



Centralized National Risk Assessment for the Czech Republic

FSC-CNRA-CZ V1-0 EN

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Risk assessments that have been finalized for the Czech Republic

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 the Czech Republic

Indicator	Risk designation (including functional scale when relevant)
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood	
1.1	Low risk
1.2	Not applicable
1.3	Low risk
1.4	Low risk
1.5	Not applicable
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	Not applicable
1.15	Not applicable
1.16	Not applicable
1.17	Low risk
1.18	Low risk
1.19	Not applicable
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	Specified risk
3.2	Low risk
3.3	Specified risk
3.4	Low risk
3.5	Low risk
3.6	Low risk
Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	
4.1	Low risk
Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	
5.1	Low risk

Risk assessments

Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood

Overview

Forest functions in the Czech Republic are divided into three categories:

1. Production forests
2. Protection forests
3. Special purpose forests.

Production forests are managed for the production of wood, but simultaneously provide environmental and other benefits. Protection forests are managed with the aim of protecting vulnerable forests at high elevations. The role of wood production in protection forests is less significant. They have longer rotations and the wood production capacity is lower due to poorer site quality. Some of these forests are treated as forest reserves and a small proportion of them are not logged at all. Special purpose forests are specifically managed, either to offset forest damage as a result of air pollution, or to maintain microclimates around health spas, provide recreation areas, manage game preserves or the watershed management of important water resources. Special purpose forests also comprise the forests of national parks.

The principal share of forests in the Czech Republic is owned by the state (61.5%). Municipalities, their forestry commissions and communities have a 17% share in woodland ownership, and private owners a 19% share. Of the total area of woodland owned by the Czech Republic (1596.7 thousand hectares), 1340.8 thousand hectares is administered by “Lesy České republiky s.p.” (Czech Forestry Commission), 125 thousand hectares by “Vojenské lesy a statky ČR s.p.” (Army Forests and Estates of the Czech Republic), 6 thousand by the Office of the President of the Republic and 95.6 thousand hectares are administered by Správy národních parků (National Parks Administration).

The harvesting of forest materials is regulated under the Forest Act and the subsidiary regulations. In accordance with this Act, a Forest Management Plan – covering a ten-year period – must be prepared for each forest holding greater than 50ha. Harvesting plans are set up based on these management plans. The Forest Management Guidelines (for holdings smaller than 50ha) is approved by Regional offices. There are three basic binding requirements:

- The maximum harvesting volume
- The minimum share of ameliorative and stabilizing tree species
- Minimum area of thinning in stands under 40 years of age (only in state or municipal forests)

The control of compliance with the Forest Act is generally under the responsibility of Regional Forest Authorities (Krajské úřady) and Czech Environmental Inspectorate. At the local level, compliance is checked by district offices (ORP).

Harvesting permits are included in Forest Management Plans (LHP) and Forest Management Guidelines (LHO). Every logging activity has to be approved by a professional forest manager (OLH) and, in special cases, small forest owners have to follow the requirements of Article 33/3 of the Forest Act which states that the forest owner must request permission to harvest from the local forest authority.

Generally, the risk of illegal timber coming out of public forests in Czech is low. Public forests are large, making up more than 60% of the forest area and are subject to close monitoring by authorities. Private forests present more of a risk as they are variable in size, there is confusing or inadequate legislation governing them, and the large number of forests owners makes government oversight more challenging.

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

On a range from -2.5 to +2.5, Czech has a score of 1.00 in relation to "Rule of law" and on control of corruption a score of 0.19 on the World Banks Worldwide Governance Indicators. According to Transparency International Czech Republic has a Corruption Perception Index of 51 (2013). The findings of this report have been supported by stakeholder consultation and expert input.

Sources of legal timber in the Czech Republic

Forest classification type	Permit/license type	Main license requirements (forest management plan, harvest plan or similar?)	Clarification
Production forests (state, municipality, private or church owned)	-	Harvest carried out in accordance with a Forest Management Plan/Forest Management Guidance	-
Protection forests (state, municipality, private or church owned)	-	Harvest carried out in accordance with a Forest Management Plan/Forest Management Guidance	-
Special purpose forests (state, municipality, private or church owned)	-	Harvest carried out in accordance with a Forest Management Plan/Forest Management Guidance	-

