done under the various topics.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion Low risk. All mentioned issues mentioned above do result in environmental damage, but cases are incidental and not structural. See the above-mentioned annual report of the Inspectorate for Environment and spatial planning. Environmental regulations are in place, regulated and fined by the Inspectorate for Environment and spatial planning when cases are found.</p> <p>All together the risk with regards to this indicator are low.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>
1.11 Health and safety	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Decision on minimal qualifications and equipment for forest workers 1994 - Pravilnik o minimalnih pogojih, ki jih morajo izpolnjevati izvajalci del v gozdovih (Amended by the decrees: 35/94, 50/06, 74/11 and 80/12)</p> <p>Law on Health and Work Safety 2011 - Zakon o varnosti in zdravju pri delu (Per decree of 43/11 and 15/79).</p>	<p>Slovenia 2016 human rights report https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/265686.pdf</p> <p>Occupational Accidents Footprint – SciELO, 2015. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283699193_Occupational_safety_in</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>In Slovenia, the occupational safety is regulated by the Law on Health and Work Safety 2011. There is a differentiation when treating business entities and natural persons. All business entities and self-employed people have to follow this regulation. Natural persons (as many smaller land/forest owners are, because in many cases they have other jobs besides being a forest owner) do not have to comply with this regulation. Thus, natural persons do not need a chain saw licence for harvesting and are not obliged to wear personal safety equipment. Business entities and self-employed people also have to follow the applicable Rules on Occupational Safety in Forestry (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 15/79).</p>

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	<p>Forest act 1993 - Zakon o gozdovih. (Amended by the decrees: 30/93, 56/99, 67/02, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16, 77/16).</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food http://www.mkgp.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry, Food and Environment (http://www.ikglr.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities http://www.mddsz.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Labour Inspectorate annual reports.</p> <p>SFS Forest inspection reports 2003-2016: http://www.ikglr.gov.si/si/o_inspektoratu/organi_ziranosť_inspektorata/gozdarska_inspekcija/pocila_gozdarske_inspekcije/</p> <p>SFS annual report 2016 http://www.zgs.si/fileadmin/zgs/main/img/PDF/LETNA_POROCILA/2016_Porocilo_o_delu_ZGS.pdf</p> <p>SFS landing webpage for H&S in forest work. http://www.zgs.si/?id=644</p> <p>Legally required documents or records National vocational qualification for registered operators.</p>	<p>dicators for forest operations sawmilling and wood-based panels manufacture An international benchmarking</p>	<p>Registered forest operators must follow also the Decision on minimal qualifications and equipment for forest workers. They must have a National vocational qualification and wear personal safety equipment.</p> <p>Description of Risk The ten year average of fatal accidents in forest is on average 11 per year (The SFS yearly report page 111 picture 57.). In 2016 there were 8 fatal accidents and 35 severe accidents in forest.</p> <p>In 2015 that was 14 and in 2014 there were 18 such recorded fatal accidents.</p> <p>In literature these numbers are usually calculated by the number of fatal accidents/million m3 harvested in the country.</p> <p>If we calculate 8 / 6,1 million m3 harvested (2016 figure) = 1,31 fatal/million.</p> <p>To compare here are some figures:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1234 742 1762 1297"> <thead> <tr> <th>COUNTRY</th> <th>Fatal Cases/Million M3 (2010-2012 Average)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Germany</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Belgium</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Finland</td><td>0.0064</td></tr> <tr><td>Australia</td><td>0.01</td></tr> <tr><td>Sweden</td><td>0.04</td></tr> <tr><td>New Zealand</td><td>0.16</td></tr> <tr><td>Canada (Province of BC)</td><td>0.17</td></tr> <tr><td>Spain</td><td>0.18</td></tr> <tr><td>Chile</td><td>0.21</td></tr> <tr><td>USA</td><td>0.22</td></tr> <tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>0.23</td></tr> <tr><td>Austria</td><td>0.30</td></tr> <tr><td>Italy</td><td>2.05</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	COUNTRY	Fatal Cases/Million M3 (2010-2012 Average)	Germany	0	Belgium	0	Finland	0.0064	Australia	0.01	Sweden	0.04	New Zealand	0.16	Canada (Province of BC)	0.17	Spain	0.18	Chile	0.21	USA	0.22	United Kingdom	0.23	Austria	0.30	Italy	2.05
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			<p>(Source: Occupational Accidents Footprint – SciELO (see left column).</p> <p>The figure for Slovenia is higher than other countries, this is partly caused by the fact that many broadleaves are harvested (35% in 2016). Broadleaves, when compared with conifers, are usually harvested by chainsaw, and not by bigger harvesting machines. Working with chainsaws is more dangerous than harvesters and thus a higher number of fatalities can be expected in a country when compared to countries like Sweden where almost everything is conifers. Nevertheless, in a country like Hungary (with much more broadleaves harvested) the figure is only 0,61. Thus Slovenia is still on a high level.</p> <p>Promoting forest safety is one of the key activities of SFS and the forest inspection as stated by SFS here.</p> <p>Forest inspectors are supervising forest contractors in terms of professional competence and health and safety requirements. In 2016 forest inspectors issued 87 decisions to stop harvesting due to defective evidences. (The SFS yearly report page 111 picture 57.)..</p> <p>Regular and systematic control of registered forest workers is resulting in better equipment and qualifications.</p> <p>SFS is publishing lists of operators that are qualified and properly organised (there are 849 of such operators at the moment), and those that are not (there are 255 on that list). These lists are available for the public.</p> <p>With regards to health and safety in timber processing companies the SLOVENIA 2016 HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT (United States Department of State, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labour) declares the following:</p> <p>‘The government employed 30 inspectors of labour contracts and 40 for occupational safety and health problems. NGOs also observed that there was an urgent need to increase the number of inspectors to keep up with the workload. Labour inspectors carried out labour contract and occupational safety and health inspections, found violations. In both fields</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>the majority of violations took place in the wood processing industry, construction, and bars and restaurants.</p> <p>The fines which may be imposed by the IRSD inspectors for violations in the field of providing safe and healthy work range between EUR 2,000 to EUR 40,000 for employers and between EUR 500 and EUR 2,000 for employers' responsible persons. The number of fines is important to provide safety and health since it significantly contributes to compliance with provisions of the applicable legislation.</p> <p>The above situation has been improved since 2016. At the end of 2017, the Labour Inspectorate, in addition to the main inspector, employed 31 inspectors in the field of occupational safety and health and 41 inspectors in the field of employment relationships, i.e. a total of 72 labour inspectors who can carry out supervisions in forests.</p> <p>The labour inspection also states that the most violations over a longer period occur in construction, trade and hospitality, and not in wood processing industry. Source: annual reports of the Labour Inspectorate.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>NA for natural persons (that are thus <i>not</i> self-employed) that are actual forest owners that can manage their own forests with no safety requirements. Such owners do not need a chain saw licence for harvesting and are not obliged to wear personal safety equipment.</p> <p>Companies (contractors or processing factories) in the timber sector should not buy directly from such owners as safety cannot be guaranteed. Companies should select contractors that can be found in the online register as mentioned above or buy from self-employed private owners because they need to follow the normal rules and regulations. This while private owners that are natural persons (and thus <i>not</i> self-employed) do not need to follow these regulations</p> <p>For all other forest operators, low risk is applicable and the following counts:</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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.
1.12 Legal employment	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Forest act 1993 - Zakon o gozdovih. (Amended by the decrees: 30/93, 56/99, 67/02, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16, 77/16).</p> <p>Decision on minimal qualifications and equipment for forest workers 1994 - Pravilnik o minimalnih pogojih, ki jih morajo izpolnjevati izvajalci del v gozdovih (Amended by the decrees: 35/94, 50/06, 74/11 and 80/12)</p> <p><i>General labour legislation</i> Employment Relationships Act 2013 - Zakon o delovnih razmerjih (ZDR-1) (Amended by the decree: 21/2013, 78/2013, 44/15, 33/16, 52,16 and 15/17).</p> <p>Employment, Self-Employment and Work of Aliens Act 2015 - Zakon o zaposlovanju, samozaposlovanju in delu tujcev (ZZSDT) (Amended by the decree: 1/18 and 31/18)</p> <p>Law on representativeness of trade unions 1993 - Zakon o reprezentativnosti sindikatov (Amended by the decree: 13/1993).</p> <p>Collective Agreements Act -2006- Zakon o kolektivnih pogodbah (Amended by the decree: 43/2006).</p>	<p>ILO. Website Slovenia with signed conventions, 2018 http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNT_RY_ID:103533</p> <p>Slovenia 2016 human rights report https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/265686.pdf</p> <p>Save the Children, End of Childhood report 2018. http://www.savethechildren.org/atf/cf/%7B9def2ebe-10ae-432c-9bd0-df91d2eba74a%7d/savethechildren_endofchildhood_index_2017_eastafrica%20edition_lowres.pdf</p> <p>Human Rights Watch 2018: http://www.hrw.org/</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements Slovenia has ratified and/or been a signatory to a number of important international conventions and regulations related to employment and workers' rights; child labour, slavery, forced and bonded labour; trafficking; migrant labour etc. Information is available through the ILO website. Slovenia has comparable domestic legislation covering these issues, many of which are relevant to the forest and timber processing industries.</p> <p>The Employment Relationships Act is the principal piece of legislation and covers 230 articles and a range of topics.</p> <p>The Employment Relationships Act also prescribes the rights to establish labour association and labour union for acquiring and protecting employees' interests relating to the Conditions of Employment. The Law on representativeness of trade unions says something about people selected to become trade union representatives. The Collective Agreements Act also indicated ways to come to mutual agreements with employers. See indicator 2.2 for more information.</p> <p>The Employment, Self-Employment and Work of Aliens Act explains what the rights of migrant workers are and how they could work in Slovenia.</p> <p>Social security is arranged in the Labor and Social Security Records Act. It is mandatory to pay social security charges for all employees in service by an employer.</p> <p>Minimum wages are set in the Collective Agreements Act and the Act Amending the Minimum Wage Act.</p> <p>Everything related to labour inspections is arranged in the Labor Inspection Act.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Labor and Social Security Records Act 2006 - Zakon o evidencah na področju dela in socialne varnosti (Amended by the decree: 40/2006).</p> <p>Minimum Wage Act 2010 - Zakon o minimalni plači (Amended by the decree: 13/2010).</p> <p>Act Amending the Minimum Wage Act 2015 - Zakon o dopolnitvi Zakona o minimalni plači (Amended by the decree: 92/2015)</p> <p>Labor Inspection Act 2014 - Zakon o inšpekciji dela (ZID-1) (Amended by the decree: 19/2014).</p> <p>European Works Councils Act 2011 Zakon o evropskih svetih delavcev - ZESD-1 (Amended by the decree: 49/2011).</p> <p>The Act on exceptional recognition and assessment of old-age pension for persons with special merits-1974- Zakon o izjemnem priznanju in odmeri starostne pokojnine osebam, ki imajo posebne zasluge (Amended by the decree: 18/1974, 14/1990).</p> <p>Act on the register of insured persons and pension beneficiaries from pension and disability insurance 2013 - Zakon o matični evidenci zavarovancev in uživalcev pravic iz pokojninskega in invalidskega zavarovanja (Amended by the decree: 111/2013, 97/2014).</p> <p>Pension and Disability Insurance Act -</p>	<p>ILO Country profile for Slovenia 2018: http://www.ilo.org/budapest/countries-covered/slovenia/lang--en/index.htm</p> <p>ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Country reports 2018. http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm</p> <p>Transparency International. Corruption Perceptions Index 2019. https://www.transparency.org/en/countries/slovenia</p> <p>Statements of the Ministries of Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia and the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia and Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities received during Public consultation, February 2018.</p> <p>Interview with Mihael Koprivnikar, a well known</p>	<p>There are many smaller laws that handle about insured people, disability and pensions. We have included them in the left column, but we will not repeat them here because most of them are only applicable in special cases.</p> <p><i>Who can work in the forest?</i></p> <p>Work in the forests can be done, as Forest Act states, by the forest owner, their legit heirs, by neighbours (allowed also not direct neighbours but not being paid) or registered forest operators (contractors). This is a difficult rule and very difficult to control. Because people can have many neighbours in a small village and large families. But as long as there is no payment such is thus allowed. Such work only becomes illegal when there is a payment.</p> <p>Registered forest operators must follow also the Decision on minimal qualifications and equipment for forest workers. This law says: 'Registered operators <u>must have</u> a National vocational qualification and wear personal safety equipment'. Therefore, forest workers need to have a special licence, which requires mandatory training.</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>Help between neighbours is common and traditional. As a result of this it is difficult to catch and report cases of villagers actually working for money in the forests (and thus becoming illegal work, without proper paperwork or labour contract).</p> <p>Some private owners are self-employed. They need to follow the normal laws and regulations; thus, they need to have self-employment documents.</p> <p>State and municipal forests are managed by registered operators.</p> <p>Due to strict control done by Forest inspectorate the numbers of found illegal workers with no employment contract has decreased in the last years (Source: annual forest inspection reports).</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Zakon o pokojninskem in invalidskem zavarovanju (Amended by the decree: 96/12, 39/13, 99/13, 101/13, 44/14, 85/14, 95/14, 90/15 and 102/15).</p> <p>Law on the transfer of pension rights 2010 - Zakon o prenosu pokojninskih pravic (Amended by the decree: 34/2010).</p> <p>Law on the settlement of financial liabilities of the Republic of Slovenia from pension and disability insurance 2000 - Zakon o poračunavanju finančnih obveznosti Republike Slovenije iz pokojninskega in invalidskega zavarovanja (Amended by the decree: 81/2000, 8/2016).</p> <p>Pension and Disability Insurance Act of former military insured persons 2007 - Zakon o pravicah iz pokojninskega in invalidskega zavarovanja bivših vojaških zavarovancev (Amended by the decree: 12/2007, 28/2009).</p> <p>Law on holidays and work of free days in the Republic of Slovenia 1991 - Zakon o praznikih in dela prostih dnevih v Republiki Sloveniji (Amended by the decree: 26/1991, 91/2005, 52/2010).</p> <p>Law on Daylighting 1993 - Zakon o računanju časa (Amended by the decree: 13/1993, 8/1996).</p>	<p>forestry expert and member of the Slovenian Chamber of Forestry and Agriculture. March 2020.</p>	<p>However, no other information is publicly available to check trends about labour in the forestry sector.</p> <p>Forest operators with regular activity usually issue bills for the work done. Small operators can be found to work with no issued bill. Some cases of part time operators that are not registered are also present.</p> <p>There is also the situation that many small land/forest owners are natural persons. They do not own companies and are not self-employed. Natural persons often do not have to comply with regulation (like with health and safety, see 1.11).</p> <p>Accidents with people that are working illegally are not covered by any insurance or governmental funds. This is the reason governmental inspectors are trying to control and check things in the forests.</p> <p>There is no local publicly available information, or international sources, that present more information about illegal workers in the forest sector (or in general, in Slovenia).</p> <p>SFS is publishing lists of operators that are qualified and properly organised (there are 849 of such operators at the moment), and those that are not (there are 255 on that list). These lists are available for the public.</p> <p>The above situation has been improving since 2016. At the end of 2017, the Labour Inspectorate, in addition to the main inspector, employed 31 inspectors in the field of occupational safety and health and 41 inspectors in the field of employment relationships, i.e. a total of 72 labour inspectors who can carry out supervisions in forests.</p> <p>The labour inspection also states that the most violations over a longer period occur in construction, trade and hospitality, and not in wood processing industry (Source: annual reports of the Labour Inspectorate).</p> <p>In 2017, the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (FURS) conducted 54 supervisions as per the Prevention of Undeclared Work and Employment Act (ZPDZC-1) within the supervision pursuant to Forest Act. Within the target supervision of wood traceability as per ZPDZS, FURS conducted 87 supervisions in the activity "forestry, forestry activities,</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Worker Participation in Management Act 2007 - Zakon o sodelovanju delavcev pri upravljanju (Amended by the decree: 42/2007).</p> <p>Law on the participation of workers in the management of a European public limited company 2006 - Zakon o sodelovanju delavcev pri upravljanju evropske delniške družbe (SE) (Amended by the decree: 28/2006).</p> <p>Law on the participation of workers in the management of the European Cooperative Society 2006 - Zakon o sodelovanju delavcev pri upravljanju evropske zadruga (Amended by the decree: 79/2006).</p> <p>Law on employee participation in cross-border mergers of capital companies 2008 - Zakon o soodločanju delavcev pri čezmejnih združitvah kapitalskih družb (Amended by the decree: 56/2008).</p> <p>Law on rates 1991 - Zakon o stavki (Amended by the decree: 23/1991).</p> <p>Health and Safety at Work Act 2011- Zakon o varnosti in zdravju pri delu - ZVZD-1 (Amended by the decree: 43/11).</p> <p>Act on the amount of work-related reimbursement and some other receipts 1997 - Zakon o višini povračil stroškov v zvezi z delom in nekaterih drugih prejemkov</p>		<p>forestry services". Parallel to the execution of respective controls, also the regular supervision of fulfilling the obligation to issue invoices is conducted. Issuing a bill/invoice is required by law and only trained/qualified contractors are able to issue a bill. As the bill can reduce the income taxes, this invoice is highly needed.</p> <p>Additionally, according to the interviewed expert, the Slovenian Forest Service has about 700 employees and the staff is very well informed about workers who take money for their work in forestry. As Slovenia scores 60/100 points in the Corruption Perception Index and is therefore above the benchmark of 50/100, the risk of a corrupt member of the Slovenian Forest Service is low. The focus of Slovenian Forest Service inspectors during the last years was on illegal work in forests and dealt with it very effectively.</p> <p>Furthermore, the interviewed expert explains that "Maschinenring" is a member organisation of forest owners, who purchase equipment together, as this is cheaper for the forest owners. This "Maschinenring" system is legal. He also clarifies that when looking at work done by private owners, it is important to separate data about work carried out by "Maschinenring" and work carried out illegally.</p> <p>There is no evidence, that child labour takes place in Slovenia. According to the NGO "Save the Children" Slovenia is with Norway the best country to be a child. This includes education, child's diet, child mortality, adolescent pregnancy and child labour.</p> <p>Other international sources do not state any problems with legal employment.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion Even though, there are some indications that the labour conditions (no employment contracts available) with people working in the forest are not always according to the regulations (mainly for non-registered forest operators), there is not enough evidence publicly available to corroborate this. The assessed sources do not provide any evidences of systematic</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>(Amended by the decree: 87/1997, 9/1998, 48/2001).</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food http://www.mkgp.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry, Food and Environment (http://www.ikglr.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities http://www.mddsz.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Individual workers employment contracts and records of payments. Issued bills to forest owners.</p> <p>The forest inspection 2016 annual report http://www.ikglr.gov.si/fileadmin/ikglr.gov.si/pageuploads/GI/Porocila/Letno-porocilo-gozdarske-inspekcije-2016.pdf</p>		<p>issues in relation to legal employment around the country. Therefore, this indicator is considered as low risk.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>
Third parties' rights			
1.13 Customary rights	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Forest act 1993 - Zakon o gozdovih. (Amended by the decrees: 30/93, 56/99, 67/02, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16, 77/16).</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food http://www.mkgp.gov.si/en/</p>	<p><u>Stakeholder consultations: local experts, 2017</u></p> <p>The Indigenous World, 2018 http://www.iwgia.org/regions</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements There are no Indigenous and Traditional Peoples as per definition of ILO (or other international sources) in Slovenia. Slovenia did not sign ILO 169 either. There are only autochthonous Italian and Hungarian National Communities and Roma peoples as indicated in the Constitution of Republic of Slovenia. But these are not considered IP or TP in the country legislation. International sources and the local expert declared that Indigenous and Traditional Peoples do not exist in Slovenia. See also indicator 2.3 for similar conclusions.</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 N/A</p>	<p>United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, 2018 http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/ipeoples/srindigenou speoples/pages/sripeople sindex.aspx</p> <p>ILO. Website Slovenia with signed conventions, 2018 http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNT RY_ID:103533</p> <p>Slovenia 2016 human rights report https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/265686.pdf</p>	<p>Thus, all people are equal in Slovenia. There are no special laws about different groups of people in relation to forests and Customary rights.</p> <p>The Forest Act is the only one applicable and it allows all people free access to the forest, for recreational purposes. This means walking (and biking) (Forest Act article 5).</p> <p>Hunting rights are a matter of state and were not reconstituted to forest owners during the denationalization process.</p> <p>Art. 3 of the Forest Act handles about the 'use of the forest' and explains that this is a collective term for the exploitation of forest functions. It is also permitted to non-owners to pick mushrooms, fruits of forest trees and other plants that grow in the woods, picking herbaceous plants and parts thereof, beekeeping, moving through the woods and recreation in the woods. These are thus the customary rights of all citizen of Slovenia.</p> <p>Art. 25 of the Act on forests states that harvesting of wild animals, fruits, mushrooms and herbs can be restricted or limited if specific species of functions of forests are endangered.</p> <p>Help between neighbours is as customary right allowed if done free of charge.</p> <p>Slovenes are traditional landowners in Slovenia. Italian and Hungarian minorities have the same right in forests. The same refers to all foreign visitors.</p> <p>Description of Risk Free access to forest was being questioned by forest owners as they were responsible if the forest is not properly managed/secured and therefore dangerous (hanging over trees etc). Last year a description was added to forest act (article 3, point 24 that "Free access means walking and other access, that is carried out at its own risk and is in accordance with the regulations governing forests."</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Not all forests are accessible. Some enclosures in forests are done for natural regeneration purposes and some for raising game. Enclosures are generally very rare.</p> <p>Forest fruits and mushrooms can be gathered but not for commercial purposes. There are some complaints of this requirement. In years of abundant fungus growth picking is common and some fines are issued by forest inspectors for picking more than 2 kg of mushrooms per person per day.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion All together the risk with regards to this indicator are low.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Rules on plans for forest management and game management 2010 - Pravilnik o načrtih za gospodarjenje z gozdovi in upravljanje z divjadjo (Amended by the decrees: 91/10).</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food http://www.mkgp.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Record of the public debate on forest management plans.</p>	<p>Global Forest Watch, Country profile 2016 http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/Svn</p> <p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card, 2016 http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/slovenia</p> <p>FAO global forest resources assessment report for Slovenia, 2015</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements Forest owners have the possibility to express opinions or complaints regarding forest management plans during public consultation rounds based on Rules on plans for forest management and game management. The public consultation is usually one week with one public presentation.</p> <p>The Spatial planning plans are also open to public consultation and while developing such plans integration of different stakeholder groups and consultation rounds is secured. Spatial planning plans can also include plans for conversions of forests to agricultural land or infrastructure. See category 4 for more information.</p> <p>Free prior and informed consent in connection to indigenous peoples and to collective ownership or transfer of management rights is not applicable in Slovenia because indigenous and traditional peoples do not exist in the country (see indicator 1.13 above).</p> <p>International sources do not mention any problems with regards to this topic.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>http://www.fao.org/3/a-az335e.pdf</p> <p>China and CEEC Forestry report 2016 Slovenia:</p> <p>http://www.china-ceecforestry.org/country/slovenia/</p> <p>Elected presentative of Chamber of agriculture and Forestry</p> <p>Local expert, 2017</p>	<p>Description of Risk As forest owners usually complain unofficially and with poor professional interpretation, their complaints are usually not accepted and, in some cases, answered orally not going in the records. Consequently, they usually do not go to the public debates. But the opportunities are offered, thus discussions are possible (source: local expert).</p> <p>Risk Conclusion All together the risk with regards to this indicator are low.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>
1.15 Indigenous people's rights	<p>Applicable laws and regulations No special legislation available.</p> <p>Legal Authority N/A</p> <p>Legally required documents or records N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>Minority rights 2017: http://minorityrights.org/country/slovenia/</p> <p>The Indigenous World, 2018 http://www.iwgia.org/regions</p> <p>United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, 2018 http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/ipeoples/srindigenou</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>There are no Indigenous and Traditional Peoples as per definition of ILO (or other international sources) in Slovenia. Slovenia did not sign ILO 169 either. There are only autochthonous Italian and Hungarian National Communities and Roma peoples as indicated in the Constitution of Republic of Slovenia. But these are not considered IP or TP in the country legislation. International sources and the local expert declared that Indigenous and Traditional Peoples do not exist in Slovenia. See also indicator 2.3 for similar conclusions.</p> <p>Thus, all people are equal in Slovenia. There are no special laws about different groups of people in relation to forests and Indigenous people's rights.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>speoples/pages/sripeople/sindex.aspx</p> <p>ILO. Website Slovenia with signed conventions, 2018 http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNT RY_ID:103533</p> <p>Slovenia 2016 human rights report https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/265686.pdf</p>	
Trade and transport			
<p>1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Forest act 1993 - Zakon o gozdovih. (Amended by the decrees: 30/93, 56/99, 67/02, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16, 77/16).</p> <p>Rules on the measurement and classification of forest timber products 2017 - Pravilnik o merjenju in razvrščanju gozdnih lesnih sortimentov iz gozdov v lasti Republike Slovenije (Per decree of 30/17).</p> <p>EU Timber Regulation No. 995/2010</p>	<p>Slovenia Business Point 2018, about transport documents and classification. http://eugo.gov.si/en/activities/activity/14218/showActivity/</p> <p>Global Forest Watch, Country profile 2016 http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/Svn</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements The Rules on the measurement and classification of forest timber products explains how the classification is organized. There are also clear rules in this document about measurements. Here it is explained how things are to be measured and that quantities are to be measured in net m3, gross m3, green ton, dry ton. And this for every specie.</p> <p>A second source of classification is explained in the Forest Act. All wood that is going to be transported must have a delivery document that describes the quantity, quality and species of the wood transported. Such a delivery document is issued by SFS after checking the harvesting (see indicator 1.3 and 1.4).</p> <p>The delivery document includes the data on the supplier, purchaser, specie, and quantity of timber assortments, date, time and purpose of the transport. A delivery document must be kept by the transporters and</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legal Authority Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food http://www.mkgp.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Legally required documents or records SFS Delivery document that comes with every timber load.</p> <p>The forest inspection 2016 annual report http://www.ikglr.gov.si/fileadmin/ikglr.gov.si/pageuploads/GI/Porocila/Letno-porocilo-gozdarske-inspekcije-2016.pdf</p>	<p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card, 2016 http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/slovenia</p> <p>FAO global forest resources assessment report for Slovenia, 2015 http://www.fao.org/3/a-az335e.pdf</p> <p>China and CEEC Forestry report 2016 Slovenia: http://www.china-ceecforestry.org/country/slovenia/</p> <p>Local expert 2017</p>	<p>disclosed for inspection at the request of the police, customs administration and forestry inspection.</p> <p>A delivery document is not required for timber assortments harvested from forests owned by a natural entity (natural person, thus not self-employed and not a company), if their total quantity does not exceed six cubic meters, if they are intended for a personal use and transported by a forest owner or his close family member. In this case only a felling permit issued by the SFS is required.</p> <p>A delivery document is also not required, if timber assortments of maximum ten centimetres in diameter at the thick end are loaded on a vehicle or transported by the road. The exception are wood chips and cleft wood, if their total quantity does not exceed six cubic meters and are not loaded on a vehicle together with other timber assortments.</p> <p>A delivery document is received by a forest owner from the SFS which issues it on the basis of the felling permit. A forest owner is then obliged to hand over the delivery document to the transporter upon the acquisition of wood.</p> <p>This is also related to the implementation of EUTR. Description of the implementation of EUTR in Slovenia can be found under indicator 1.21.</p> <p>Police and Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia are doing regular checks of trucks with regards to compliance with EUTR (illegal timber). There are no fixed control points, but controls are done randomly.</p> <p>The competent authority is the Ministry for Agriculture and forestry for forest operators and Ministry for finance for the transport.</p> <p>Description of Risk Wood is transported with a delivery documentation that is preferred as classification by the buyer. If the buyer is Austrian, the forest owner is using Austrian classification. Some examples of other classifications also exist. But in principle these are all allowed as long as they comply with the</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>EUTR regulations mentioned below. EUTR is leading here and implemented in Slovenia.</p> <p>Implementation of the EUTR is demanding that delivery documents are to be divided by tree species. A system of classification of species, quantities and qualities does exist and is used. Since the implementation of the EUTR things have become stricter. Extra controls were done for the purpose of EUTR reporting to Brussels, there are no significant problems with timber classifications. The annual 2016 forest inspection report does not list any problem.</p> <p>Other international sources do not state any problems with Classification. The Local expert is also not aware of any substantial news items in the local media.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion All together the risk with regards to this indicator are low.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>
1.17 Trade and transport	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Civil Code Act 2002 - Stvarnopravni zakonik (Amended by the decrees: 87/02 in 91/13).</p> <p>Forest act 1993 article 17- Zakon o gozdovih. (Amended by the decrees: 30/93, 56/99, 67/02, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16, 77/16).</p> <p>EU Timber Regulation No. 995/2010</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food</p>	<p>Slovenia Business Point 2018, about transport documents and classification.</p> <p>http://eugo.gov.si/en/activities/activity/14218/showActivity/</p> <p>Global Forest Watch, Country profile 2016</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements Due to Forest Act and the EUTR all wood that is going to be transported must have a delivery document that describes the quantity, quality and species of the wood transported. Such a delivery document is issued by SFS after checking the harvesting (see indicator 1.3 and 1.4).</p> <p>The delivery document includes the data on the supplier, purchaser, specie, and quantity of timber assortments, date, time and purpose of the transport. A delivery document must be kept by the transporters and disclosed for inspection at the request of the police, customs administration and forestry inspection.</p> <p>A delivery document is not required for timber assortments harvested from forests owned by a natural entity (natural person, thus not self-employed</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>http://www.mkgp.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Ministry of finance http://www.mf.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Trade inspectorate http://www.ti.gov.si/</p> <p>Police of Republic of Slovenia http://www.policija.si/</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Delivery document that comes with every timber load, other additional transport documents.</p> <p>The forest inspection 2016 annual report http://www.ikglr.gov.si/fileadmin/ikglr.gov.si/pageuploads/GI/Porocila/Letno-porocilo-gozdarske-inspekcije-2016.pdf</p>	<p>http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/Svn</p> <p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card, 2016 http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/slovenia</p> <p>FAO global forest resources assessment report for Slovenia, 2015 http://www.fao.org/3/a-az335e.pdf</p> <p>China and CEEC Forestry report 2016 Slovenia: http://www.china-ceecforestry.org/country/slovenia/</p> <p>Local expert 2017.</p>	<p>and not a company), if their total quantity does not exceed six cubic meters, if they are intended for a personal use and transported by a forest owner or his close family member. In this case only a felling permit issued by the SFS is required.</p> <p>A delivery document is also not required, if timber assortments of maximum ten centimetres in diameter at the thick end are loaded on a vehicle or transported by the road. The exception are wood chips and cleft wood, if their total quantity does not exceed six cubic meters and are not loaded on a vehicle together with other timber assortments.</p> <p>A delivery document is received by a forest owner from the SFS which issues it on the basis of the felling permit. A forest owner is then obliged to hand over the delivery document to the transporter upon the acquisition of wood.</p> <p>This is also related to the implementation of EUTR. Description of the implementation of EUTR in Slovenia can be found under indicator 1.21.</p> <p>Police and Financial Administration are doing regular checks of trucks with regards to compliance with paperwork and EUTR (illegal timber) requirements. There are no fixed control points, but controls are done randomly. The competent authority is the Ministry for Agriculture and forestry for forest operators and Ministry for finance for the transport.</p> <p>Description of Risk In 2016 trade of 2 300 m³ of wood was controlled by forest inspectors. The forest inspection completed 193 physical checks on persons and 49 examinations of legal persons (companies), totalling 242 inspection. There were some cases of deficient documentation (see indicator 1.21) but no <i>major</i> violations were reported with regards to illegal trade and transport (Source: 2016 Forest inspection report).</p> <p>There is still a lack of knowledge regarding EU Timber Regulation No. 995/2010 requirements for forest operators, but they keep records of sold timber. Official records of harvesting permits can be found at SFS. Inspection reports show that, even when there is still a lack of knowledge, there are no major problems with regards to trade and transport.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Other international sources do not state any problems with Trade and transport. The Local expert is also not aware of any substantial news items in the local media either.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion All together the risk with regards to this indicator are low.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Tax Procedure Act 2006 - Zakon o davčnem postopku (Amended by the decrees: 13/11, 32/12, 94/12, 101/13, 111/13, 25/14, 40/14, 90/14, 91/15 and 63/16).</p> <p>Rules on transfer prices (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 141/06 to 4/12).</p> <p>Tax Administration Act 2014 - Zakon o finančni upravi (Amended by the decrees: 25/14).</p> <p>Law on liability of legal persons for criminal offences 1999 - Zakon o odgovornosti pravnih oseb za kazniva dejanja (Amended by the decrees: 98/04, 65/08 and 57/12).</p> <p>Law on Minor Offences 2002 - Zakon o prekrških (Amended by the decrees: 29/11, 21/13, 111/13, 74/14, 92/14, 32/16 and 15/17).</p> <p>Criminal Code 1994 - Kazenski zakonik (Amended by the decrees: 95/04 and 55/08).</p>	<p>Deloitte 2016 Global Transfer Pricing Country Guide. https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/us/Documents/Tax/us-tax-2016-global-transfer-pricing-country-guide-051816.pdf</p> <p>KPMG 2018, country report. https://home.kpmg/xx/en/home/insights/2018/04/slovenia-taxation-of-cross-border-mergers-and-acquisitions.html</p> <p>A list of persons that are on the list of unpaid taxes 2017:</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements Slovenia is signatory of an international tax standard and member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD. The Tax standard used can be found here. There is no certification required, based on this. Members of OECD have agreed on exchange of information and standardization. In 2017, full automatic exchange of information with offshore financial centres resulted in increased transparency of information.</p> <p>With regards to offshore trading and transfer pricing the Tax Procedure Act, the Tax administration act and the Rules on transfer prices are applicable. These 3 documents explained what rules are applicable. In summary the conclusion is as follows:</p> <p><i>Transfer pricing</i> In establishing a taxable person's income, the transfer prices paid by affiliated persons for assets, including intangible assets, and services are considered. The transfer prices should be no less than the prices that comparable assets and service in comparable circumstances would command in a market of non-affiliated persons (comparable market prices). In establishing a taxable person's expenditures, the transfer prices paid to affiliated persons for assets, including intangible assets, and services are considered. The expenditures should not exceed the comparable market prices (source KPMG).</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legal Authority Ministry of finance http://www.mf.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Financial administration of republic of Slovenia http://www.fu.gov.si/</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Tax returns are done by an automatic portal and has access to data of all income. This portal can be found here: https://edavki.durs.si/OpenPortal/Pages/StartPage/StartPage.aspx</p> <p><i>Company data can be seen in AJPES portal:</i> https://www.ajpes.si/?language=english</p>	<p>http://seznam.gov.si/DURS/main_neplacniki.html</p> <p>OECD Slovenia country profile, 2018: http://www.oecd.org/slovenia/</p> <p>WTO 2002 report Slovenia: https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp192_e.htm</p> <p>Personal interviews with exporters and experts, 2017</p> <p>Local expert 2017.</p> <p>CPI index 2017 https://www.transparency.org/country/SVN</p> <p>Global Forest Watch, 2017 Country profile. http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/Svn</p>	<p><i>Offshore trading</i> To prevent Slovenian companies from accumulating profits offshore in low-tax countries, a 15 percent withholding tax (WHT) applies to payments of certain services to an entity with a registered office or actual management in jurisdictions with general or average nominal Corporate Income Tax (CIT) rates lower than 12.5 percent and listed on the blacklist (EU countries are exempt).</p> <p>Additionally, interest costs on loans received from companies with registered offices or actual management in jurisdictions with general or average nominal CIT rates lower than 12.5 percent and listed on the blacklist, are not tax-deductible (source KPMG/Deloitte)</p> <p>Besides this, the national tax laws are applicable. Taxes of forest owners are calculated throughout the 'cadastral income' (Law on cadastral income). Taxes are collected regularly in a standardized way (law on tax procedure). It depends on the type of entity if the regular Law on income tax, Special income tax or Corporate income tax laws are to be used. The Law on tax administration stipulates what minimal administration is required.</p> <p>Offenders of laws will be addresses by means of the Law on liability of legal persons for criminal offences, the Law on minor offences and the Criminal code.</p> <p>Description of Risk There are cases of companies without any clear owners, established only for tax evasion purposes that were fined or are in court. These are mostly in the finance and investment sector. Tax evasion regulation is included in regular legislation listed in the left column.</p> <p>Regarding to oral sources (local expert) there are some known cases of known tax evasion that is not being collected due to political reasons. Some data of offshore companies has been published. Consulted experts are suggesting a lack of active policy and concrete steps for seizing the money of unknown origin.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card, 2016 http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/slovenia</p> <p>US department of State, 2018 Investment Climate Statements for Slovenia: https://www.state.gov/e/e/b/rls/othr/ics/2018/eur/281637.htm</p>	<p>Combined active unpaid tax (from past years) is decreasing but is still in size order of 10 % of yearly tax (local expert). The Slovenian government should do more to increase tax collecting efficiency, but this is not specifically related to the forest sector.</p> <p>There are no sources stating that the forestry sector is different from the general context. But there are also no public signals or sources in the media stating that illegal activities with regards to offshore trading and transfer pricing in the timber sector is actually happening. Currently there are also no known court cases that prove otherwise.</p> <p>International sources, like KPMG, Deloitte, OECD, WTO, Global Forest Watch or Chatham House Illegal Logging, do not draw other conclusions.</p> <p>Slovenia has a CPI score of 61. With that the country is on the 31st place, of 176 measured countries. On the other hand collecting tax is done regularly and the country is among the 5 best countries in this (source: Financial administration of republic of Slovenia, see left column).</p> <p>Risk Conclusion All together the risk with regards to this indicator are low.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>
1.19 Custom regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Customs law 2016 - Zakon o izvajanju carinske zakonodaje Evropske unije (ZICZEU) (Amended by the decrees: 32/16).</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of finance http://www.mf.gov.si/en/</p> <p><i>Customs page</i></p>	<p>Personal interviews with exporters and experts, 2017</p> <p>Global Forest Watch, Country profile. http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/Svn</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements Timber import or export is not regulated with special additional regulations. It follows general trade regulations for all products and services that are exported. Therefore, the regular Customs law is applicable.</p> <p>The Customs Law can be summarized as follows:</p> <p><i>Non-Tariff Barriers</i> In accordance with its European Union membership, Slovenia applies the European Union trade policy, such as antidumping and anti-subsidy measures. The EU import regime is also applied to Slovenia.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>http://www.mf.gov.si/en/areas_of_work/taxes_and_customs/taxes_and_custom_duties/</p> <p>Customs Authority is under the 'Financial administration of republic of Slovenia' http://www.fu.gov.si/</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Records of implemented custom systems (also online).</p>	<p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card, 2016 http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/slovenia</p> <p>Societe Generale, Slovenia Customs 2018. https://import-export.societegenerale.fr/en/country/slovenia/regulations-customs</p> <p>OECD Slovenia country profile, 2018: http://www.oecd.org/slovenia/</p> <p>WTO 2002 report Slovenia: https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tpr_e/tp192_e.htm</p> <p>US department of State, 2018 Investment Climate Statements for Slovenia:</p>	<p>While the EU has a rather liberal foreign trade policy, some products need import licenses. Restrictions especially apply to farm products, following the implementation of the CAP (Common Agricultural Policy): the application of compensations on the import and export of farm products, aimed at favouring the development of agriculture within the EU, which implies a certain number of control and regulation systems for goods entering EU territory. To check if a product is subject to import restrictions, consult the TARIC (Tarif Intégré de la Communauté) database.</p> <p>The Integrated Tariff of the Community, referred to as TARIC, is designed to show various rules applying to specific products being imported into the customs territory of the EU or, in some cases, when exported from it. To determine if a license is required for a particular product, check the TARIC. The TARIC can be searched by country of origin, Harmonized System (HS) Code, and product description on the interactive website of the Directorate-General for Taxation and the Customs Union. The online TARIC is updated daily.</p> <p>With regards to <i>import</i> of non-agricultural Documentation the official model for written declarations to customs is the Single Administrative Document (SAD). For agricultural products, including many non-dried timber products, a Phytosanitary Certificates is needed.</p> <p>With regards to <i>export</i> it depends on the country. For countries outside the EU an exit summary declaration (ESD) must be lodged for the goods in question. It is also possible to lodge a regular customs declaration containing all the information required in ESD. An export declaration is lodged at the financial office responsible for customs supervising the place where the exporter is established or where the goods are packed or loaded for export shipment An export declaration is lodged electronically by means of data-processing technique. Documents required for the performance of an export procedure (an invoice, transit documents, an export licence for agricultural products etc.) are attached to the declaration.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>https://www.state.gov/e/e/b/rls/othr/ics/2018/eur/281637.htm</p> <p>CPI index 2017 https://www.transparency.org/country/SVN</p>	<p>When being introduced into Slovenia, some products must be "CE" marked in respect to European directives for health and safety.</p> <p><i>Customs Duties and Taxes on Imports</i> Slovenia is a member of the EU and fully accepts its foreign trade policy. Operations carried out within the EEA are free of duty. The Common Customs Tariff of the European Union applies to goods originating outside Europe. Generally, the duty is relatively low, especially for industrial products (4.2% on average). Tariffs for EU origin products can be found on the TARIC Consultation Website.</p> <p><i>Customs Classification</i> When the country of origin of the goods exported to Slovenia is not part of the European Union, customs duties are calculated Ad valorem on the CIF value of the goods, in accordance with the Common Customs Tariff (CCT).</p> <p>In order to access exhaustive regulations and customs tariff rates regarding their products, exporters shall refer to the TARIC code and its database, which includes all applicable customs duties and all customs trade policy measures for all the goods.</p> <p><i>Import Procedures</i> Since its accession to the EU on 1st May 2004, Slovenia has adopted the EU Common External Tariff. Consequently, trade with Slovenia is totally free of customs duties when the country of origin of the goods is one of the other EU Member States.</p> <p>Description of Risk There are no known cases of timber being imported or exported without proper customs papers or falsifying HS codes.</p> <p>There are also no public signals or sources in the media stating that illegal activities with regards to custom regulations and the timber sector are actually happening. Currently there are also no known court cases that proof otherwise.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>International sources, like OECD, WTO, US department of State, Global Forest Watch or Chatham House Illegal Logging, do not draw other conclusions. Slovenia has a solid CPI score of 61. With that the country is on the 31st place, of 176 measured countries.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion All together the risk with regards to this indicator are low.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>
1.20 CITES	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Slovenia is a signatory of CITES</p> <p>Decree on behaviour and methods of protection in trade in animal and plant species -2008. Uredba o ravnanju in načinih varstva pri trgovini z živalskimi in rastlinskimi vrstami (Amended by the decrees: 39/08, 106/10, 78/12 in 58/17)</p> <p>Legal Authority The Management Authority is Ministry of Environment and spatial planning (http://www.mop.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>There is a special info website where all information can be found: http://www.arso.gov.si/narava/konvencija%20CITES/v%20Sloveniji/</p>		<p>Overview of Legal Requirements In Slovenia there are no CITES tree species. This according to the Decree on behaviour and methods of protection in trade in animal and plant species.</p> <p>The only protected tree species in Slovenia is <i>Taxus baccata</i> and this is not on the CITES list.</p> <p>There are no further laws dealing with CITES species, nor is this required.</p> <p>Description of Risk There are no tree species on the CITES list, thus there are no risks.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion All together the risk with regards to this indicator are low.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>The Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation (IRSNC) is the scientific authority related to CITES in Slovenia. http://www.zrsvn.si/en/default.asp</p> <p>Legally required documents or records CITES export and import permits and CITES certificates enabling intra EU trade, registration documents.</p>		
Diligence/due care procedures			
<p>1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Forest act 1993 article 17- Zakon o gozdovih. (Amended by the decrees: 30/93, 56/99, 67/02, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16, 77/16).</p> <p>Prevention of illegal work act 2014 - Zakon o preprečevanju dela in zaposlovanja na črno (Amended by the decrees: 32/14 and 47/15, special EU Timber Regulation No. 995/2010 (about obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market). Direct link to the 995/2010 amendment: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:295:0023:0034:SL:PDF</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food http://www.mkgp.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Customs Authority under the 'Financial administration of republic of Slovenia' http://www.fu.gov.si/</p>	<p>European court cases against Slovenia, 2017, CURIA</p> <p>EUTR general website, 2017</p> <p>EUTR status of implementation per country, 2017</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements Slovenia has implemented EUTR into the Forest Act. Therefore article 17 was amended in 2014. In a new (17b) article the importance of traceability is explained. It introduces the standard Delivery (transport) document that is now required with every transport. The new article 17c explains in detail what should be on the delivery document (see indicator 1.17).</p> <p>The EUTR itself is regulated throughout the Prevention of illegal work act.</p> <p>This act handles about obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market. It explains the message that illegal harvested timber cannot longer enter the market and it introduces the due diligence system in Slovenia. That repeats the system of existing harvesting permits and the new Delivery document. It also explains the rules for import as set by the EUTR, which include third party verification, certificates of origin etc.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food is the Competent Authority. The Forest inspection is the controlling body for forest owners and companies placing timber on the EU market.</p> <p>The Financial administration of the Republic of Slovenia (department of former customs) is responsible for EUTR implementation for export of timber to the rest of the EU.</p> <p>The Annual programme for checks is made on the basis of data of the Customs Information System and risk criteria such as: value of the timber</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>The Forest Inspection Authority is part of the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry, Food and Environment (http://www.ikglr.gov.si/en/). Their reports can be found here: SFS Forest inspection reports 2003-2016: http://www.ikglr.gov.si/si/o_inspektoratu/organi_ziranosť_inspektorata/gozdarska_inspekcija/pocila_gozdarske_inspekcije/</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Due Diligence system (harvesting permits), transport documents, documents of the origin of the wood.</p>		<p>and timber products (Annex 1 of the Regulation (EU) No. 995/2010) in customs procedures (import, export), various timber products, various countries of origin of timber products and the level of corruption in the Country of timber products (origin) - CPI (Corruption perception index) . In the case that there is suspicion of illegal trade Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia shall carry out the check on operator immediately.</p> <p>Description of Risk On the basis of risk assessment Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia has performed 15 checks on operators (companies) in 2016 and 15 checks in 2017.</p> <p>In 2016, the Forestry Inspection Service conducted 193 inspections with natural persons and 49 inspections in legal entities, i.e. 242 inspections in total Since the beneficiaries had no due diligence system established, they were issued a warning in 15 cases (supplementing the existing system) as per the Minor Offences Act, in 7 cases they were imposed with a fine, indicating a violation. The fine was imposed to legal entities in 4 cases and to natural persons in 3 cases. 7 cases out of 242 is a good result that shows the EUTR is well implemented (source: SFS Forest inspection reports, 2016, page 27). In 2017 around 190 inspections were carried out, but no results are published yet.</p> <p>There is still a general lack of due diligence (and EUTR) procedures among timber trading countries. This will improve in time due to ongoing informing of the general public and all stakeholders. A meeting was called on this theme by the forestry inspection and ministry. After that the tasks to inform the public was taken on by all present stakeholders in the sector.</p> <p>From an international point of view the EUTR is implemented properly in Slovenia as there are no court cases between Europe vs Slovenia going on (Source: CURIA) and the EUTR general website shows that Slovenia has finished implementation.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Risk Conclusion All together the risk with regards to this indicator are low.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (1) is met: 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>