Risk assessment

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
<p>1.1 Land tenure and management rights</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Zákon č. 289/1995 Sb. o lesích a o změně a doplnění některých zákonů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Forest Act), paragraph 12.</p> <p>Zákon č. 114/1992 Sb., o ochraně přírody a krajiny, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Nature protection Act), paragraphs 2, 4, 8, 9, 16, 22, 26, 32, 38, 58 - 66.</p> <p>Zákon č. 344/1992 Sb., o katastru nemovitostí České republiky (Cadastral law), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Zákon č. 282/1991 Sb., o České inspekci životního prostředí a její působnosti v ochraně lesa (Act on Czech Environmental Inspectorate and its jurisdiction in forest protection), all paragraphs</p> <p>Zákon č. 89/2012 Sb., občanský zákoník (Civil code), paragraphs 1261, 1279, 2345.</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerstvo zemědělství)</p> <p>Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI)</p> <p>Ministry of Environment (Ministerstvo životního prostředí)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Forest management plan (Lesní hospodářský plán)</p> <p>Forest management guidelines (Lesní hospodářské osnovy)</p>	<p>Legal rights to harvest</p> <p>Cadastral portal http://nahlizenidokn.cuzk.cz/ http://www.ikatastr.cz/#zoom=8&lat=49.74701&lon=15.7673&layers_3=0B000FFTF</p> <p>http://eagri.cz/public/web/mze/legislativa/pravni-predpisy-mze/chronologicky-prehled/Legislativa-MZe_puvodni-zneni_Zakon-1995-289-lesnictvi.html</p> <p>Bussiness register http://portal.justice.cz/Justice2/Uvod/uvod.aspx</p> <p>Interviews with responsible people at Czech Environmental Inspectorate (www.cizp.cz)</p> <p>https://lesycr.cz/o-nas/cirkevni-restituce/</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-289</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1992-344</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1991-282</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2012-89</p>	<p>This indicator has been evaluated as 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>The ownership of the forests in the Czech Republic is as follows: State Forests 59,8% (this includes State Forestry Commission, Army Forests and Estates of the Czech Republic, National Parks, forests in protected areas and presidential forests), municipal forest 17,96%, private forests 22,1%.</p> <p>The ownership is clearly established and can be found in cadastre "katastr nemovitostí"; however not all the information is publicly available. In 2013, a process of reversion of the forests to churches began. The forests restitutions from the State Forestry Commission can be followed on the company websites. By 16 October 2014, 2,163 applications for forest restitutions were registered by State Forests over a total area of 47,573ha. A total area of 1,012ha (299 forests) has already been returned to church owners. So far</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Area planning map (Český úřad zeměměřický a katastrální)</p> <p>Management plans of protected areas (Plán péče)</p> <p>Management plans of Natura 2000 sites (Souhrn doporučených opatření pro území soustavy Natura 2000)</p>		<p>there have been several disputes relating to forest ownership between the State Forestry Commission and some churches or church orders and these will need to be resolved in court. However, the area of potentially disputed forests is relatively small (several hundreds or thousands of hectares) and thus the risk is considered low, but should to be monitored for future updates of this document.</p> <p>There is a property tax which has to be paid by each owner of a production forest. There are no records of violation of this requirement.</p> <p>According to information gathered in interviews with responsible people at the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI), there are known and repeated issues related mostly to private forest owners: cases of illegal logging in private forests (see Chapter 3.1, Timber harvesting regulations) where some owners did not respect the ownership of neighbours and harvested illegally in a neighbouring forest. According to CEI, this impacts approximately 20–30 hectares per year. In other rather rare cases, private companies purchase a forest and harvest it prior to receiving all official documents. Once extraction has taken place,</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			these companies then cancel the purchase, and the forest is not replanted. The number of these cases is considered very low and thus the risk is evaluated as low.
1.2 Concession licenses	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>N/A (concession licenses are not used in the Czech Republic)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>N/A</p>	N/A	N/A
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Zákon č. 289/1995 Sb., o lesích a o změně a doplnění některých zákonů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Forest Act), paragraphs 23 - 28.</p> <p>Zákon č. 114/1992 Sb., o ochraně přírody a krajiny, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Nature Protection Act), paragraphs 2, 4, 38.</p> <p>Zákon č. 282/1991 Sb., o České inspekci životního prostředí a její působnosti v ochraně lesa (Act on Czech Environmental Inspectorate and its jurisdiction in forest protection), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Zákon č. 123/1998 Sb., o právu na informace o životním prostředí, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Act on the right to access information on the environment), all paragraphs</p> <p>Vyhláška Ministerstva zemědělství ČR č. 83/1996</p>	<p>http://eagri.cz/public/web/mze/lesy/legislativa/legislativa-cr/lesnictvi/uplna-zneni/vyhlaska-1996-83-lesnictvi.html</p> <p>http://www.nature.cz/natura2000-design3/sub-text.php?id=2102</p> <p>Correspondence with Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Czech Environmental Inspectorate and NGOs (Friends of the Earth Czech Rep. and FSC Czech Rep.)