Recommended control measures

Indicator	Recommended control measures
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p>The system of harvesting permits in Slovenia leaves room for doubts and illegal harvest. Although no forest is lost due to deforestation (the forest in general is increasing), but throughout a coppice system fuelwood seems to be harvested by private farmers we can conclude that the permit system in place does not work for 100%. Even when the problem occurs only on 0,04% of the total forest area and we may assume that the threat on HCVs is limited, there still seems to be a problem with harvesting permits. Nevertheless, this only seems to be a problem with fuelwood, and in low quantities.</p> <p>Recommended control measures: 1) <u>Trading in fuelwood in Slovenia is not recommended.</u> 2) <u>In any case always ask for the harvesting permit that should be available with any load of timber.</u> 3) <u>Properly check the amount of timber per specie in the load and compare it with the figures on the transport document.</u></p>

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

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or linked to military control.	The sources used are the required ones as advised by the NRA framework. Additional sources are also used. We advise the reader to read the detailed analyses below, which lists all sources used.	Country	<p>Low risk</p> <p>In Slovenia no violent armed conflicts threatening national and regional security are taking place since 1991. Slovenia is not considered as a source of conflict timber. As a result, Slovenia isn't mentioned in any case by UN Security council or any other bans on timber export. Furthermore, Slovenia is ranked high on other relevant aspects such as stable country, with good governance and it is a free country for all its citizens with a good justice system.</p> <p>The following low risk thresholds apply:</p> <p>(1) The area under assessment is not a source of conflict timber¹; AND (2) The country is not covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber; AND (3) The country is not covered by any other international ban on timber export; AND (4) Operators in the area under assessment are not involved in conflict timber supply/trade; AND (5) Other available evidence does not challenge 'low risk' designation.</p>
2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.	The sources used are the required ones as advised by the NRA framework. Additional sources are also used. We advise the reader to read the detailed analyses below, which lists all sources used. A list with laws and regulations is also included.	Country	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Social rights in Slovenia are covered by the relevant legislation in accordance with EU legislation and enforced through legislative institutions of the state and controlled by NGO's. The right of freedom of association is guaranteed by The Constitution and collective bargaining is regulated by Collective Agreement act. The legislation in the view of compulsory and/or forced labour, discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender and child labour is based on EU regulations. Slovenia is signatory to many relevant ILO Conventions, of which 8 are fundamental and 4 priority conventions</p> <p>General</p>

¹ "Conflict timber" limited to include "timber that has been traded at some point in the chain of custody by armed groups, be they rebel factions or regular soldiers, or by a civilian administration involved in armed conflict or its representatives, either to perpetuate conflict or take advantage of conflict situations for personal gain - conflict timber is not necessarily illegal. Please refer to FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0.

		<p>The UN report “Third periodic reports of States parties due in 2010 Slovenia” shows the state of the human rights empowerment and execution in Slovenia and show active and adequate protection of human rights.</p> <p>The document ‘Slovenia 2016 human rights report’ published by the United States Department of State, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labour, draws several conclusions that are not in line with recent publications from other sources and annual reports of the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (IRSD).</p> <p>Equality of genders Equality of genders has typical structure for EU countries as indicated in “2017 report on equality between women and men in the European Union”. In some indicators (care for children, low gender pay gap (7%), share of ministers) Slovenia is among the best, average of Gender balance among board members, chairs and CEOs of large listed companies in the EU is almost the same as for EU-28. The issue is legally regulated by Equal Opportunities for Woman and Men Act. The Resolution on the National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men 2015–2020: was adopted to implement needed actions to overcome the challenges of the issue.</p> <p>Child labour New sources show that child labour is not an issue and well controlled by a special act and 72 labour inspectors.</p> <p>Forced labour Although one source state a problem with this topic there is no direct source to be found that present any real evidence, reports or numbers to justify this. Local media and local experts did not state any conflicting news either. There are no other sources that indicate forced labour is practised in forest sector. Laws are in place and upheld.</p> <p>Freedom of association Sources agree that the government and employers generally respected freedom of association and the right to bargain collectively.</p> <p>Discrimination There were few formal complaints of discrimination, although there were some reports of employment discrimination based on gender, age, and with respect to migrant workers. Some discrimination occurred against Roma, and there were cases of employers not meeting the standards set by the labour laws regarding benefits and procedures for termination of employment.</p>
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			<p>Altogether not all sub-topics are positive, but most are, and the balance will result in a low risk for the complete indicator.</p> <p>The following low risk thresholds apply: (10) Applicable legislation for the area under assessment covers the key principles recognized in the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work (which are recognized as: freedom of association and right to collective bargaining; elimination of forced and compulsory labour; eliminations of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation; and effective abolition of child labour), AND the risk assessment for relevant indicators of Category 1 confirms enforcement of applicable legislation ('low risk');</p> <p>Note: indicator 1.11 and 1.12 have specified risks, but only for a very limited group of people (natural people owning forests). This was not strong enough to justify also a specified risk in 2.2, which is handling about much severe topics.</p> <p>AND (12) Other available evidence does not challenge 'low risk' designation.</p>
2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.	The sources used are the required ones as advised by the NRA framework. Additional sources are also used. We advise the reader to read the detailed analyses below, which lists all sources used.	Country	<p>Low risk There are no IP or TP by ILO (or other international) definition in Slovenia. Slovenia did not sign ILO 169 either. There are only autochthonous Italian and Hungarian National Communities and Roma peoples as indicated in the Constitution of Republic of Slovenia. But these are not considered IP or TP in the country legislation.</p> <p>International sources and the local expert declared that Indigenous and Traditional Peoples do not exist in Slovenia.</p> <p>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 does not challenge 'low risk' designation.</p>

Recommended control measures

N/A

Detailed analysis

Sources of information	Evidence	Scale of risk assessment	Guidance for risk indication ²
Context (the following are indicators that help to contextualize the information from other sources) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Searching for data on: level of corruption, governance, lawlessness, fragility of the State, freedom of journalism, freedom of speech, peace, human rights, armed or violent conflicts by or in the country, etc. 			
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGI report aggregate and individual governance indicators for 215 countries (most recently for 1996–2012), for six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability; Political Stability and Absence of Violence; Government Effectiveness; Regulatory Quality; Rule of Law; Control of Corruption http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wqi/index.aspx#home http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wqi/index.aspx#reports	(select and click on able view tab and select - Slovenia) In 2015 (latest available year) Slovenia scores between 76,44 (for Control of Corruption) and 80,29 (for Rule of Law) on the percentile rank among all countries for all six dimensions (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).	country	
World Bank Harmonized List of Fragile Situations: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/Fragile_Situations_List_FY11_%28Oct_19_2010%29.pdf	Slovenia does not feature on this list	country	
Committee to Protect Journalists: Impunity Index CPJ's Impunity Index calculates the number of unsolved journalist murders as a percentage of each country's population. For this index, CPJ examined journalist murders that occurred between January 1, 2004, and December 31, 2013, and that remain unsolved. Only those nations with five or more unsolved cases are included on this index. http://cpj.org/reports/2014/04/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder.php	Slovenia does not feature on this list	country	
Carleton University: Country Indicators for Foreign Policy: The Failed and Fragile States project of Carleton University examines state fragility using a combination of structural data and current event monitoring http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/ffs.htm https://carleton.ca/cifp/failed-fragile-states/country-ranking-table/	According to methodology used by Carleton University (https://carleton.ca/cifp/failed-fragile-states/data-and-methodology/) Slovenia scores med- low on State fragility map 2012. High means a very fragile country on this map.	country	
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2017	Slovenia does not feature in World Report 2017 of Human Rights Watch There are two open court cases in the Strasbourg human right court regarding absence of hunting rights for private forest owners, but this is of a somewhat	country	

² A risk indication is provided for each source analysed. The final, cumulative risks are then summarized in the main risk assessment table at the start of the cat 2 assessment.

	different 'human rights' that is aimed for here. For the purposes of this indicator we found it not that important.		
US AID: www.usaid.gov Search on website for [Slovenia] + 'human rights' 'conflicts' 'conflict timber' For Africa and Asia also use: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnact462.pdf	No information found on specified risks after searching Slovenia + 'human rights' 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	
Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org Search on website for [country] + 'human rights' 'conflicts' 'conflict timber'	No information found on specified risks after searching Slovenia + 'human rights' 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	
On the WWF website concerning the illegal logging http://www.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_illegal_logging/	Slovenia is not mentioned in article	country	
WWF: publication Failing the Forests Europe's illegal timber trade http://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/failingforests.pdf	Slovenia doesn't import wood from problematic supplying regions as shown in the table on site 5 of the report.	country	
Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2017/results/	On the Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). Slovenia scores 61 points ranks 31 out of 176 countries	country	
Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card http://www.illegal-logging.info https://www.illegal-logging.info/content/eu-moves-crack-down-illegal-logging-trade	There is only one article found with regards to Slovenia, and that is not about human rights and harvesting.	country	
Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world's human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; international justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights, 2017 https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/4800/2017/en/	From the report: 'Discrimination against and social exclusion of the majority of Roma continued. Many were living in segregated settlements in inadequate housing, lacking security of tenure and access to water, electricity, sanitation and public transport. After the expiry of the National Action Programme for Roma inclusion in 2015, the government started a process of adopting a new set of measures. The government had yet to adopt a comprehensive national Roma Strategy as recommended by the parliamentary commission for human rights.'		
Freedom House is a NGO that works to defend human rights and promote democratic change, with a focus on political rights and civil liberties as a catalyst for freedom through a combination of analysis, advocacy, and action. http://www.freedomhouse.org/ http://www.freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world#.U-3g5fl_sVc http://www.freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-net#.U-3hUvl_sV	The status of Slovenia on the Freedom in the World index is 'free'. The status of Slovenia on the Freedom on the Net is 'no data'. The status of Slovenia on the Freedom of the Press is 'free'.	country	

http://www.freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-press#_U-3hkvI_sVc Reporters without Borders: Press Freedom Index https://rsf.org/en/slovenia ,	In World Press Freedom Index 2017 Slovenia was ranked 37 out of 180 assessed countries. This were number 1 gives the most freedom.	country	
Fund for Peace - The Fragile State Index (formerly Failed States Index) is an index calculated by the Fund for Peace, which is a US-based non-profit research and educational organization that works to prevent violent conflict and promote security. The Failed States Index is an annual ranking, first published in 2005, of 177 nations based on their levels of stability and capacity http://www.fundforpeace.org/global/?q=cr-10-99-fs http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/2017/05/14/fragile-states-index-2017-annual-report/	Fragile states index. (ranks Slovenia in the category 'very stable' the third most favourable category of ten ranging from Very sustainable to Alert.	country	
The Global Peace Index. Published by the Institute for Economics & Peace, This index is the world's leading measure of national peacefulness. It ranks 162 nations according to their absence of violence. It's made up of 23 indicators, ranging from a nation's level of military expenditure to its relations with neighbouring countries and the level of respect for human rights. Source: The Guardian: http://economicsandpeace.org/research/iep-indices-data/global-peace-index http://economicsandpeace.org/reports/ http://visionofhumanity.org/app/uploads/2017/06/GPI17-Report.pdf	Global peace index report for 2017 ranks Slovenia 7 out of 163 countries, where 163 is least peaceful.	country	

Additional sources of information (These sources were partly found by Googling the terms '[country]', 'timber', 'conflict', 'illegal logging')	Evidence	Scale of risk assessment	Risk indication
no other sources found			
From national CW RA: Info on illegal logging	not available		

Indicator 2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or linked to military control.
Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the country covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber? • Is the country covered by any other international ban on timber export? • Are there individuals or entities involved in the forest sector that are facing UN sanctions?

Compendium of United Nations Security Council Sanctions Lists https://scsanctions.un.org/fop/fop?xml=htdocs/resources/xml/en/consolidated.xml&xslt=htdocs/resources/xsl/en/consolidated.xsl	There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Slovenia. Slovenia is not covered by any other international ban on timber export. There are no individuals or entities involved in the forest sector in Slovenia that are facing UN sanctions.	country	Low risk
US AID: www.usaid.gov			
Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org			
From national CW RA	not available	-	-
Guidance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the country a source of conflict timber? If so, is it at the country level or only an issue in specific regions? If so – which regions? • Is the conflict timber related to specific entities? If so, which entities or types of entities? 			
www.usaid.gov http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnact462.pdf Conflict Timber is defined by US AID as: - conflict financed or sustained through the harvest and sale of timber (Type 1), - conflict emerging as a result of competition over timber or other forest resources (Type 2) Also check overlap with indicator 2.3	No information found on specified risks after searching Slovenia + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
Global Witness is independent, not-for-profit NGO campaigning to end environmental and human rights abuses driven by the exploitation of natural resources and corruption, by hard-hitting investigations, exposure of abuses, and campaign for change. www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests	No information found on specified risks after searching Slovenia + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	No information found on specified risks after searching Slovenia + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world's human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; international justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights http://www.amnesty.org/en/annual-report/2011/ ; http://amnesty.org/en/annual-report/2013/	No information on conflict timber related to Slovenia found.	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/wqi/index.aspx#reports	In 2016 (latest available year) Slovenia scores 83,81 out of 100 for Political Stability and Absence of Violence/ on the percentile rank among all countries, ranging the country in best ¼ of all assessed countries.	country	Low risk

The 'Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism' measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically motivated violence, including terrorism. By measuring individual variables from each data source used to construct this measure in the Worldwide Governance Indicators			
Greenpeace: www.greenpeace.org Search for 'conflict timber [country]'	No information on conflict timber related to Slovenia found.	country	Low risk
CIFOR: http://www.cifor.org/ ; http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm	Slovenia is not mentioned in this document about <i>Forests and conflict</i> .	country	Low risk
Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms or in combination 'conflict timber', 'illegal logging'	No information found on Slovenia as a source of conflict timber	country	Low risk
From national CW RA	not available		
Indicator 2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.			
Guidance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the social rights covered by the relevant legislation and enforced in the country or area concerned? (refer to category 1) • Are rights like freedom of association and collective bargaining upheld? • Is there evidence confirming absence of compulsory and/or forced labour? • Is there evidence confirming absence of discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender? • Is there evidence confirming absence of child labour? • Is the country signatory to the relevant ILO Conventions? • Is there evidence that any groups (including women) feel adequately protected related to the rights mentioned above? • Are any violations of labour rights limited to specific sectors? 			
general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN		information found and specific sources	
Legal sources: Slovenian Constitution 1991 - Ustava Republike Slovenije (Amended by the decrees: 33/91, 42/97, 66/00, 24/03, 69/04, 68/06, 47/13 and 75/16). http://www.us-rs.si/en/about-the-court/legal-basis/ Health Care and Health Insurance Act: 2006- Zakon o zdravstvenem varstvu in zdravstvenem zavarovanju (Amended by the decrees: 72/06 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 114/06 – ZUTPG, 91/07, 76/08, 62/10 – ZUPJS, 87/11, 40/12 – ZUJF, 21/13 – ZUTD-A, 91/13, 99/13 – ZUPJS-C, 99/13 – ZSVarPre-C, 111/13 – ZMEPIZ-1, 95/14 – ZUJF-C in 47/15 – ZZSDT) http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO213 Labour Market Regulation Act: 2010- Zakon o urejanju trga dela (Amended by the decrees: 80/10, 40/12 – ZUJF, 21/13, 63/13, 100/13,	The Slovenian Constitution is established in 1991. There is a special Health Care and Health Insurance Act where such things are arranged as the title informs. Besides that, there is the general Labour Market Regulation Act and the Pension and Disability Insurance Act. With regards to implementation of various ILO conventions there is the Acts on ratification of ILO Conventions by republic of Slovenia. Trade unions and collective agreements can be found in the Collective Agreements Act and the Representativeness of Trade Unions Act. An Equal Opportunities for Woman and Men Act was established to formalize the equal opportunities between men and woman. Besides that, there is Resolution on the National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men which handles about the same topic.		

<p>32/14 – ZPDZC-1 in 47/15 – ZZSDT) http://pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO5840</p> <p>Pension and Disability Insurance Act: 2012- Zakon o pokojninskem in invalidskem zavarovanju (Amended by the decrees: 96/12, 39/13, 99/13 – ZSVarPre-C, 101/13 – ZIPRS1415, 44/14 – ORZPIZ206, 85/14 – ZUJF-B, 95/14 – ZUJF-C, 90/15 – ZIUPTD, 102/15 in 40/17) http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO6280</p> <p>Acts on ratification of ILO Conventions by republic of Slovenia: 1997- Zakon o ratifikaciji Konvencije o odpravi prisilnega dela http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pravniRedRSDrzavniNivoKazalaTematskoKazaloPredpis?pog1=2&pog2=1&pog3=2&pog4=23&treeld=52</p> <p>Collective Agreements Act: 2006- Zakon o kolektivnih pogodbah (Amended by the decrees: 43/06 in 45/08 – ZArbit) http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO4337</p> <p>Representativeness of Trade Unions Act: 1993- Zakon o reprezentativnosti sindikatov (Amended by the decrees: 13/93) http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO262</p> <p>Equal Opportunities for Woman and Men Act: 2002- Zakon o enakih možnostih žensk in moških (Amended by the decrees: 59/02, 61/07 – ZUNEO-A in 33/16 – ZVarD) http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO3418</p> <p>Resolution on the National Programme for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men 2015–2020: Resolucija o nacionalnem programu za enake možnosti žensk in moških 2015–2020 (Amended by the decrees: 84/15) http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=RESO108</p>	<p>Besides all this there are minor laws that handle about specific topics. For a complete list see indicator 1.12. We will not repeat them here.</p> <p>All required laws are implemented. There are no evidences that laws are missing or not sufficient.</p> <p>There are no European court cases against Slovenia that proof otherwise (CURIA).</p>		
<p>Status of ratification of fundamental ILO conventions: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:103533</p>	<p>Slovenia has ratified all 8 Fundamental, 4 priority and 71 technical conventions ILO Conventions.</p>	<p>country</p>	<p>Low risk</p>
<p>ILO Country profile for Slovenia: http://www.ilo.org/budapest/countries-covered/slovenia/lang--en/index.htm</p> <p>ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Country reports. http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm</p>	<p>There is no mention of Slovenia in the Review of annual reports under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work issued 2015</p>	<p>country</p>	<p>Low risk</p>

Source of several reports. Search for 'racial discrimination', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'gender equality', 'freedom of association'			
ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/europe-and-central-asia/lang-en/index.htm :// www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/lang-en/index.htm	Slovenia is not mentioned in the ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard	country	Low risk
Global March Against Child Labour: http://www.globalmarch.org/	No references about Slovenia connected n to child labour or child trafficking.	country	Low risk
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Committee on Rights of the Child: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx	On the website of OHCHR there is no mention of Slovenian connection to instances of child labour.	country	Low risk
ILO Helpdesk for Business on International Labour Standards: http://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/business-helpdesk/lang-en/index.htm	No information found on serious violations of labour rights in Slovenia.	country	Low risk
European Commission, 2017 report on equality between women and men in the European Union: http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/annual_reports/2017_report_annual_gender-equality.pdf	Proportion of children under three cared for by formal arrangements: 37% and proportion of children between the age of 3 and the mandatory school age cared for by formal Arrangements almost 90% all exceeding Barcelona targets. Overall gender earnings gap was 7% in Slovenia, employment gap was 20% Gender balance among board members, chairs and CEOs of large listed companies in Slovenia for 2016 was: 24% slightly exceeding EU average. Women in key decision-making bodies of national central banks in Slovenia: 40% Share of women in national parliament: 35% and governments 47%,	country	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	Slovenia is not found in records about 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/	Slovenia scores 'low risk' on the Child Labour Index 2014	country	Low risk
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. http://www.ituc-csi.org/new-ituc-global-rights-index-the?lang=en	Slovenia does not appear in this report	country	Low risk
Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms 'violation of labour rights', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'slave labour', 'discrimination', 'gender gap labour', 'violation of labour union rights' 'violation of freedom of association and collective bargaining' https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/265686.pdf	<i>SLOVENIA 2016 HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT- United States Department of State • Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labour</i> Summary: "Civilian authorities maintained effective control over the security forces. The most significant human rights problem was ensuring the humane treatment of	country	

	<p>the thousands of migrants and asylum seekers who transited the country en route to Austria and Germany. The country's Romani population suffered societal discrimination and occasional harassment that aggravated their harsh living conditions, sustained their high unemployment rate, and led to social isolation. Judicial and administrative backlogs and inefficiency resulted in trial delays. Other problems reported during the year included: prison overcrowding; delays in resolving property restitution cases; self-censorship of the press and the threat and use of defamation suits against journalists to stifle media criticism of officials and politicians; government corruption; domestic violence; trafficking in men, women, and girls, including for forced labour; discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) persons; ineffective sanctions for violations of workers' rights; child labour; and ineffective enforcement of fair labour standards. The government took steps to investigate, prosecute, and punish officials who committed abuses, whether in the security services or elsewhere in the government.</p> <p>"Section 7. Worker Rights.</p> <p>a. Freedom of Association and the Right to Collective Bargaining. The law provides for the right of workers to form and join independent unions, bargain collectively and conduct legal strikes. The law does not prohibit antiunion discrimination or require reinstatement of workers fired for union activity. In August, in the first ruling of its kind, a court ruled to protect the right of workers to unionize. The government and employers generally respected freedom of association and the right to bargain collectively.</p> <p>b. Prohibition of Forced or Compulsory Labour. While the law prohibits all forms of forced or compulsory labour, and the government generally enforced the law, forced labour occurred and was most prevalent <i>in the wood industry</i>, construction, exotic dancing, and prostitution. Resources, inspections, and remediation efforts were adequate. Penalties for violations range from one to 15 years' imprisonment and were sufficiently stringent to deter violations. There were reports that traffickers subjected men, women, and children to forced work in commercial sex, the construction sector, and begging. A report commissioned by the government found that minors and migrant workers were particularly vulnerable to forced labour or trafficking conditions, and that fraudulent employment and recruitment of migrant workers occurred.</p> <p>Please realize that the above statement is for the timber processing industry only, not direct forest operations. See indicator 1.11 and 1.12 for more information about forest operations only, where no such things seem to occur.</p> <p>Also see the Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report at www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/</p>		<p>Low risk</p> <p>Specified risk</p> <p>Low risk</p>
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	<p><i>Although this source state a problem with this topic there is no direct source to be found that present any real evidence, reports or numbers to justify this. Local media and local experts did not state any conflicting news either.</i></p> <p>c. Prohibition of Child Labour and Minimum Age for Employment. The minimum age for employment is 15. The law limits hours, mandates rest periods, prohibits working in hazardous locations, and specifies adult supervision for workers under 18. While no specific occupations are restricted, hazardous work locations (specified by the law) include underground and underwater and those involving harmful exposure to radiation, toxic or carcinogenic agents, extreme cold, heat, noise or vibrations. Penalties for labour law violations related to child labour violations range from a fine to one year in prison and were sufficient to deter violations. The government generally enforced child labour and minimum age laws effectively. Nevertheless, children younger than 15 in rural areas often worked during the harvest season and performed farm chores. Some children were also subjected to sex trafficking, forced labour, or begging.</p> <p>The above statement from the 2016 Human rights report has been addressed by practical actions. The present "Employment relationship act" prohibits that children younger than 15 are working. With regard to the work of children younger than 15, the act states that the work of children younger than 15 is prohibited in the Republic of Slovenia and can be exceptionally carried out only with a prior permit issued by the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (IRSD).</p> <p>At the end of 2017, the Labour Inspectorate, in addition to the main inspector, employed 31 inspectors in the field of occupational safety and health and 41 inspectors in the field of employment relationships, i.e. a total of 72 labour inspectors who can carry out supervisions in forests.</p> <p>The labour inspection also states that the most violations over a longer period occur in construction, trade and hospitality, and not in wood processing industry. Source: annual reports of the Labour Inspectorate.</p> <p>International sources, like 'Save the Children', list Slovenia amongst the top ranked country to be a child. This includes education, child's diet, child mortality, adolescent pregnancy and child labour (Source; Save the Children 2017 report).</p>		Specified risk
	<p>d. Discrimination with Respect to Employment and Occupation. The law establishes a general framework for equal treatment and prohibits discrimination with respect to employment or occupation on the basis of race or ethnic origin, sex, colour, religion, age, citizenship, disability, or sexual orientation. The government effectively enforced these laws. Women's earnings were 68 percent those of men; in comparable positions women's earnings were 97 percent those of men. The law specifically prohibits discrimination based on language or HIV-positive status; the ECRI noted the list of protected classes was no exhaustive.</p>		Specified risk

	<p>There were few formal complaints of discrimination, although there were some reports of employment discrimination based on gender, age, and with respect to migrant workers. Some discrimination occurred against Roma, and there were cases of employers not meeting the standards set by the labour laws regarding benefits and procedures for termination of employment. Penalties for violation range widely depending on the type and size of employer, from up to 20 000 euros (\$22 000) for companies to as low as 450 euros (\$495) for responsible agents in a company. These penalties were sufficient to deter violations. Employment discrimination against Roma was not limited to a specific sector. The government was attempting to address issues experienced by Roma.</p> <p>e. Acceptable Conditions of Work.</p> <p>The national monthly gross minimum wage was 790 euros (\$869). The official poverty line is set at 616 euros (\$678) per month for single-member households. The law limits the workweek to 40 hours and provides for minimum annual leave of 20 days and a mandatory rest period of at least one day per week. Collective agreements determined whether workers received premium pay for overtime. The law limits overtime to eight hours per week, 20 hours per month, and 170 hours per year. Special commissions under the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities set occupational health and safety standards for workers. Workers may remove themselves from situations that endanger health or safety without jeopardy to their employment, and authorities effectively protected employees in this situation. Workers facing hazardous working conditions included professional divers, mountain rescuers, sailors, construction workers, and those working in mines. Workers facing exploitative working conditions included those working in construction and the wood industry, and as exotic dancers.</p> <p>The law requires employers to protect workers disabled on the job. If incapacitated, such workers can perform other work corresponding to their abilities, obtain part-time work, and receive occupational rehabilitation and wage compensation.</p> <p>The Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities monitored labour practices and has inspection authority; police are responsible for investigating violations of the law. Authorities enforced the laws effectively, except in some cases involving migrant workers, who faced conditions of exploitation. The International Labour Organization's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (ILO CEACR) observed that conflicts between laws governing inspection could lead to uncertainty about whether inspectors have a right of access to work sites. The law requires employers to make social security payments for all workers. The Free Legal Aid Society continued to report that employers of migrant workers usually did not deduct social security from pay checks, leaving those workers without a future</p>		Low risk
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	<p>pension or access to social services. The government employed 72 inspectors of labour contracts.</p> <p>The CEACR and NGOs also observed that there was an urgent need to increase the number of inspectors to keep up with the workload. Labour inspectors carried out labour contract and occupational safety and health inspections, found violations and issued penalties. In both fields the majority of violations took place in the wood processing industry, construction, and bars and restaurants. Penalties for violations range from 300 euros to 20 000 euros and were sufficient to deter violations. There were no major industrial accidents during the year in which workers were injured.</p>		
Save the Children 2017 report).	<i>According to the NGO "Save the Children" Slovenia is with Norway the best country to be a child. This includes education, child's diet, child mortality, adolescent pregnancy and child labour.</i>	country	Low risk
<p>EU Gender gap index</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-pay-gap/causes/index_en.htm</p> <p>And</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/gender_pay_gap/2016/gpg_country_factsheet_si_2016_en.pdf</p>	<p>The gender pay gap is the difference in average gross hourly wage between men and women across the economy. In Slovenia, the gender pay gap stands at 7% (the average gender pay gap in the EU is 16,7%). The smaller the gap the more equal salaries are in place.</p> <p>Slovenia ranges from 6,1 % to 8,5% over the years, with this the country is a notable exception when compared to much higher gaps in other EU countries.</p>	country	Low risk
<p>World Economic Forum</p> <p>https://www.weforum.org/ http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GenderGap_Report_2013.pdf</p>	<p><i>The Global Gender Gap Report 2013, World Economic Forum</i></p> <p>Slovenia ranks nr. 38 on the Global Gender Gap Index 2013 which lists 136 countries with a score of 0,716 of 0 – 1 scale (page 337). In this gap a score of 1 means equal salaries.</p>	country	Low risk
<p>UN, CETAW, Human Rights Committee, Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 40 of the Covenant, Third periodic reports of States parties due in 2010: Slovenia, http://undocs.org/CCPR/C/SVN/3 and http://www.mzz.gov.si/fileadmin/pageuploads/Zunanja_politika/CP/ConcludingObservationsSVN3-ICCPR.pdf</p> <p>UN, CETAW: Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 18 of the Convention, Fifth and sixth periodic reports of States parties due in 2013, http://undocs.org/CEDAW/C/SVN/5-6</p> <p>European network of legal experts in gender equality and non-discrimination, Country report Gender equality:</p>	<p>These source in the left column stating more information about equality between man and woman. But no further index, measurable figures or trends can be observed. These sources mainly explain the current situation and the laws implemented.</p>	country	Low risk

http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/image/document/2017-3/2016-si-country_report-ge_final_en_41872.pdf European Commission, 2017 report on equality between women and men in the European Union: http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/annual_reports/2017_report_annual_gender-equality.pdf			
Additional general sources	Additional specific sources		
No other sources found			
From national CW RA	Not available		
Indicator 2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.			
Guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there Indigenous Peoples (IP), and/or Traditional Peoples (TP) present in the area under assessment? • Are the regulations included in the ILO Convention 169 and is UNDRIP enforced in the area concerned? (refer to category 1) • Is there evidence of violations of legal and customary rights of IP/TP? • Are there any conflicts of substantial magnitude [footnote 6] pertaining to the rights of Indigenous and/or Traditional Peoples and/or local communities with traditional rights? • Are there any recognized laws and/or regulations and/or processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to TP or IP rights and/or communities with traditional rights? • What evidence can demonstrate the enforcement of the laws and regulations identified above? (refer to category 1) • Is the conflict resolution broadly accepted by affected stakeholders as being fair and equitable? 			
general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN	information found and specific sources		
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:103533	Slovenia did not ratify Convention 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention). Therefore, this source does not provide information on its implementation for Slovenia.	country	Low risk
Survival International: http://www.survivalinternational.org/	No sources mention IP/TP presence in Slovenia, neither the sources that give overviews, such as The Indigenous World, nor could any report or website be found mentioning or claiming IP/TP presence or a discussion or debate about such a presence.	country	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/			
Amnesty International http://amnesty.org			
The Indigenous World http://www.iwgia.org/regions			

<p>United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/ipeoples/srindigenouspeoples/pages/sripeoplesindex.aspx</p>	
<p>UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx</p>	
<p>UN Human Rights Committee http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx search for country Also check: UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx</p>	
<p>Intercontinental Cry http://intercontinentalcry.org/</p>	
<p>Forest Peoples Programme: www.forestpeoples.org FPP's focus is on Africa, Asia/Pacific and South and Central America.</p>	
<p>Society for Threatened Peoples: http://www.gfbv.de/index.php?change_lang=english</p>	
<p>Regional human rights courts and commissions: - Inter-American Court of Human Rights http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en - Inter-American Commission on Human Rights http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/ http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/indigenous/ - African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights - African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights - European Court of Human Rights</p>	
<p>Data provided by National Indigenous Peoples', Traditional Peoples organizations;</p>	
<p>Data provided by Governmental institutions in charge of Indigenous Peoples affairs;</p>	
<p>Data provided by National NGOs; NGO documentation of cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing);</p>	
<p>National land bureau tenure records, maps, titles and registration (Google)</p>	
<p>Relevant census data</p>	
<p>- 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)</p>	

National/regional records of claims on lands, negotiations in progress or concluded etc.			
Cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing). Data about land use conflicts, and disputes (historical / outstanding grievances and legal disputes)			
Social Responsibility Contracts (<i>Cahier des Charges</i>) established according to FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent) principles where available			
Google the terms 'Slovenia' 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' Slovenia			
Expert consultation.	Mr Janko Rode was specially hired as a Slovenian local expert. He focussed only on this cat 2 assessment. During his assessment he also consulted other local experts and organisations. Mr Rode declared that Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are not present in Slovenia and there is no discussion or doubt about this.		
Additional general sources for 2.3	Additional specific sources		
No other sources found			
From national CW RA	Not available		

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

Overview

Forest history and current objectives

Geographical and political conditions are more or less the same throughout Slovenia (SI) and there is no need to divide the country in sub-regions because of the HCV risk assessment.

It could be said that forests are a symbol of Slovenia. Forests cover more than half of the country. The large share of forestation is understandable, since Slovenia is a mountainous country - more than one third is above an altitude of 600 m, and two thirds of this is forest. Forest has mainly been preserved in higher and steeper locations, which are less suitable for agriculture, and where its protective role is even more important. The economic significance of forests for Slovenia - which lacks other natural resources - is therefore of major importance.

The beginning of forest management planning in Slovenia dates back to the first half of 18th century. The first forest management plan is Flameck's plan from 1770. In 1875 the forest cover was 737 000 ha, a 36% forest cover. Forest management planning was given a fresh impetus at the end of 19th century when two distinguished foresters, Dr. Leopold Hufnagel and Heinrich Schollmayer, started their work.

Forest management regions were formed in Slovenia in 1948, the first systematic forest data collection was made in 1947. In these years the forest cover was 43% with 879 000 ha. The first forest management plans for all 14 forest management regions were elaborated for the period 1971–1980. In 1980 the forest cover was 52% with 1 045 000 ha. After that the forest cover gradually increased. The forest area in Slovenia is expanding through the growing-over of abandoned farmland, primarily meadow and pasture in more remote parts of the countryside. Slovenia now belongs to the top 3 of most forested countries in Europe (after Finland and Sweden).

In 2016 there was 1 182 278 ha of forest, resulting in a 58,31% forests cover (out of the 2 027 300 ha in total). Which is more than a half of its territory in 2016 (lit 8³). FAO confirms a similar steady increase of forest cover (lit 6).

Slovenia is characterised by great natural diversity, because of the range of geologic conditions, the broken relief and the fact that the country is at the conjunction of continental, alpine and sub-alpine climates. Due to its geographic position and broken relief, Slovenia is influenced by the Mediterranean, the Alps and the Pannonian Lowlands. Because of the varied climatic conditions, a highly diverse vegetation structure can be found in the relatively small area of Slovenian forests.

In the growing stock of forest stands dominate *Fagus spp.* (beech,31,8%), followed by *Picea spp.* (spruce, 31,7%), *Abies spp.* (fir,7,4%) and *Quercus spp.* (oak,7,0%), with the notable significant differences between various categories of ownership. The proportion of spruce and fir is the largest in state forests and the lowest in private forests. The proportion of oak (8%) in the total growing stock is highest in private forests. The actual tree composition deviates greatly from

³ A complete literature list can be found at the end of Cat 3.

the potential vegetation. The ratio between coniferous and deciduous trees is 48:52 (2000), while the potential ratio appropriate for the site conditions is 20:80. The high deviation in terms of the actual spruce share compared to the potential is primarily the result of spruce planting in the distant past (following the model of the German forest management school), especially in Štajerska and Koroška. Spruce was extensively introduced into deciduous sites (primarily beech). Especially in the 18th and 19th century, the species structure of Slovenian forests was greatly changed due to extensive felling and the planting of spruce (lit 5,7,8). Altogether, 71 tree species (10 conifers and 61 deciduous trees) have a natural geographical distribution in Slovenia.

Slovenia's vision for the forest is called 'Close-to-Nature Forest Management' (lit 3) It is based on forest management plans adapted to individual site and stand conditions as well as forest functions and considering natural processes and structures specific to natural forest. Based on this vision the forest is managed. See lit 3 for details.

Forest types in Slovenia:

- Lowland forests

Forests along the rivers overgrown with willow (*Salix alba*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and oak (*Quercus robur*) are smaller by area with exemption of alder forests in Prekmurje on the edges of the Pannonian plain. In the lowlands some remnants of occasionally flooded oak forests can be found like Krakovski Gozd, which is protected.

- Hilly areas

Areas above flood plains are sites of oak forests (*Quercus robur* and *Quercus petraea*). These remaining forests are in a mosaic of predominant agricultural landscape.

- Beech forests

Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) is the most common tree species in Slovenia and is present the major part of forests (55% of forest area), spreading from the foothills above the oaks to the upper tree line. In the Alpine and Dinaric range beech reaches the end of tree limit (1500 to 1600 m).

- Dinaric mountain area and the high Karst plateau

Dinaric region has mainly Abieti-Fageti sites. The region has big percentage of virgin and protected primeval forests like: Rajhenavski Rog (51 ha) Pečka (60 ha) and high biodiversity with large carnivores like bear (*Ursos arctos*), wolf (*Canis lupus*) and lynx (*Lynx lynx*).

- Spruce forests

The spruce (*Picea spp*) is common throughout Slovenia. The major natural spruce forests in Slovenia are on Pokljuka, Jelovica, Mežaklja and in the Karavanke and Savinja Alps.

- Pine forests

There are larger dense forests of Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) in Goričko and the Ljubljana basin. Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*) was planted in Karst and is now naturalised.

Forest statistics and landownership

Slovenia Forest Service ([SFS](#), English version available, but with less information) states that total forest cover in the country has reached 58,31% of the total land area of the country, some 1 182 278 ha in 2016 (lit 8). The growing stock volume per ha increased from 60 m³/ha (1947) to around 160 m³/ha in 2016 (lit

31, Ministry of the environment and spatial planning). These are figures for larger trees only, as reported to FAO. SFS itself uses a somewhat different way to calculate the stock (reaching 296 m³/ha), but their figures are resulting in a similar increase over the years (lit 8).

The share of growing stock of coniferous trees is 47,4 %, of deciduous trees 52,6 %. In Slovenian forests there is an annual increment in the year 2016 of 8 665 600 m³ or 7,33 m³/ha. In recent year (2016) the cut in Slovenian forests has totalled 6 102 630 m³, 65% of which have been conifers and 35% deciduous trees (in 2015 this was 6 031 042 m³, in 2014: 6 349 736 m³ and in 2013: 3 923 995 m³. Increased harvesting after 2013 was because of ice break and bark beetles. State and municipalities harvest their forests in accordance to FM plans up to planned allowed increment. Almost all the unrealized cut is in small scale private forest ownership (lit 8).

76% of forests in Slovenia are private property, 21% of forests are public (owned by the state or communities). State forests are managed since 2016 as a state-owned forest company 'Slovenski državni gozdovi d.o.o. (SiDG)'. They manage 21% of the forests or 246 846 ha.

Municipalities own only about 3% of Slovenian forests. Municipality forests are managed by the municipalities and private forests by its private owners. Planning for all ownership types is done by government. See below.

Private forest estates are small, with an average area of only 2,6 ha and even these are further fragmented into several separate plots. Private forest property is becoming even more fragmented as the number of forest owners is increasing. According to the latest data there are already 314 000 (lit 1). The Roman Catholic Church is in this group the biggest owner with around 30 000 ha.

Forest Management

- The **Slovenia Forest Service (SFS)** is charged with maintaining the Slovenian forest lands. It is an independent agency specializing in forestry. SFS is the main authority for forestry matters which are legislated under the Act on Forest of 1993. The SFS consists of a central unit in Ljubljana, 14 regional units, and at local level it has 93 local units and 408 forest districts.
- State forests are managed since 2016 as a **state owned forest company Slovenski državni gozdovi d.o.o. (SiDG)**.
- The task of the **Forestry Section at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food** is to draw up legislation in the field of forestry, monitor the Slovenian Forest Service and professionally co-operate with it in relation to the preparation of programmes at state level. There is close co-operation between the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food and the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy regarding issues such as the health condition of forests, protection of rare ecosystems and species, as well as the establishment and management of protected areas.
- Research work is performed by the **Forestry Institute of Slovenia (FIS)** (established in 1947) and the Department of Forestry and Renewable Resources at the Biotechnical Faculty of the University of Ljubljana. Both are closely co-operating with the Slovenian Forest Service in applied research.
- Natura 2000 sites and natural heritage sites are administrated by the **Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation**.

Categories of protection in Slovenia

A true HCV definition does not exist in Slovenia, nor is it used. Slovenia is protecting and managing areas especially worthy of protection for its excellent ecosystem and abundant biodiversity by designating them as protected areas.

Protective forests are in Slovenia mostly defined by legal regulations and forest management plans. In Slovenia, protection forests and special purpose forests and the forest included in national, regional or landscape parks are treated as protected forests. Considering the current legislation in Slovenia, protected areas are explicitly mentioned in the [Nature Conservation Act](#) (Ur.l.RS. 888997/2005) and the Forest Act.

The current definition of protected forests refers to forest areas with special (additional) legislative regulation adding some additional restrictions, so that forest management significantly differs from non-protected forest areas. Legally, forests are classified as protection forests mostly where extreme site conditions are presented or where extraordinary environmental values are presented (habitats). Because of that active intervention in protection forests is quite limited.

In Slovenia there are also two categories of Special Purpose Forests (SPF): SPF with no forest operation (forest reserves) and SPF, where forest operations are allowed. Forest reserves are ecosystems left to natural development. A stricter regime of management compared to protection forests is typical for this category. No measures that could hinder natural development of forest vegetation are permitted. The area of strict forest reserves is quite small in Slovenia. The SPF where forest operations are allowed can also be treated as protected forest areas. In this case they are protected as land use categories (lit 9, status in 2015). The mentioned MCPFE (Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe) classes in the table below are [UNECE guideline](#) classes used for reporting issues to Europe.

Type	% of forest	Number of ha	Managed by
Area of strictly protected forests:			
1) Protection forests/forest reserves (MCPFE class 1.2)	8,3	98 900	Public (SFS) or private partners. Forest reserves are declared on 98 759 ha of Slovenian forests.
2) Special Purpose Forests (SPF)			Public (SFS) or private partners
- With no intervention (forest reserves) (MCPFE class 1.1)	0,8	9 600	Legal basis for the protection is Decision on protective and special reserves forest. Uredba o spremembah Uredbe o varovalnih gozdovih in gozdovih s posebnim namenom (Uradni list RS, št. 39/15). There are combined 9 508 ha of special protection forests on 171 sites.
- Where interventions are allowed (MCPFE class 1.3)	5,7	68 100	
Total protected areas	14,9	176 600	
Natura 2000. 37% of national territory (lit 10) (partly overlap with the above and below).		768 300	Public (SFS) or private partners. Special Areas of Conservation are managed and protected by Natura 2000 network that was established in April 2004. The network was enlarged in 2013. It defines 31 sites for bird conservation and 323 sites for the conservation of habitat types and species. There are 354 Natura 2000 sites in total, encompassing 768 300 ha (767 700 ha terrestrial, 600 ha marine), which

			<p>makes approximately 37% of the country. A particular characteristic of Slovenia is its great diversity of animal and plant species in a small area, and its well-preserved nature. Protected sites are home to 114 threatened plant and animal species and 60 habitat types protected by the Habitats Directive and 122 species protected by the Birds Directive. Two thirds of sites are forested, a substantial part consists of areas with little vegetation with notable areas of grasslands (a tenth above the tree line). A quarter of Natura 2000 sites in Slovenia are in protected areas (like Triglav National Park, regional and landscape parks, or are designated as nature reserves and natural monuments). Ramsar sites are also included in the nature management network. Slovenia is a part of a network of Primeval Beech Forests sites that are included in Unesco Biosphere reserves.</p>
Protected Forest function. Area of forest and other wooded land designated to prevent soil erosion, to preserve water resources, or to maintain other forest ecosystem functions (MCPFE Class 3). Overlap with the above.		299 900	Public (SFS) or private partners
National parks (overlap with the above)			Parks management.
Triglav National Park (biosphere reserve)		83 982	Its management and protection are declared with Triglav National park Law .
Nature parks declared by local communities (overlap with the above)			
Notranjski Regional Park		22 282	Managed by parks management , protected by local community.
Krajski park Logarska dolina / Solčavsko		203	Managed by local organisation
Protected areas declared by the state (overlap with the above)			
Kozjanski Regional Park		20 600	Managed by public institute Kozjanski regijski park
Škocjanske jame Regional Park		413	Managed by public institute Park Škocjanske jame
Krajski park Goričko / Goričko Nature Park		46 200	Managed by public institute Goričko Nature Park
Krajski park Sečoveljske soline / Sečovelje Salina Nature Park		650	Managed by public institute Krajski park sečoveljske soline and Soline d.o.o.

Krajski park Kolpa/ Nature Park Kolpa		4 332	Managed by public institute Krajski park kolpa
Krajski park Ljubljansko barje / Ljubljansko barje Park		13 500	Managed by public institute Krajski park Ljubljansko barje
Naravni rezervat Škocjanski zatok / Škocjan zatok Nature Reserve		122	A combined management by Društvo za opazovanje and proučevanje ptic Slovenije (DOPPS) - a member of Birdlife
Krajski park Strunjan / Nature Park Strunjan		42 900	Managed by public institute Krajski park Strunjan
International sites (overlap with the above)			Public (SFS) or private partners
UNESCO Biosphere Reserves: 3 reserves . (lit 81) Julian Alps (195 723 ha), The Karst (413 ha), Kozjansko & Obsotelje (94 814 ha)		290 950	
Ramsar sites: 3 reserves . (lit 80)		8 205	

Cultural Heritage Sites

[Register of Cultural Heritage](#) (RKD) is an official collection of data on immovable cultural heritage in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia.

The Register is managed by the Ministry of Culture together with the [Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation](#). Information is publicly available (lit 66).

Laws, regulations, international agreements and status of implementation

The right to manage a forest property in Slovenia is limited and carried out in such a way that ecological, social and production function of the forest is ensured. The main legal framework of forestry represents the Forest Act of 1993 with amendments and the National Forest Program (2007) (lit 37,40). Various other laws and regulations are implemented that handle about forest protection. See lit 38,39,41,42,43 and 44).

Slovenia ratified '[The Convention on Biological Diversity](#)' (CBD) in 1996. Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning has responsible for its implementation. The CBD is implemented by [National Biodiversity Strategy](#) and [Action Plan](#).

CBD actions plans are made. The current action plan is running from 2015-2025. [Fifth national report](#) was published in 2015.

Slovenia signed 20 [international conventions](#).

There are no CITES (tree/wood) species occurring in Slovenian forests. There are no Global 200 ecoregions as defined by WWF, Intact Forest Landscapes as mapped by Greenpeace and other organisations and no Biodiversity hotspots as defined by IUCN in Slovenia (lit 89).

Flora & Fauna is also protected by a regulation on endangered species/ National red list (lit 43).

Forest operations and felling permits

Forest management plans are done by Slovenian Forestry Service (SFS) as a part of public administration, for all forests regardless of ownership. SFS is marking trees for final felling and for silvicultural purposes and supervising and allowing all activities in the forests. All harvesting operations must be done based on harvesting permit of SFS. The allowed wood to be harvested is based on measuring and marking each tree, then prescribed in quantity, tree species and number of trees in the harvesting permit issued by a SFS regional forester. Finished forest operations are checked and recorded by SFS. As implementation of EUTR 995/2010 forest operator (owner or company buying standing trees) has the obligation to keep records of his wood cut and trade.

Based on the intensity of management forests are divided in four categories: multipurpose production forests, special purpose forests with management, special purpose forests with no management and protection forests. All national and international legislation, conventions, strategies and action plans on nature conservation are included in forest management plans. Harvesting permit is issued with limitations and guidelines regarding nature conservation. As Slovenia did not chose to have direct payment for Natura 2000 sites in Rural Development Programme for harvesting limitations, there is a lack of instruments for financial compensation for forest owners. Some payments from national sources mixed with EU projects are financed on minor scale.

Private landowners do not pay taxes when their forests are classified as protection forests and special purpose forests as management in these forests is limited or forbidden. Management of forests in national parks and other protected areas is adapted in accordance with the specific sub-functions that are in place. Forest management practice is oriented, adapted and limited in all forests to 3 main and 17 sub-functions. Forests are mapped and assigned with predominant functions. Functions of the forests are:

- **Ecological:** (sub-functions are: protection of forest land and stands, hydrological, biodiversity and climatic);
- **Social** (protective - protection of facilities, recreational, tourist, educational, research, health, protecting natural values, protection of cultural heritage, defence, aesthetic);
- **Production:** (wood production, forest fruits and mushrooms, hunting)

In 2010, 1 272 000 ha of forest and some other areas were under Forest Management Plan. This is a 100% cover.

Products

With regards to *products* only Timber is taken into account as there are no cases, reports or proof that other products are commercially harvested or collected.

There are more than one hundred enterprises in Slovenia registered to perform timber production and other forest work. In 2002, only 73 of these registered enterprises were actually active in business (4 large, 6 medium-sized and 63 small enterprises). All together, they employed 1 807 people (587 were employed in large, 713 in medium-sized and 922 in small enterprises). Sixteen of these enterprises are well equipped and proficient holders of concessions to work in state forests, but they also perform work in private forests. A concession for work in state forests is valid for twenty years and embraces the cutting and skidding of timber, sale of wood assortments, carrying out protective and silvicultural work and other tasks required to assure the social and ecological functions of forests, and the construction and maintenance of forest infrastructure. In addition to concession holders, there are thirty-five agricultural and forestry or forestry co-operatives in the forestry business (mostly purchase of timber and partly performing work in forests).

Picking forest mushrooms and forest fruits is open to public for recreational purposes up to 2 kg per day per person and 1 kg for green plants. In practice there is hard to draw a line from recreational picking and commercial exploration. Forest inspection is penalizing some cases but in general this limitation is not respected or controlled in large extent. There are two decisions regarding fungus protection. Decision on fungus protection - [Uredba o varstvu samoniklih gliv](#) and Decision on protected mushrooms - [Uredba o zavarovanih prosto živečih glivah](#) .

Main threats to HCVs from forest management activities

Following the 5th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2015) (lit 83, chapter 3.2.2.) the main threats to biodiversity in forest ecosystems in the reporting period were forest fragmentation due to urbanisation and agriculture and climate change. Besides that, other threats are natural disasters and diseases (also caused by climate change), forest fires, deforestation, the removal of old and dead trees, changes in the water regime, non-native species and damage caused by wild animals eating young shoots and bark. The particularly endangered animal species in forests are the hazel grouse (*Bonasa bonasia*), the western capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*), the Eurasian three-toed woodpecker (*Picoides tridactylus*) and the white-backed woodpecker (*Dendrocopos leucotos*). The decline in forest grouse populations is due to glades, mountain pastures and forest margins becoming overgrown and human disturbance. Woodpeckers are endangered due to the decreasing number of forests with dead wood mass.

The demand for fuelwood is traditionally big in Slovenia. In 2004 a SFS report was published about illegal harvesting in Slovenia. The report caused some discussion in the forest sector in Slovenia, and still does. The report compared the standing stock in 2 measurements, one in 1989 and a second one in 2003. Private and state forests were separated for easy reference. The idea was that the standing stock in 2003, minus the felling with SFS harvesting permits, should be equal to the standing stock in 1989. Cases of reported illegal logging were also included to make sure the calculations were correct. For the period of 1989-2003 the harvesting in state forests came to 102%. Meaning that there was a 2% unregistered cut. Such harvesting was nowhere reported, but still happened. For the private forests however, this came to a shocking 147%! And because 76% of the forest in Slovenia is owned by private owners this grow into the big numbers when extrapolated to the country as a whole. Under the CNRA, cat 1, indicator 1.4 a full analysis was made about this topic. In that analyses a precautionary approach was made, assuming that the problem is still there, in the same size, over the last decades. It was found that, in any case, no forest is lost due to deforestation (the forest in general is increasing), but throughout a coppice system fuelwood is harvested by private farmers. This wood will not enter the market, thus there is no risk for the regular timber industry. Besides that, the problem occurs only on 0,04% of the total forest area (and a smaller part when taken into account only the protected areas). We may assume that the threat on HCVs is therefore limited.

The 2016 annual report for Slovenian forests (lit 8) summarizes deforestation of 338,2 ha with 29,3 ha of illegal deforestation. Farming reasons come first (67%) electric power lines second (12 %) and infrastructure third (10%). Due to land abandonment in remote areas combined forest area has increased by 263 ha in 2016.

Following the Slovenian government main threats are also the dieback of trees because external (climate related factors). The indicator of forest health is the percentage of dieback (reduction in the number of needles or leaves) of forest tree crowns. Slovenian Forestry Institute data since 1997 have pointed to an increase in the proportion to above 25% dieback on forest trees, which indicates a decline in vitality and increased sensitivity to external influences. There is a link between crown dieback and the drier conditions during the vegetative period in recent years.

Fires are especially common in the Karst. In the drought year of 2003 there were as many as 65 forest fires in Slovenia, affecting forests in a surface area of more than 2 000 ha. Humans are the main cause of forest fires. In some parts of Slovenia, the natural renewal of forests is threatened by excessive numbers of red and roe deer.

And more recently the greatest damage to Slovenian forests has been done by overabundant bark beetles, which started attacking trees in 2003, continued in 2004 and required the felling of close to 600 000 m³ of timber, or nearly half a million trees, of which the vast majority was spruce (lit 2,11).

Forest certification

Almost all forests managed by the state owned forest company [Slovenski državni gozdovi d.o.o.](#) (SiDG) is certified (235 118 ha). Besides that there is a group certificate with some private forest owners and municipalities (in total 29 852 ha). The group leader is the same SiDG. Combined there are 264 970 ha of FSC certified forests in Slovenia. Interest and market for certified timber products are growing. Other private forests are certified mainly by PEFC.

High Conservation Value Forest in Slovenia

Classifications of forests and forest functions are mapped in forest management plans and are a basis for defining HCVF. Forests with Environmental forest functions (see above under 'Forest operations and felling permits' for functions) has to adapt its management in such a way that maintaining or improving this specific function will be a result.

Fully protected forests and special reserves forests can be directly linked to HCVF. Natura 2000 sites and natural heritage sites are administrated by the [Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation](#). It's requirements and guidelines are included in forest management plans done by Slovenian Forestry Service for all forests. FM plans are also Natura 2000 plans.

Regarding "forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities", these are included under the social functions of forests (see above under 'Forest operations and felling permits'). Hydrological function (providing drinking water) is positioned under ecological functions.

Forests with recreational, tourist, hygienic health and protective function are managed on small scale with principles of close to nature forestry and therefore classify as "conservation valued forests with targeted management activities." In addition, there is also increasing awareness of sustainable living - using local resources with wood as sustainable source.

In Slovenia a particular approach to HVCF was implemented with a concept of adaptive management on the basis of forest functions (see above under 'Forest operations and felling permits' for the list) and close to nature management principle (lit 3).

Restrictions and limitations are applied to all forests and in particular on forests with the environmental functions. Forest functions and other data regarding FM plans can be seen on an [online portal](#). In addition to forest functions [forest zones](#) were determined for the purpose of limiting and directing recreation and other activities.

The CNRA analysis below is based on so called 'source types'. A source type is a timber/NFTP source with similar geographical and/or functional characteristics with a homogenous risk designation. These are potential sources from which timber could enter the market and end up in the supply chain of FSC certified

timber processing companies. Such source types need to be defined because risks could be different with each of them. During the analyses the following source types were identified that could, in theory, result in different risks in the assessment:

- State owned forests in Semi-natural permanent forest
- Private forest in Semi-natural permanent forest

During the detailed assessment it became clear that state and private forest owners were subject to the same risks and a further separation was not needed. In the detailed assessment down below the risks were thus judged at 'country level'.

Private forest owners include church forests (there are 2 church owned forest companies) and forests owned by the military because they sell their timber standing, to private companies. All forests in Slovenia is considered semi-natural, there are almost no (only 70 ha) plantations (on agricultural land) existing.

Each of the HCV classes mentioned below is thus assessed against these source types.

- HCV 1 - Species diversity
- HCV 2 - Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics
- HCV 3 - Ecosystems and habitats
- HCV 4 - Critical ecosystem services
- HCV 5 - Community needs
- HCV 6 - Cultural values

Experts consulted

	Name	Organization	Area of expertise (category/sub-category)
1.	Janko Rode	Private Consultant	HCV expert for Slovenia cat 4,5,6

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3.0	<p>See literature list down below:</p> <p>Slovenia specific info: lit 1-15.</p> <p>Statistics: 31-32</p> <p>Laws & regulations: 36-50</p> <p>Maps: 59-61</p> <p>Cultural heritage: 66-68</p> <p>General sources HCV: 73-89</p>	<p>a) Are there data available, sufficient for determination of HCV presence and distribution within the area under assessment, according to the requirements of this document?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1&3. Slovenia signed 'The Convention on Biological Diversity' (CBD) and has to follow EU regulations about protection of species and habitat throughout the Natura 2000 system. Therefore, a lot of official reports and statistics are available (lit 10 & 83). There are also several online map systems publicly available (lit 59-61). Following the used literature and discussions with expert there are no major knowledge/data gaps in relation to important HCV areas. Indicator 2. General sources are available to judge the presence of Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics (lit 76, 80, 81, 83, 84). Indicator 4, about the assessment of Critical ecosystem services has been separated in various parts and there are 12 sources available to assist in reaching conclusions. See down below with 3.4 for details. Indicator 5, about community needs. There are general sources (like The Indigenous World) and the judgement of indicator 1.13 & 1.15 and 2.3) that could guide us towards a conclusion. Indicator 6: The Register of Cultural Heritage (RKD) is an official collection of data on immovable cultural heritage in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. The Register is managed by the Ministry of Culture together with the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation. Information is publicly available (lit 66). More general sources are also available. <p>In Slovenia there is sufficient information and data available to draw conclusions about the HCV presence and distribution within the area under assessment. See introduction text above and literature list below for more details. With each of the HCV categories below the relevant literature is mentioned.</p> <p>b) Are there data available, sufficient for assessment of the threats to HCVs from forest management activities according to the requirements of this document?</p> <p>The sources mentioned above provided enough quality data to be able to carry out a reliable assessment.</p>	Country	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The following thresholds are met: (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>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 1&3. Good quality official reports, statistics and maps are available. • Indicator 2. Statements in general sources, local expert views and overall reports provided enough information. • Indicator 4, about the assessment of Critical ecosystem services has been separated in various parts and there were 12 sources available to assist in reaching conclusions. Together these provided enough quality data to draw a final conclusion on this indicator. Besides that, in the annual SFS report (2016, lit 8) there are no further cases of calamities, nor are there any cases found in international sources (50, 85 ect) or in Natura 2000 (lit 10) or CBD reports (lit 83). • Indicator 5, about community needs. Mentioned sources and expert views provided enough and reliable information to reach a risk conclusion. • Indicator 6: The Register of Cultural Heritage (RKD) is an official collection of data on immovable cultural heritage in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. It provided a database and map, of high quality. This besides official country reports. <p>In Slovenia there is sufficient information and data available to draw conclusions about the threats to HCVs from forest management activities. See introduction text above and literature list below. With each of the HCV categories below the relevant literature is mentioned.</p>		
3.1 HCV 1	5,8,10,31 37,38,39, 40,41,42,43 44,50,60, 73,74,83,85 For maps see lit 59-61	<p>Species diversity; Introduction Forests in Slovenia does contain HCV 1.</p> <p>The strategy behind this assessment When HCV's are to be assessed there are 2 approaches possible:</p> <p>1) We take the existing online, and publicly available, maps (or other data sources with GPS locations) of all protected areas and assume that all HCV's are centred in these locations. By doing so we assume that either no HCV's are present outside these areas, or their occurrence outside is negligible (in highly populated areas for example).</p> <p>2) We assume that online maps and data sources cannot guarantee a complete coverage of all HCV's. This is the case when online maps are not complete, not available to the public or it cannot be guaranteed that all HCV's stay inside their protected areas. In this case we need to rely on Environmental Impact Assessments, that are carried out before any harvest takes place, to guarantee that HCV's are not damaged.</p> <p>In Slovenia the second option was selected because of the following reasons:</p>	Country	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The following thresholds are met: (7) HCV 1 is identified, and its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats from management activities.</p>

		<p>There is no guarantee that HCV's stay within the appointed protected areas. And protected areas are only 14,9% of the total forest. Certainly, in a country with as much forest as Slovenia we may assume that a substantial part of the HCV's is occurring outside the protected areas. It is impossible to tell how many exactly as such information is not readily available and Environmental Impact Assessments are not part of the standard procedures with every felling license.</p> <p>Because we assess this country as a whole we take the precautionary approach and assume that HCV 1 could occur anywhere in the country.</p> <p>Methodology used</p> <p>The system of assessment has a top-down approach: A) We first start on worldwide and country policy level to see what is agreed there, and what the status of implementation is in the country. B) After that, we check how the international and national laws are implemented on the field level (e.g. felling/harvesting licenses). C) To check if all laws are really enforced, we check the level of enforcement and illegal harvesting figures. D) Finally, we assess if biodiversity levels are maintaining or improving. We do this on the species level.</p> <p>For each of the 4 analytical steps, we give an indication of a specified risk or low risk. In section E), this is summarized in one table, with the final conclusion for indicator 3.1.</p> <p>A) Implementation of the International agreements (Natura 2000 and CBD) (lit 10 & 83)</p> <p>CBD: Slovenia signed 'The Convention on Biological Diversity' (CBD) in 1995 and Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning is responsible for its monitoring and reporting in the country. The CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 is followed as a guideline for implementation. During the European Summit of Gothenburg in 2001 the country committed itself also to "halting biodiversity decline". Related to all this the country developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and an updated action plan in 2015 where 12 strategic objectives and many operational objectives are specified that aim to reduce and prevent the causes of biodiversity loss in all regions of the country. The Strategy plan takes into account many signed (by the country) international agreements of which the CBD, Birds Directive, Habitats Directive, NATURA 2000, RAMSAR, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and Cites are the most important for biodiversity. There are no CITES (tree/wood) species occurring in Slovenian forests. Amendments in related regulations and laws are introduced in the last 15 years in order to systematically categorize the designation of many protected areas which are now all included in the CBD planning.</p> <p>Natura 2000: In the Slovenian context EU and national protection designations (see above, Nature 2000) will be used to denote areas with significant concentrations of biodiversity values. In 2004, Slovenia designated the Natura 2000 network. All forested Natura 2000 sites are protected (to various levels) and are part of FM plans. The Natura 2000 network in the country is allocated to 31 sites for bird conservation and 323 sites for the conservation of habitat types and species. There are</p>		
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		<p>354 Natura 2000 sites in total, encompassing 768 300 ha (767 700 ha terrestrial, 600 ha marine), which makes approximately 37% of the country, 71% of it in forests. The sites are home to 114 threatened plant and animal species and 60 habitat types protected by the Habitats Directive and 122 species protected by the Birds Directive. All Natura 2000 protected areas are well mapped and online available for the general public. The Natura 2000 network, the corresponding maps and above all the status of implementation are used as the basis for further analyses in this risk assessment, as most (but not all) other protection classes and types are included In the Natura 2000 network (lit 10,60).</p> <p><u>Court cases: EU Commission vs Slovenia</u> No court cases between the EU commission and Slovenia about environmental issues related to the implementation of Natura 2000 can be found (lit 50). This shows that the country is on track with the implementation of Natura 2000 (many other countries have court cases).</p> <p>All forest areas that are critical to conservation are now designated as protected areas at national or EU level (Natura 2000). Following the used literature and discussions with expert there are no major knowledge/data gaps in relation to important HCV areas. Slovenia continues to implement the National Biodiversity Strategy, based on the international CBD requirements. And this national strategy is properly converted into laws and regulations.</p> <p>B) Daily practise in the field with felling/harvesting licenses The right to manage a forest property in Slovenia is limited and carried out in such a way that ecological, social and production function of the forest is ensured. The main legal framework of forestry represents the Forest Act of 1993 with amendments and the National Forest Program (2007). Various other laws and regulations are implemented that handle about forest protection.</p> <p>Forest management plans are done by Slovenian Forestry Service (SFS) as a part of public administration, for all forests regardless of ownership. SFS is marking trees for final felling and for silvicultural purposes and supervising and allowing all activities in the forests. All harvesting operations must be done based on harvesting permits issued by SFS. The allowed wood to be harvested is based on measuring and marking each tree, then prescribed in quantity, tree species and number of trees in the harvesting permit issued by a SFS regional forester. SFS staff will also check each forest site for allocated functions and resulting limitations (see above), protection classes, Natura 2000 and others.</p> <p>Finished forest operations are checked and recorded by SFS. As implementation of EUTR 995/2010 forest operator (owner or company buying standing trees) has the obligation to keep records of his wood cut and trade. All below mentioned regulations and guidelines are applicable to all types of ownership: public and private. See lit 5, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44.</p>		
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		<p>In some cases, permits are not issued, or not requested by private owners when harvesting a few trees of small diameters or from thinnings because of small scale fuelwood harvesting. In theory this is illegal harvesting but taken into account the local traditions (and relying on fuelwood for heating in remote areas) this is not seen this way. See full analyses with CNRA category 1, under indicator 1.4. The impact of this is considered low.</p> <p>Overall laws and regulations are aiming for sustainability, production and protection of HCVs. With regards to harvesting the regulations are strict and enforced. And above all forests are to remain forests under all circumstances.</p> <p>The above seems to be a robust enough system to protect HCV's.</p> <p>C) Law enforcement <i>Illegal harvesting.</i> The 2016 yearly report for Slovenian forests summarizes deforestation of 338,2 ha with 29,3 ha of illegal deforestation because of timber theft. Farming reasons came first (67%) electric power lines second (12 %) and infrastructure third (10%). The average for the last ten years is almost the same. In comparison with the area of the forest, deforestation is representing a negligible proportion. Due to land abandonment in remote areas the combined forest area has increased by 263 ha over 2016. Over the years the forest area increases gradually (lit 8, 31).</p> <p>There are no official international reports or international messages about substantial illegal harvesting inside Slovenia). The country is not associated with or designated as source of conflict timber according to latest available research (lit 73,74 and 85).</p> <p>D) Biodiversity level increase? By looking at the biodiversity level improvements over the last years we will decide if all implemented regulations and enforcement actually result in increased biodiversity levels. We realize that such levels only increase after some time, thus conclusions based on this assessment will only act as guidance. We also realize that, in most countries, it seems that climate change is having a bigger than average impact on the biodiversity. This means that species are replaced by other species because the country itself turns into a different climate (lit 83).</p> <p>For <i>Slovenia</i> the conservation status of species of European interest has been evaluated as part of the reporting requirements for the EU Habitats Directive, under the Article 17 Report (2007-2013) (lit 10, page 2). The main goal of the Habitats Directive is to maintain a 'favourable' conservation status of selected species. These species are assumed to be endangered and Europe should play an important role in their conservation. Generally, these are species living in specific habitats. The evaluation of the conservation status is based on four criteria set down by Europe. These are the population of the species, its distribution, the state of its habitat and its future prospects.</p>		
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In the country the situation with species related to habitats is as follows:

	Favourable	Unknown	Inadequate	Bad
2007	68	68	166	34
2013	95	64	134	35

Source: EU Habitats Directive, under the Article 17 Report (2007-2013)

Compared with 2007, the conservation status of 27 species improved to favourable (they came from the inadequate group) while 'bad' and unknowns stays almost the same. In general reptiles, fish and vascular plants did improve, while the situation with mammals and arthropods became less favourable.

The main threats to biodiversity in forest ecosystems are forest fragmentation and climate change. Climate change is reflected particularly in the damage caused by snow, ice, wind, drought following overpopulation of certain insect species like bark beetle. All this reduces the vitality and ecological stability of forests. Specialised forest species are the most affected. At the beginning of 2014, Slovenia suffered considerable ice damage. The Slovenian Forest Service estimated that there was approximately 9 million m³ of damaged wood. As a consequence, 26 km of new forest roads and 833 km of skid roads were constructed. Bark beetle calamities were following in the following years because of all the less vital trees.

Construction of roads and industrial, commercial and housing zones continue with slow pace and results in fragmentation, Forests in lowlands are especially under pressure of fragmentation. These forests are important for general biodiversity but are fragmented.

In remote forest landscape areas (with most HCVF) there is a process of land abandonment. As land abandonment areas are included in FM plans only after they have become forest, the statistical data shows increase of these areas with some decades of delay. Because there are several decades of no management at all the HCV levels will increase but are unfortunately hardly measured because these lands are officially still agricultural lands where not much biodiversity counting, or measurements take place.

In some areas, overabundant deer populations can significantly reduce natural tree composition seriously hindering natural regeneration. In mixed agricultural landscapes Agri-environmental measures under the Rural Development Programme contributed to clearing of solitary trees, forest margins, hedges and wind-breaking trees on agricultural land.

Mammals

In the last 50 years, no mammals have disappeared from the territory of Slovenia. 1/3 of all mammals present in Slovenia are at risk. Out of these 8 are on IUCN list and 41 protected at national level.

Among threatened mammals there are 22 bats predominantly threatened by habitat loss due to intensive agriculture restoration of buildings.

In last years some populations of endangered mammals have increased. Among these are: Wolf (*Canis lupus*), brown bear (*Ursos arctos*), European hare (*Lepus europaeus*), Eurasian otter (*Lutra lutra*) and Eurasian beaver (*Castor fiber*). *Lynx lynx* has decreased due to inbreeding; therefore a resettlement project is now under development.

The complete picture is like this:

	Favourable	Unknown	Inadequate	Bad
2007	24	40	14	2
2013	17	33	21	9

Birds

49% of species are endangered. There are 4 species at risk at global level and 48 regionally threatened. The particularly endangered animal species in forests are the hazel grouse (*Bonasa bonasia*), the western capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*), the black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), the Eurasian three-toed woodpecker (*Picoides tridactylus*) and the white-backed woodpecker (*Dendrocopos leucotos*). The decline in populations of forest grouse species is due to glades, mountain pastures and forest margins becoming overgrown and human disturbance. Sensitive bird species like wild cock or owls cannot coexist with increasing recreation. Birds can be best explained in a table as well. This table compares 2007 with 2013 (lit 10).

Population trend	Breeding taxa		Wintering taxa	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Decreasing	50	40	7	15
Stable	43	36	9	6
Fluctuating	13	9	12	9
Increasing	35	39	11	11
Unknown	69	86	8	6

Amphibians

Out of 23 species of amphibians that were recorded on the territory of Slovenia, 16 are endangered, of which 1 globally and 14 regionally.

	Favourable	Unknown	Inadequate	Bad
2007		3	22	
2013		3	23	1

Freshwater fish

48% of species are endangered, of which 4 globally and 40 regionally. Most are endangered by habitat loss, mainly due to water pollution and regulation.

	Favourable	Unknown	Inadequate	Bad
2007		2	45	1
2013	24	4	19	2

Vascular plants

	Favourable	Unknown	Inadequate	Bad
2007	28	4	21	6
2013	28		14	6

Invertebrates

Invertebrates are the most numerous groups, but not well studied because of so many similar endemic species in Slovenia. The conservation of habitats of these species is therefore attached to the preservation of larger species (e.g. birds, mammals, plants).

Seeds and ferns

Over 10% out of 3200 species are endangered. Especially plants growing in dry and wet grasslands. Some are present only on small scale. Therefore, they can face direct destruction due to agriculture or construction purposes. Forest roads cannot be built on sites of endangered species. In such a case, forest activities must be limited or cannot take place at all.

Invasive species

Slovenian forests have some areas with introduced species that were planted around 100 years ago. In the Karst area *Pinus nigra* was planted and *Robinia pseudoacacia* was planted in wine growing regions for coppice management (now domesticated). The Forest Act allows only planting of native tree species of domestic varieties. At present there are no big problems with invasive alien species in forests due to intensive growth and cover of native vegetation. Proposals for planting foreign varieties of native tree species (from dryer regions) and naturalized tree species (like *Robinia pseudoacacia*) are now under discussion due to climate change.

		<p>The above picture confirms indeed that Nature needs more time to recover, even with all protection measures in place. We realize that such levels only increase after some time, thus conclusions based on this assessment will only act as guidance.</p> <p>With regards to habitat (and species) improvements and the relation with Natura 2000 we have seen a similar conclusion in other EU countries. Even with everything implemented and a proper law enforcement the improvement levels are not yet convincing. We may conclude that Natura 2000 is not effective enough. Recently the EU announced 15 new actions to be carried out by 2019, this to improve the situation. We should also take the climate change into account which is resulting in a new mix of species in every country. Rare species will become abundant while common species will migrate to other regions. This makes future HCV assessments a challenge.</p> <p>E) Conclusions and applicable to all source types?</p> <p>Any forest cannot be felled without a local authority permit or SFS license. That means that we do not need to make a distinction between private or state owners in this assessment. It also doesn't matter if we analyse the situation in production or protected forests. This means that we draw a conclusion for all source types at once.</p> <p>Based on all of the above we may conclude that Slovenia is well underway to protect species, biodiversity and habitats, from a legislation point of view. We may also assume that the daily practise in the field, with harvesting permits and the online map systems are good enough, and publically available, to guarantee a proper implementation of laws without much room for doubts and mistakes. With a neglectable illegal harvesting rate we may also assume that law enforcement is in place, and equal for all ownership types. Biodiversity levels still need to improve, but regulations are in place.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="548 866 1718 927"> <thead> <tr> <th>A) CBD</th> <th>B) felling/harvesting licenses</th> <th>C) Law enforcement</th> <th>D) Species status</th> <th>E) Overall risk</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Low risk</td> <td>Low risk</td> <td>Low risk</td> <td>Low risk</td> <td>Low risk</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Based on the above sub-assessments we conclude that, for HCV 1, all of Slovenia is considered Low Risk.</i></p>	A) CBD	B) felling/harvesting licenses	C) Law enforcement	D) Species status	E) Overall risk	Low risk						
A) CBD	B) felling/harvesting licenses	C) Law enforcement	D) Species status	E) Overall risk										
Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk										
3.2 HCV 2	76,80,81, 83,84	<p>Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics</p> <p>There are no forest ecosystems in Slovenia that meet the definition for large, landscape-level ecosystems or ecosystem mosaics that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance (lit 76, 80, 81, 83, 84).</p> <p>The World Resource Institute does not show intact forest landscapes in Slovenia in their 2017 'General Atlas of Forest and Landscape Restoration' (lit 76). Ramsar is showing some sites in the country, but these are not forest landscapes (lit 80). The UNESCO Biosphere sites in the country are not including any large-scale forest ecosystems either. The sites are aiming for wetlands and some other (un-forested) landscapes (lit 81). The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is of</p>	Country	<p>Low Risk</p> <p>The following thresholds are met: (9) There is no HCV 2 identified and its occurrence is unlikely in the</p>										

		<p>course listing all forest types properly but is not declaring them landscape-level forest ecosystems (lit 83). The international Intact Forest Landscapes database does not show any landscape level ecosystems in the country (lit 84). Indeed, it was thought to be extremely rare in Europe, with only forests such as Bialowieza in Poland, being in this category.</p> <p>It was decided that this type of HCV is not present in Slovenia. <i>Therefore, it is concluded this indicator is low risk in this context.</i></p>		area under assessment.
3.3 HCV 3	<p>5,8,10,31 37,38,39, 40,41,42,43 44,50,60, 73,74,83,85</p> <p>For maps see lit 59-61</p>	<p>Ecosystems and habitats Forests in Slovenia does contain HCV 3.</p> <p>The strategy behind this assessment When HCV's are to be assessed there are 2 approaches possible:</p> <p>1) We take the existing online, and publicly available, maps (or other data sources with GPS locations) of all protected areas and assume that all HCV's are centred in these locations. By doing so we assume that either no HCV's are present outside these areas, or their occurrence outside is negligible (in highly populated areas for example). 2) We assume that online maps and data sources cannot guarantee a complete coverage of all HCV's. This is the case when online maps are not complete, not available to the public or it cannot be guaranteed that all HCV's stay inside their protected areas. In this case we need to rely on Environmental Impact Assessments, that are carried out before any harvest takes place, to guarantee that HCV's are not damaged.</p> <p>In Slovenia the second option was selected because of the following reasons: There is no guarantee that HCV's stay within the appointed protected areas. And protected areas are only 14,9% of the total forest. Certainly, in a country with as much forest as Slovenia we may assume that a substantial part of the HCV's is occurring outside the protected areas. It is impossible to tell how many exactly as such information is not readily available and Environmental Impact Assessments are not part of the standard procedures with every felling license.</p> <p>Because we assess this country as a whole we take the precautionary approach and assume that HCV 3 could occur anywhere in the country.</p> <p>Methodology used With regards to HCV 3, please see HCV 1 for the major sub-assessments (A-C), which are the same (and with the same conclusions) as for this indicator 3.3. The only difference in this indicator is the</p>	Country	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The following thresholds are met: (15) HCV 3 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.</p>

habitat improvement assessment (sub-assessment D). By looking at the habitat status trends over the last years we can decide if all implemented regulations and enforcement actually result in steady or increased habitat levels. We realize that such levels only increase after some time, thus conclusions based on this assessment will only act as guidance.

For each of the 4 main sub-assessments the country can score a specified risk or a low risk indication. In section E this is summarized in one table, with the final conclusion for indicator 3.3.

Priority habitats are included in the Natura 2000 network. That means that further analyses are based on the status of the Natura 2000 network. See for assessment A) to C) under indicator 3.1 above.

D) Habitat improvements following Natura 2000?

In Slovenia 15 Priority (and 45 non-priority) habitats are recognised under the EU Habitats Directive, of which 17 important ones are related to forestry (lit 10). Some of these 17 can be found in more than one biogeographical region. When these doubles are left out we end up with 11 different forest habitats. We list their current status and the trend between 2007 and 2013. Habitat codes printed in bold and italic are priority habitats.

Type	Code	Current status	Trend
(Sub-) Mediterranean pine forests with endemic black pines. Present in Alpine biogeographical regions.	9530	Favourable	no change
Acidophilous Picea forests of the montane to alpine levels (Vaccinio-Piceetea). Present in Alpine biogeographical regions.	9410	Inadequate	decline
Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae). Present in Alpine & Continental biogeographical regions.	91E0	Inadequate	no change
Bog woodland. Present in Alpine biogeographical regions.	91D0	Inadequate	decline
Dinaric dolomite Scots pine forests (Genisto januensis-Pinetum). Present in Alpine & Continental biogeographical regions.	91R0	Favourable	no change
Illyrian <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> forests (Aremonio-Fagion). Present in Alpine & Continental biogeographical regions.	91K0	Favourable	no change
Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests (Erythronio-Carpinion). Present in Alpine & Continental biogeographical regions.	91L0	Inadequate	no change
Luzulo-Fagetum beech forests. Present in Alpine & Continental biogeographical regions.	9110	Inadequate	no change
<i>Quercus ilex</i> and <i>Quercus rotundifolia</i> forests. Present in the Continental biogeographical region.	9340	Inadequate	no change

		<p>Riparian mixed forests of <i>Quercus robur</i>, <i>Ulmus laevis</i> and <i>Ulmus minor</i>, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> or <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>, along the great rivers (Ulmenion minoris). Present in the Continental biogeographical region. 91F0 Bad no change</p> <p>Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines. Present in Alpine & Continental biogeographical regions. 9180 Inadequate decline</p> <p>Similar to other literature (83) the above picture confirms indeed that Nature needs more time to recover, even with all protection measures in place. In Slovenia not one forest habitat is improving, which is something to worry about. Nevertheless, Slovenia properly implemented the EU regulations that were needed to protect species, biodiversity and habitats, from a legislation point of view.</p> <p>Habitat improvements following CBD Aichi targets? Aichi Biodiversity targets are used because the country signed 'The Convention on Biological Diversity' (CBD) in 1995. The CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 is followed as a guideline for implementation. During the European Summit of Gothenburg in 2001 the country committed itself also to "halting biodiversity decline'. Related to all this the country developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and an updated action plan in 2015 where 12 strategic objectives and many operational objectives are specified that aim to reduce and prevent the causes of biodiversity loss in all regions of the country. In the last years these are converted to 20 Aichi targets, which are the same for all countries that have signed the CBD. Out of these 20 there is one that can be used to assess habitat improvements directly.</p> <p>Aichi target number 5 reads: '<i>By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced</i>'. Studying the practical progress of the Aichi targets is another way to judge habitat improvements. In the latest CBD reporting document (2015, lit 83, page 87) the following is stated:</p> <p><i>'The fragmentation and transformation of natural habitats continued in the reporting period in Slovenia. Almost 60% of forest habitats also have an inadequate status. The new Natura 2000 Site Management Programme (2015–2020) adopted by the Government in April 2015 is designed so as to facilitate the achievement of this target if it is implemented properly</i>'.</p> <p>This means that conclusions with regards to CBD implementation are directly linked to the Natura 2000 assessment mentioned above.</p> <p>Conclusions Habitat levels show a negative, or stable at best, picture (see above) and in general still need more time to recover. However, we may conclude that Slovenia properly implemented the regulations that</p>		
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		<p>were needed to protect species, biodiversity and habitats, from a legislation point of view. We may also assume that the daily practise in the field, with permits and the online map systems are good enough, and publicly available. This guarantees a proper implementation of laws without much room for doubts and. Besides this the law enforcement is strict enough, and effective in the country (see full assessment under HCV 1). There is no further evidence that forest management causes habitat loss (climate change and fragmentation in general are).</p> <p>(see for assessment A) to C) under indicator 3.1 above.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A) CBD</th> <th>B) felling/harvesting licenses</th> <th>C) Law enforcement</th> <th>D) Habitat status</th> <th>E) Overall risk</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Low risk</td> <td>Low risk</td> <td>Low risk</td> <td>Low risk</td> <td>Low risk</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Based on the above sub-assessments we conclude that, for HCV 3, all of Slovenia is considered Low Risk.</i></p>	A) CBD	B) felling/harvesting licenses	C) Law enforcement	D) Habitat status	E) Overall risk	Low risk						
A) CBD	B) felling/harvesting licenses	C) Law enforcement	D) Habitat status	E) Overall risk										
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3.4 HCV 4	8,10,36,38,39,40,42,50,59,61,83,85	<p>Critical ecosystem services Under HCV 4 we assess if there are forests present and classified as important for erosion control, preventing of flooding, barriers from destructive fire and clean water catchments. We also assess if forest management activities are threatening these areas.</p> <p>Forests in Slovenia does contain HCV 4.</p> <p>In Slovenia forests are <u>not</u> categorized by the exact 'functions' as mentioned above. This means that we cannot judge <i>officially</i>, if there are forests present and classified as important for erosion control, preventing of flooding and barriers from destructive fire. Thus, we have to assess this in a more general way in some cases, one by one.</p> <p>Forests acting as protection against erosion and flooding Protected forests include forests protected due to control of surface soil erosion, landslides, flooding and snow or mud avalanches. Such forests are identified in Forest Management Plans and have the function of 'hydrological' protection. These can be found in the Forest Management Plan online portal (lit 59). In general, all such forests are protected by the 'Decree and the Decision on protective forests and special purpose forests', the 'Nature Protection Act' and the "rules on forest protection" (lit 36, 38, 39, 42). In the annual SFS report (2016, lit 8) there are no further cases of calamities, nor are there any cases found in international sources (50, 85 etc.) or in Natura 2000 (lit 10) or CBD reports (lit 83).</p> <p>With regards to the presence of forests acting as protection against flooding and erosion, and if these are potentially threatened by forest management activities, the conclusion is that their occurrence is</p>	Country	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The following thresholds are met: (21) HCV 4 is identified, and its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.</p>										

		<p>clear in the area under assessment, and it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.</p> <p>Forests acting as barriers for destructive fire Officially there are no special forests classified as acting as barriers for destructive fire. Nevertheless, we need to assess if there is a potential problem with forest fires and if there is a risk of forest management contributing to this problem.</p> <p>In average there are around 50 forest fires each year on an area of 1 000 ha (0,1% of total forest). This data can easily be found in the annual SFS reports. The number of fires is more or less the same over the years (lit 8). The realization of the recent Forest Development Programme (lit 40) comes with an increased budget of 70% for forest fire prevention and forest firefighting equipment. In the Karst area (Mediterranean forests) a system of additional forest protection measures is in place that includes the active management of firebreak lines.</p> <p>All together the annual amount of forests lost to forest fires is negligible. There are no special forests classified and acting as barriers for destructive fire, nor is there any need to appoint such forests. Thus, there is no danger that any forest management will contribute to any further increase of forest fires.</p> <p>Forests acting as clean drinking water catchments and protection of water quality. Forests provide numerous traditional water supplies to individual houses. Forests that include water catchments are generally smaller and are predominantly in agricultural landscape, mostly in private property. FM planning includes forests that have the 'hydrological' function (including water supply). All water catchment sites and its surroundings are under the hydrological function. Water catchments are placed under forest areas with special management requirements, like the use of biodegradable oils in the forest. These things will be mentioned in harvesting permits, if issued. All such areas can be found in the Forest Management Plan online portal (lit 59) and in the general online map system for Slovenia (lit 61). In general, all such forests are protected by the 'Decree and the Decision on protective forests and special purpose forests', the 'Nature Protection Act' and the "rules on forest protection" (lit 36, 38, 39, 42). In the annual SFS report over the last years (lit 8) there are no further cases of polluted water catchments due to forest harvesting, nor are there any cases found in international sources (50, 85 ect) or in Natura 2000 (lit 10) or CBD reports (lit 83).</p> <p>With regards to the presence of forests acting as a source for clean drinking water, and if these are potentially threatened by forest management activities, the conclusion is that they are present in</p>		
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		<p>the area under assessment, and they are effectively protected from threats caused by management activities. We found no further evidence or data that prove otherwise.</p> <p><i>Based on the above sub-assessments we conclude that, for HCV 4, all of Slovenia is considered low risk.</i></p>		
3.5 HCV 5	Lit 1 and CNRA cat 1 (1.13 & 1.15) and cat 2 (2.3).	<p>Community needs This HCV does not appear to occur in the Slovenian context. No forest areas were identified that are fundamental to meeting the basic needs of local communities or indigenous people. There are no cases in literature, press or international reports to be found where this is stated differently. There are also no special laws or regulations that regulate such things, which is another indication that there are no fundamental problems in meeting such basic needs.</p> <p>Besides this no sources mention indigenous people (IP) presence in Slovenia, neither the sources that give overviews, such as The Indigenous World, nor could any report or website be found mentioning or claiming IP presence or a discussion or debate about such a presence (lit 1 and local expert).</p> <p><i>See also the CNRA cat 1 (indicator 1.13 & 1.15) and cat 2 (indicator 2.3) assessment (see above) where risks are also identified as low. For HCV 5, all of Slovenia is considered Low Risk.</i></p>	Country	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The following thresholds are met: (23) There is no HCV 5 identified and its occurrence is unlikely in the area under assessment.</p>
3.6 HCV 6	66,67,68,81	<p>Cultural values and Cultural Heritage Sites HCV 6 is present in the area under assessment and all significant cultural features created intentionally by humans are identified. Examples of cultural sites found in forests (such as archaeological sites, monuments etc) are rarely considered critical to local community's traditional cultural identity; nevertheless, these sites are important.</p> <p>The Register of Cultural Heritage (RKD, lit 66) is an official collection of data on immovable cultural heritage in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. Archaeological sites are included. The Register is managed by the Ministry of Culture.</p> <p>Traditional intangible cultural heritage is also present. Perception of nature as being holy is typical for a small group of the population and is continuously present in small numbers. This group use sacred sites and groves and these were only recently presented to the public by Pavel Medvešček Klančar in the book Nevidne strani neba. Organisations like Staroverci are representing their interest and have already started initiatives to protect the sacred sites. Recently public interest resulted in a new stakeholder group (lit 67,68). Nevertheless, such people are not considered 'traditional people' (see indicator 2.3) as they do not have a common traditional or cultural history.</p>	Country (all regions, forest types, land classes and ownership).	<p>Low risk</p> <p>The following thresholds are met: (29) HCV 6 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.</p>

	<p>Cultural heritage is mapped (lit 66), identified and included in FM plans. Limitations or restricted management is prescribed for these sites. Management on these sites is subject to authorisation of the ministry of culture. Recently new sites of sacred groves of traditional worship are being publicly discussed (see above about organisations like Staroverci). But there is no clear list, or any agreements amongst stakeholders, which sites should be protected. As they are not yet officially listed and reported to the Slovenian Forestry Service we cannot assess their threat level.</p> <p>In Slovenia the Directorate for the Environment, Nature Conservation Unit of the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning is responsible for all UNESCO matters. There are no Slovenian sites on the UNESCO 'danger' list of 'World Heritage sites in Danger'. Slovenia itself did not report any major problems with protection in their official 'cycle 1' report to UNESCO (lit 81). There are no cases in literature, press or international reports to be found where heritage sites in general seems to be threatened by forest management. There are also no economic incentives that would lead to, and no well-known cases of, forest managers causing damage or disturbing sites or features of national cultural significance.</p> <p><i>For HCV 6, all of Slovenia is considered Low Risk.</i></p>		
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Recommended control measures

N/A

Information sources

No.	Source of information	Relevant HCV category and indicator
	Slovenia specific	
1	State Forestry Service website (SFS), 2017 http://www.zgs.si	All
2	State Forestry Service general brochure 2005 http://www.zgs.si/fileadmin/zgs/main/img/PDF/PDF_BROSURE/Brosura_ANGL.pdf	All
3	Close-to-Nature Forest Management in Slovenia (SFS) 2008 http://www.zgs.si/fileadmin/zgs/English/Publications/ZGS-SonarG-ANG_small.pdf	All
4	Slovenian Forestry Institute website, 2017 http://en.gozdis.si/home/	All
5	Slovenian forests, introduction. Slovenian Forestry Institute, 2017 Part 1: https://www.waldwissen.net/lernen/weltforstwirtschaft/wsl_waelder_sloweniens/index_EN Part 2: https://www.waldwissen.net/lernen/weltforstwirtschaft/wsl_forstwirtschaft_slowenien/index_EN	All

6	<p>FAO country report Slovenia, 2017 http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#country/198</p> <p>FAO report about wood consumption, 2006 http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/j8027e/j8027e00.htm#TopOfPage</p>	All
7	<p>COOL Competing Uses Of Forest Land. ERA net Bio energy, 2012 http://www.bf.uni-lj.si/index.php?eID=dumpFile&t=f&f=14316&token=468116d57f07e3fe4844e1b3821867868f29507b</p>	All
8	<p>Forest details 2016. SFS 2016. (Slovenian language) http://www.zgs.si/fileadmin/zgs/main/img/PDF/LETNA_POROCILA/2016_Porocilo_o_gozdovih.pdf</p>	All
9	<p>Forest Europe. Slovenia report, 2015 http://foresteurope.org/state-europes-forests-2015-report/#1476295965372-d3bb1dd0-e9a0</p>	All
10	<p>Natura 2000 Slovenia website and status. 2017 http://www.natura2000.si/index.php?id=105&no_cache=1&L=1</p> <p>Further Slovenian websites EU: Birds Directive and Habits directive, Slovenian website.</p> <p>Nature 2000 site management programme (Slovenian publication) http://www.natura2000.gov.si/uploads/tx_library/NATURA_ANG_2008.pdf</p> <p>EU Habitats Directive, country reporting, Article 17 report to the EU (2007-2013) https://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17/Reports_2013</p> <p>EU Birds Directive, country reporting, Article 12 report to the EU (2008-2012) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/knowledge/rep_birds/index_en.htm</p> <p>New action plans towards 2019: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-1112_en.htm</p>	All
11	<p>Forestry Section at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, 2017 http://www.vlada.si/en/about_slovenia/geography/forests_in_slovenia/</p>	All
12	<p>Summary of the report on Slovenian forests and forestry 2007 – 2014 (English). Ministry of agriculture, forestry and food 2014 http://www.mkgp.gov.si/fileadmin/mkgp.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/Gozdarstvo/Slovenian_Forests_ANG_splet.pdf</p>	All
13	<p>SFS report about fuelwood consumption and availability over the years 2005-2009 and prognosis up to 2020 http://eprints.gozdis.si/1243/1/Slovenia1.pdf</p>	All
14	<p>Illegal logging in Slovenia, Živan Veselič, SFS 2004. (about overharvesting for fuelwood) http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/docs/sem/2004-1/full_reports/Slovenia.pdf</p>	All
15	<p>Monitoring of the cut in forest management, letnik 66, številka 1, 2008 (about overharvesting for fuelwood) https://www.dlib.si/details/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-OR5Q35QO/?query=%27contributor%3dMirko+Medved%27&pageSize=25</p>	

	Statistics	All
31	Ministry of the environment and spatial planning. Forest stats and general indicators , 2017 http://kazalci.arso.gov.si/?data=group&group_id=20&lang_id=94	All
32	Statistic department, government of Slovenia. Annual report 2015: http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/PDF/PrikaziPDF.aspx?id=5197&lang=en Annual report 2016: http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/PDF/PrikaziPDF.aspx?id=6228&lang=en Annual report 2017: http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/News/Index/6504	All
	Laws, regulation and policies	All
36	Decree on forest reserves and forests with special purpose (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 88/05, 56/07, 29/09, 91/10, 1/13, 39/15), Ljubljana, June 5, 2015. http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=URED6654	All
37	The Act on Forests of the Republic of Slovenia (1993) http://pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO270#	All
38	Decision on protective forests and special purpose forests - Uredba o varovalnih gozdovih in gozdovih s posebnim namenom (Uradni list RS, št. 88/05, 56/07, 29/09, 91/10 in 1/13 in 39/15), 2015	All
39	Nature Protection Act; Zakon o ohranjanju narave (Uradni list RS, št. 96/04 – uradno prečiščeno besedilo, 61/06 – ZDru-1, 8/10 – ZSKZ-B in 46/14), 2014	All
40	National Forest Program http://www.zgs.si/fileadmin/zgs/main/img/PDF/Katalog_IJZ/NGP3.pdf , 2007	All
41	Regulation on forest and game planning - Pravilnik o načrtih za gospodarjenje z gozdovi in upravljanje z divjadjo (Uradni list RS, št. 91/10), 2010	All
42	Rules on forest protection - Pravilnik o varstvu gozdov (Uradni list RS, št. 114/09 in 31/16)	All
43	Regulation on endangered species red list - Pravilnik o uvrstitvi ogroženih rastlinskih in živalskih vrst v rdeči seznam (Uradni list RS, št. 82/02 in 42/10), 2010	All
44	Decision on establishing protected natural values - Pravilnik o določitvi in varstvu naravnih vrednot - Priloga 1 , Priloga 2 , Priloga 3 , Priloga 4 (Uradni list RS, št. 111/04 , 70/06 , 93/10 , 23/15), obrazložitev 2015	All
50	EU-Slovenia court cases about environmental issues; no further court cases exists concerning Natura 2000 or others, 2017 http://curia.europa.eu/juris/liste.jsf?pro=&lgrec=en&nat=or&oqp=&dates=&lg=&language=en&jur=C%2CT%2CF&cit=none%252CC%252CCJ%252CR%252C2008E%252C%252C%252C%252C%252C%252C%252C%252Ctrue%252Cfal	All

	se%252Cfalse&td=%3BALL&pcs=Oor&avg=&page=1&mat=AGRI%252CENV%252Cor&parties=Commission%2Bv%2BSlove nia&jge=&for=&cid=855026#	
	Maps	
59	Online map system with forest functions and many others, 2017 http://prostor.zgs.gov.si/pregledovalnik/	1,3
60	Map with Natura 2000 sites, 2017 http://www.natura2000.si/index.php?id=105&no_cache=1&L=1	All
61	Online map system with general country land-uses (and water catchment areas). Environmental Atlas, Environmental Agency of Slovenia, 2017 http://gis.arso.gov.si/atlasokolja/profile.aspx?id=Atlas_Okolja_AXL@Arso&culture=en-US	All
	Cultural heritage	
66	Register of Cultural Heritage (RKD). Ministry of Culture, 2017 http://giskd6s.situla.org/giskd/	6
67	Nevidne strani neba . Pavel Medvešček Klančar, 2015. A book about Traditional intangible cultural heritage in Slovenia.	6
68	Staroverci . An Association that protect sacred sites, 2017	6
	General sources HCV	
73	Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card, 2016 http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/slovenia	1,3
74	Greenpeace Intact Natural Forest Landscapes, General, 2017 http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html	3
75	IUCN Red List, Country info, 2017 http://www.iucnredlist.org/about/summary-statistics#Tables_5_6	1
76	World Resource Inst., General Atlas of Forest and Landscape Restoration, 2017 http://www.wri.org/resources/maps/atlas-forest-and-landscape-restoration-opportunities	3
77	HCV network, General, 2017 https://www.hcvnetwork.org/resources/global-hcv-toolkits	All
78	High Conservation network, The use of the 'Common guidance for the identification of High Conservation Values' for the assessment of HCV presence is recommended. Also use this for interpretation of 'Significant values', 2017 . https://www.hcvnetwork.org/resources/folder.2006-09-29.6584228415/2013_commonguidancev5	All
79	Proforest, HCV Toolkit, 2003 http://www.proforest.net/en/publications/high-conservation-value-forest-toolkit	All
80	Ramsar, Ramsar sites, 2017 http://www.ramsar.org/wetland/slovenia	All
81	UNESCO, UNESCO Biosphere sites, 2017 http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/europe-north-america/slovenia/	6

82	Natura 2000, EU website with maps and data of all sites, 2017 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/data/index_en.htm	All
83	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Country profile, 2017 https://www.cbd.int/countries/default.shtml?country=si National website, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning http://chm.zrsvn.si/ Direct link to 5th National report https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/si/si-nr-05-en.pdf Direct link to National Biodiversity Strategy https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/si/si-nbsap-01-en.pdf Direct link to the CBD action plan http://www.biotskaraznovrstnost.si/strategija/dec14/Strategija_akcijski_nacrt_SOBR.pdf	1,3
84	Intact Forest Landscapes, Country profile (NA), 2017 http://www.intactforests.org/data.ifl.html Online map with losses and gain: http://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/7/5.98/99.69/ALL/grayscale/loss_forestgain/607?tab=basemaps-tab&begin=2001-01-01&end=2017-01-01&threshold=30&dont_analyze=true and http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest?hl=en&llbox=83.7%2C-77.2%2C-179.4%2C-177&t=ROADMAP&layers=layer1%3A100%2Clayer9%3A100%2C6%2Clayer12%2C12%3A100%2C11 IFL- The last frontiers of wilderness: Tracking loss of intact forest landscapes from 2000 to 2013. IFL monitoring report. http://advances.sciencemag.org/content/3/1/e1600821/tab-figures-data	3
85	Global Forest Watch, Country profile, 2017 http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/Svn	All
86	WWF, WWF Global 200 Ecoregion/habitat list, 2017 http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/about/habitat_types/	All
87	FSC Int website & local standards, Country profile, 2017 https://ic.fsc.org/national-standards.247.htm (there is no SI local standard).	All
88	EU Habitats Directive, About protected habitats and EU countries, 2017 http://biodiversity.europa.eu	All
89	FSC international GFR, Already approved CNRA's, 2017 http://www.globalforestregistry.org/ and http://www.globalforestregistry.org/map Direct link to most legislation applicable http://globalforestregistry.org/related_files/download_related_file/139	All

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

Risk assessment

Indicator	Source of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
4.1	<p>Legislation Legislation relevant to the conversion of natural forests to agricultural land.</p> <p>Forest act 1993 Paragraph 5, 6,17,17a. - Zakon o gozdovih. (Amended by the decrees: 30/93, 56/99, 67/02, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16, 77/16).</p> <p>Decree on protective forests and special purpose forests 2005 - Uredba o varovalnih gozdovih in gozdovih s posebnim namenom (Amended by the decrees: 88/05, 56/07, 29/09, 91/10 in 1/13 in 39/15).</p> <p>Law on land cadastre 1974 - Zakon o zemljiškem katastru (Amended by the decrees: 16/74, 42/86, 52/00 and 47/06).</p> <p>Nature conservation act 1999 - Zakon o ohranjanju narave (Amended by the decrees: 96/04, 61/06, 8/10 and 46/14).</p> <p>Spatial Planning Act 2007: Zakon o prostorskem načrtovanju (Amended by the decrees: 33/07, 70/08, 108/09, 80/10, 43/11, 57/12, 57/12, 109/12, 76/14 and 14/15).</p> <p><i>Other information</i> Online map system with forest functions and many others. http://prostor.zgs.gov.si/pregledovalnik/</p>	Country level	<p>Content of the law</p> <p>The Forest act is limiting the conversion to agricultural land and other land use change. Forests are mapped and separated by functions based on the Forest Act (see CNRA cat 3 for full overview and explanation). The Slovenian Forest Service (SFS) is responsible for the administration and database of forest maps (online) and all Forest Management Plans. All forests have Forest Management Plans. Municipalities and state level organizations that need maps for spatial planning purposes are using forest maps provided by SFS.</p> <p>The Spatial Planning Act is describing the process of spatial planning decisions that can allow land use change. Spatial planning decisions by municipalities are long term processes.</p> <p>Forests (any forest, including natural) can be cleared and changed to other land use based on the following rules (where ALL following rules should be followed with every conversion):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The forest act is giving foresters authority to allow land use change for the purpose of agriculture up to 0,5 hectares. - In cases of bark beetle attack in forests bordering agricultural lands, some can be converted to pastures (because the trees are removed). - There are no subsidies for reforestation on agricultural lands. - Municipalities that work on spatial planning development, where forest might be cleared, need to consult the Ministry of environment for their obligatory opinion. This opinion is based on the Nature conservation act. Spatial planning decisions that are adopted by municipalities must also comply with the larger national spatial planning decisions. - Any change of forest to agricultural, or land for infrastructure and buildings, must be approved by SFS, based on forest functions assessment. All functions of the forests, protection status (incl Natura 2000), and nature conservation aspects are considered before allowing the land use change. During the Spatial planning processes the Ministry of environment will ask SFS for the approval when applicable.

<p>Regional Forest management plans based on Forest Act : (http://www.mkgp.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/gozdarstvo/gozd_nogospodarsko_nacrtovanje/gozdnogospodarski_in_lovsko_u_pravljavski_nacrti_obmocij_2011_2020/)</p> <p>All data from management plans are available online through portal: http://prostor.zgs.gov.si/pregledovalnik/?locale=en</p> <p>Natura 2000 is implemented in FM plans. Map with Natura 2000 sites http://www.natura2000.si/index.php?id=105&no_cache=1&L=1</p> <p>EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) EU 995/2010</p> <p>Interviews with SFS forester, local experts and forest owners.</p> <p>FAO global forest resources assessment report for Slovenia, 2015 http://www.fao.org/3/a-az335e.pdf</p> <p>State Forestry Service website (SFS) http://www.zgs.si</p> <p>State Forestry Service general brochure 2005 http://www.zgs.si/fileadmin/zgs/main/img/PDF/PDF_BROSURE/Brosura_ANG.pdf</p> <p>Forest details 2016. SFS 2016. (Slovenian language) (annual report including deforestation records and illegal harvesting cases) http://www.zgs.si/fileadmin/zgs/main/img/PDF/LETNA_PORO_CILA/2016_Porocilo_o_gozdovih.pdf</p> <p>Summary of the report on Slovenian forests and forestry 2007 – 2014 (English). Ministry of agriculture, forestry and food 2014. http://www.mkgp.gov.si/fileadmin/mkgp.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/Gozdarstvo/Slovenian_Forests_ANG_splet.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forests that have the function or protective and special purpose forests (described in the Decree on protective and special purpose forests) cannot be converted to other uses. The exception is infrastructure build for national interest (highways or railways). <p>Statistics (see Category 3) show that conversion is in fact not happening. The opposite is true, there are many abandoned agricultural lands that become forests, there is no forest loss in Slovenia.</p> <p>Trees can be cleared only with a harvesting permit, and this permit is only received after the building permit or permit for land use change is final. Spatial planning plans are open to public consultation with integration of different stakeholder groups and consultation rounds.</p> <p>Wood coming from allowed clearings with issued harvesting permits is, in accordance to Forest Act, legal timber. Wood coming from these clearings is traded and can be combined with other wood in accordance to EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) EU 995/2010.</p> <p>Converted forests must be turned in agricultural land. This means that stumps must be removed, and thus heavy machinery is required. Forest cannot be cleared and left unmanaged. Inspectors of both forestry and agriculture are monitoring this process of conversion. Income from sold timber on a clearing can be substantial. But the land must then be converted to agricultural land and the cost of removing the stumps will also be substantial. And besides that, the agricultural land should thus be managed as such. If agricultural land is not managed a fine can be issued by the agricultural inspector. In general, the economic incentive of converting forests is not interesting as the final felling in a regular forest management scheme can also be done in a normal way and when using a mix of natural and planted regeneration this will result in a bigger profit for a forest owner. Both planting and natural regeneration, or a mix of both, are allowed to regenerate a harvested forest plot.</p> <p>The Law on Cadastre is describing the existence of a register of lands with their land use permission and ownership.</p> <p>At present <u>forest plantations</u> have the status of agricultural land and are not common, with a combined area of around 70 ha.</p> <p>In the field the law is mainly enforced by SFS foresters and inspectors. In all cases they have to issue harvesting permits for any clearing or conversion to plantations. See the</p>
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		<p>rules above, which are applicable in all such cases. As plantations are regarded as agricultural lands the conversion becomes one from forest to agricultural lands. Thus the same rules apply as indicated above. After issuing the harvesting permits, they have to mark the trees to be harvested, check the results after harvesting and control shipment documents. They publish detailed annual reports that includes all figures, illegal harvesting cases etc.</p> <p>Is the law enforced?</p> <p>There are no direct incentives for conversion of forest to agricultural land. National funds are subsidizing only clearings of abandoned agricultural land, mapped under layer code "1410 - abandoned agricultural land", that are evaluated before the year 2011. Agricultural land is mapped by the Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Food. These are often overgrown, and maybe converted back to their original status of agricultural land. This initiative will slow down the abandoning of agricultural lands that are in remote areas. Land abandoned after 2011 does not get any subsidies. The land owner could even get a fine for not clearing it.</p> <p>Illegal deforestation is low. See table below. For the year of 2016 this amounts to 29 ha.</p> <p>According to expert consultation and media news there are different expectations regarding stakeholders' influence in land use change and spatial planning. But no legal irregularities are found (or known) in the process of issuing harvesting permits in areas of high environmental importance (see annual reports SFS).</p> <p>Slovenia has a 'Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index', of 61 (2017) and scores 0,98 (2014) at the "Rule of law" index by the World Bank. World Banks' 'control of corruption' indicator stands at 69% (2014).</p> <p>Other international sources, like FAO or Global Forest Watch, do not state any problems with forest law enforcement in Slovenia.</p> <p>See also CNRA cat 1 for full assessment about illegal harvesting and the status in Slovenia (which is also low risk on almost all indicators).</p> <p>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold (0.02% or 5000 ha) is met? I.e. Does the law prohibit conversion to the outcomes in the indicator? Yes or No?</p> <p>Conversion is possible, to certain limits (see above) and taking into account the regulations.</p>
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The applicable legislation does not include regulations regarding spatial thresholds for deforestation, except for the 0,5 ha per forest owner as mentioned before. Slovenian relevant legislation has systematic and strict regulations in order to restrain the conversions. And these regulations are monitored by the SFS. The majority of land conversions is due to agricultural purposes, construction is second and infrastructure third.

Parallel to the process of deforestation, forests are increasing in inaccessible rural areas. The current economic environment is not particularly favourable to land conversion, as explained above (the economic gains from forest management are larger than gains from conversion).

Forest deforestation and change in last 5 years (SFS annual reports):

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Deforestation (ha)	415	471	317	207	338
Illegal deforestation (ha)	46	25	31	46	29
Total deforestation	461	496	348	253	367
Total forest	1 184 526	1 183 433	1 181 943	1 182 016	1 182 278
% of total forest	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03
Net increase/decrease of forests (including deforestation) (ha)	+ 157	-1,093*	- 1,490*	+73	+263
Average net annual loss for the past five years	0.035% And a loss of 418 ha, in average per year				

In 2016 there were 367 ha of deforestation (legal + illegal). The total amount of forest in 2016 was 1,182,278 ha. This is 0,03% of the Slovenian forests. The major drivers for land conversions are due to agricultural purposes, construction and infrastructure. Nevertheless, the total amount of forest is growing over the years, this mainly by an increase of overgrown and abandoned agricultural lands.

*The 2013-2014 decrease of forest area is mainly due to a methodological change in mapping. The change in forest areas is re-measured each time when a new 10-year forest management plan is made for each of the 14 regions. In between these years changes to the total are made based on harvesting permits, replanting activities and illegal harvesting cases.

		<p>Historic average deforestation (the Net increase was positive, also in these years) (based on SFS annual reports): 1995–2000: 252 ha 2001–2005: 205 ha 2006 - 240 ha 2007 – 163 ha 2008 – 309 ha 2009 – 675 ha 2010 – 773 ha 2011 – 520 ha</p> <p><i>FAO figures</i> FAO published the 'global forest resources assessment report for Slovenia' in 2015. In this report (table 1a) it also shows that the forest is actually growing over time. If we count 'forest' and 'other wooded land' together in this table there was 1 229 000 ha of forests in 1990 and 1 271 000 ha in 2015. Which is an increase of 42 000 ha.</p> <p>If we assess the figures for forest plantations (to check conversion) we can find that the number of hectares of forest plantations in 2007 was 321 ha, while this was 282 ha in 2013.</p> <p>Table 2a state the amount of 'planted forests' on 34 000 ha in 2015, and this is stable over time (it was the same in 1990).</p> <p>With regards to primary forests converted to plantations the figure is zero for all years (table 2b).</p> <p>The deforestation rate, including conversion, in Slovenia is in average 0.035% per year following SFS figures from 2012 to 2016 and this result in an average net annual loss of 418 ha over the last 5 years (see table above). FAO is stating different (more positive) figures, where the spatial threshold was not exceeded. In such scenario with contradicting figure of two sources, the assessment for indicator 4.1 on law enforcement and incentive to conversion overwhelms the spatial threshold. Statistics (see Category 3) show that conversion is in fact not happening. The opposite is true, there are many abandoned agricultural lands that become forests, there is no forest loss and no incentive to convert natural forest in Slovenia.</p>
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			<p>Risk designation Low risk. Thus, the following low risk thresholds are met: (2) Applicable legislation for the area under assessment covers laws that prevent conversion (to the outcome required by the indicator), AND the risk assessment for relevant indicators of Category 1 confirms that the law is enforced ('low risk'); (3) Other available evidences do not challenge a 'low risk' designation.</p>
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Recommended control measures

N/A

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

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
5.1	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Most information is collected on the Bio safety portal of Slovenia (access date Oct 2017).</p> <p>The Management of Genetically Modified Organisms Act 2002- Zakon o ravnanju z gensko spremenjenimi organizmi (ZRGSO). (By decree: 67/02, unofficial translation. Amended by decree: 23/05, 21/10 and 90/12). Law on forest reproduction material 2002 - Zakon o gozdnem reprodukcijskem materialu (Amended by the decrees: 58/02, 85/02, 45/04 and 77/11).</p> <p>Register of Landowners Producing GMO (all farmers must be registered).</p> <p>Law on coexistence of GMO on agricultural land 2009 - Zakon o soobstoju gensko spremenjenih rastlin z ostalimi kmetijskimi rastlinami (Amended by decree: 41/09 and 69/15).</p> <p>Other applicable legislation</p> <p>Agricultural Land Law 2011 - Zakon o kmetijskih zemljiščih (Amended by decrees: 71/11, 58/12, 27/16 and 27/17).</p> <p>Forest act 1993 Paragraph 5, 6,17,17a. - Zakon o gozdovih. (Amended by the decrees: 30/93, 56/99, 67/02, 110/07, 106/10, 63/13, 101/13, 17/14, 24/15, 9/16, 77/16).</p>	Country level	<p>According to the Forest Act 1993 it is forbidden to use GMO's in the forests. Planting of GMO trees in forest is allowed only with a permit of SFS.</p> <p>Forest reproduction material is controlled based on the Forest reproduction material act and several minor acts for traders, seed harvesting and others (see left column).</p> <p>GMO control in agricultural lands (which could, in theory, include plantations of trees on agricultural lands) is based on the Management of Genetically Modified Organisms Act. The Act summarizes the provisions of the EU regulations (Directives 90/219 / EEC, Directive 98/81 / EC and Directive 2002/18 / EC) and certain provisions of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, which was ratified by Slovenia on 22 October 2002. The amendment includes provisions of the new Directive 2009/41/EC on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms and brings new structure of the Slovene Scientific Committees for GMOs.</p> <p>A Register of landowners that use GMOs in Slovenia is maintained in accordance with the Act on the Management of Genetically Modified Organisms This is managed by the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning as a Public book. The Register is also accessible at the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning in paper form.</p> <p>The short summary format of the registry, which contains basic information on closed systems, users and GMOs in Slovenia, is available online: Register GSO zaprti sistemi.</p> <p>A special law about Coexistence of GMO on agricultural land, and the Agricultural Land Law itself, give more details about the use of GMO's on agricultural lands,</p> <p>Planting of GMO species are thus not allowed in forest lands. On agricultural land the following two levels of limitations are applicable:</p> <p>Planting of non-native tree species in plantations on agricultural land can only be done with a permit issued from the ministry of Agriculture and forestry.</p>

<p>Nature conservation act 1999 - Zakon o ohranjanju narave (Amended by the decrees: 96/04, 61/06, 8/10 and 46/14).</p> <p>Regulation on forest province zones 2003 - Pravilnik o določitvi provenienčnih območij (Amended by decree: 72/03 in 58/12) Provinces in Slovenia.</p> <p>Regulation on phytosanitary passport 2002- Pravilnik o enotnem obrazcu prijave pošiljke rastlin (Amended by decree: 93/02 in 93/04).</p> <p>Regulation on Register for Taders of Forest reproductive material 2002 - Pravilnik o registru dobaviteljev in drugih obveznostih dobaviteljev gozdnega reprodukcijskega materiala, (Amended by decree:93/02 in 93/04).</p> <p>Regulation on data for forest reproduction material 2003 - Pravilnik o ugotavljanju podatkov za seme gozdnega drevja (By decree:127/03).</p> <p>Regulation on documentation for forest reproductive material 2002 - Pravilnik o potrdilih in glavnih spricevalih za gozdni reprodukcijski material, (By decree:127/03).</p> <p>Regulation on procedure for establishing stand for seed harvesting 2004 - Pravilnik o pogojih in postopku za odobritev gozdnih semenskih objektov (By decree:19/04).</p> <p>List of tree species for forest reproduction 2005 (Commission Decision 2005/871/EC).</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and spatial planning (http://www.mop.gov.si/en/)</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (http://www.mkgp.gov.si/en/)</p>		<p>Plantations for wood on high quality agricultural lands (soil quality rating level 30 or higher out of max 100 points) are forbidden.</p> <p>Planting of GMO is an additional step and subject to further limitation as a landowner must now register crops, implement security measures and get a permit from neighbouring farmers.</p> <p>In summary the applicable legislation does not include a ban on commercial use of GMOs on agricultural land, but it has procedures and restrictions in place to control the use of GMO ensuring no harm is done to other producers with no GMO (the neighbours of the landowners). There is also a publicly available register of lands were GMO's (on agricultural lands) are used.</p> <p>Forestry is ensuring genetically distinct populations by promoting natural regeneration. When using seedlings, the seeds must originate from the same provincial area.</p> <p>GMO use on forestry lands is not allowed. SFS has a field staff with around 400 foresters in the field who carry out the surveillance of any activities in the forests. All planting of trees must be with a permit anyway, and these permits are not issued when GMO tree species are proposed that will be used on forest lands.</p> <p>At this moment there is only 70 ha of non-GMO plantations on agricultural land. Therefore, no extensive planting of GMO tree species is present, nor is it expected because there is no commercial incentive.</p> <p>Risk designation</p> <p>Low risk</p> <p>(2) There is no commercial use of GMO (tree) species in the area under assessment,</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(3) Other available evidence does not challenge a 'low risk' designation.</p>
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	State Forestry Service (http://www.zgs.si) Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry, Food and Environment http://www.ikglr.gov.si/en/		
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GMO Context Question	Answer
1. Is there any legislation covering GMO (trees)?	<p>Yes. According to the Forest Act 1993 it is forbidden to use GMO's in the forests. In summary the applicable legislation does not include a ban on commercial use of GMOs on agricultural land, but it has procedures and restrictions in place to control the use of GMO ensuring no harm is done to other producers with no GMO (the neighbours of the landowners). There is also a publicly available register of lands where GMO's (on agricultural lands) are used.</p> <p>The main legislation covering GMO in general is the same for all plants and trees (The Management of Genetically Modified Organisms Act). Besides that, there is the Law on coexistence of GMO on agricultural land. See above for all other laws.</p> <p>GMO tree plantations can thus be established only on agricultural. However, all together, only 70 ha of non-GMO plantations have been planted up till now) therefore no extensive planting of GMO tree species is present, nor is it expected because there is no commercial incentive.</p>
2. Does applicable legislation for the area under assessment include a ban for commercial use of GMO (trees)?	<p>No. Applicable legislation does not include a ban on commercial use of GMOs in general. According to the Law on GMO each organization or person who plants genetically modified organisms must be registered and must get a permit from neighbouring landowners as described in Register of landowners producing GMO and Law on coexistence of GMO. But this only counts for agricultural uses, as the use of GMO's in forestry is not allowed.</p>
3. Is there evidence of unauthorized use of GM trees?	<p>No. There is no such evidence. There is no proof that genetically modified trees are planted in forestry</p>
4. Is there any commercial use of GM trees in the country or region?	<p>No. There is no such evidence.</p>
5. Are there any trials of GM trees in the country or region?	<p>No. There are no governmental registered trials. Some small private trials of paulownia clones on <i>agricultural</i> land do exist (a few trees). There is no proof that some of them would be genetically modified. These small trials are not substantial and do not justify any larger assessment. Besides this, this has nothing to do with wood from forest lands. The possibility that timber will be harvested, if any, and enter the market in larger quantities is zero.</p>

6. Are licenses required for commercial use of GM trees?	Yes. There is a list of agricultural producers with their GMO crops and the land used for that purpose. All crops must have a safety belt around them and a permit from neighbours. Such measures are prescribed in the Register of landowners producing GMO and the Law on coexistence of GMO. But this only counts for agricultural uses, as the use of GMO's in forestry is thus not allowed.
7. Are there any licenses issued for GM trees relevant for the area under assessment? (If so, in what regions, for what species and to which entities?)	There are no approvals for planting GMO trees in Slovenia. According to the sources used, and expert consulted, there is no testing of GMO trees.
8. What GM 'species' are used?	There is no proof that GMO species would be used, except for the small trial explained under point 5 above, but this neglectable.
9. Can it be clearly determined in which MUs the GM trees are used?	N/A

Recommended control measures

N/A

Update and Revision History

1. Updates

The table below presents the history of corrections and minor edits to the risk assessment. These changes result in second-level version number changes. This table is cleared whenever a new first-level version number is issued (see table 2 below).

Date	Version	Section/indicator	Change

2. Revisions

The table below presents the history of major changes and revisions to the risk assessment. These changes result in first-level version number changes. This table is persistent throughout the lifetime of the risk assessment.

Date	From version...	To version...	Section/indicator	Change
02/07/2020	V 1-0	V 2-0	Indicator 1.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New sources added in column 'Sources of information'. [Transparency International. Corruption Perceptions Index 2019. https://www.transparency.org/en/countries/slovenia <p>Statements of the Ministries of Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia and the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia and Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities received during Public consultation, February 2018.</p> <p>Interview with Mihael Koprivnikar, a well known forestry expert and member of the Slovenian Chamber of Forestry and Agriculture. March 2020] (Page 40).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New evidences added in section 'Description of risk'. [Issuing a bill/invoice is required by law and only trained/qualified contractors are able to issue a bill. As the bill can reduce the income taxes, this invoice is highly needed. <p>Additionally, according to the interviewed expert, the Slovenian Forest Service has about 700 employees and the staff is very well informed about workers who take money for their work in forestry. As Slovenia scores 60/100 points in the Corruption Perception Index and is therefore above the benchmark of 50/100, the risk of a corrupt member of the Slovenian Forest Service is low. The focus of Slovenian Forest Service inspectors during the last years was on illegal work in forests and dealt with it very effectively.</p> <p>Furthermore, the interviewed expert explains that "Maschinenring" is a member organisation of forest owners, who purchase equipment together, as this is cheaper for the forest owners. This "Maschinenring" system is legal. He also clarifies that when looking at work done by private owners, it is important to separate data about work carried out by "Maschinenring" and work carried out illegally.] (Page 42).</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Risk designation for this indicator has changed from 'specified risk' to 'low risk'. (Pages 42 and 43).