</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-289</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1992-114</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1991-282</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1998-123</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1996-83</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1996-84</p>	<p>This indicator has been evaluated as 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>The key planning documents are Forest Management Plans prepared for each forest owner with more than 50ha and the Forest Management Guidelines for forest owners with less than 50ha. The time period is always 10 years. These documents are approved by Regional Forest Authorities. Both types of documents are publicly available, with harvesting plans developed based</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Sb., o zpracování oblastních plánů rozvoje lesů a o vymezení hospodářských souborů (Regulation on Forest management plan definition), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Vyhláška Ministerstva zemědělství ČR č. 84/1996 Sb., o lesním hospodářském plánování (Decree of Ministry of Agriculture on forest management planning), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Vyhláška Ministerstva zemědělství ČR č. 78/1996 Sb., o stanovení pásem ohrožení lesů pod vlivem imisí (Regulation Establishing zones of endangered forests under the influence of air pollution), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Vyhláška MŽP č. 64/2011 Sb., o plánech péče, o podkladech k vyhlášení, evidenci a označování chráněných území (Decree of Ministry of Environment on management plans, the background to the announcement, registration and labeling of protected areas), all paragraphs.</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-289</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1992-114</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1991-282</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1998-123</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1996-83</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1996-84</p>	<p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1996-78</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2011-64</p> <p>Lesnická práce (journal), December 2016, page 79</p> <p>Annual report about forestry in Czech republic (Zpráva o stavu lesa a lesního hospodářství České republiky) 2015, page 21</p> <p>Nationwide forest inventory 2 (Národní inventarizace lesů 2), 3. Wood harvesting (Těžba dříví), page 5</p>	<p>on these management plans. State authorities carry out frequent monitoring and control of the plans. The forest management plan contains forest management maps where harvesting areas can be found. The limits for harvesting are set up for 10 years.</p> <p>There are three basic, binding requirements incorporated in the management plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The maximum harvesting volume - The minimum share of ameliorative and stabilizing tree species - Minimum area of thinning in stands under 40 years of age (only for State or municipal forests) <p>The control of the compliance of management practices with the management planning documents is generally under the responsibility of Regional Forest Authorities (Krajské úřady). On the local level, compliance is checked by district offices (ORP) and the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.</p> <p>Since 2015 the findings of 'NIL' (Nationwide forest inventory) became public and showed differences between total harvested wood volume published in <i>Annual report about forestry in Czech Republic</i> and findings of NIL.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1996-78 http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2011-64</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerstvo zemědělství)</p> <p>Ministry of Environment (Ministerstvo životního prostředí)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Forest management plan (Lesní hospodářský plán)</p> <p>Forest management guidelines (Lesní hospodářské osnovy)</p> <p>Regional forest development plans (Oblastní plány rozvoje lesů)</p> <p>Management plans of protected areas (Plán péče)</p> <p>Management plans of Natura 2000 sites (souhrn doporučených opatření pro území soustavy Natura 2000)</p>		<p>However, those differences were explained by different methods used for calculation of results.</p> <p>According to correspondence with responsible people at the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Czech Environmental Inspectorate and NGOs, there is no significant risk of the harvest being carried out without approved planning documents; thus the risk is evaluated as low.</p>
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Zákon č. 137/2006 Sb. o veřejných zakázkách (Government Procurement Act), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Zákon č. 289/1995 Sb., o lesích a o změně a doplnění některých zákonů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Forest Act), paragraph 33.</p> <p>Zákon č. 114/1992 Sb., o ochraně přírody a krajiny, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Nature Protection Act), paragraphs 8, 9, 22, 29.</p>	<p>https://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Jak-na-zadavani-verejnych-zakazek/Legislativa-a-Judikatura/Legislativa/Narodni-legislativa/Aktualni-zneni-zakona-o-verejnych-zakazkach</p> <p>CPI index http://www.transparency.org/country/CZE</p> <p>Articles on suspicious tenders in the State Forest Enterprise http://www.vz24.cz/kauzy/lesy-cr/</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2006-137</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-289</p>	<p>This indicator has been evaluated as 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>Harvesting permits are included in Forest Management Plans (LHP) and Forest Management Guidelines (LHO). Logging has to be approved</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Vyhláška MŽP č. 64/2011 Sb. , o plánech péče, o podkladech k vyhlášení, evidenci a označování chráněných území (Decree of Ministry of Environment on management plans, the background to the announcement, registration and labeling of protected areas), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of finance (Ministerstvo financí)</p> <p>Forest Authorities at regional and district level (KU a ORP)</p> <p>Nature Protection Authorities at regional and district level (KU, ORP, OU or Správa NP a CHKO)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Forest Management Plan (LHP)</p> <p>Forest Management Guidelines (LHO)</p>	<p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1992-114</p>	<p>by a professional forest manager (OLH). In some special cases, small forest owners have to follow the requirements of Article 33/3 of the Forest Act, with the forest owner required to ask the local forest authority for permission to harvest.</p> <p>The State Forest Enterprise (Lesy ČR) – which manages approximately 50% of Czech forest land – issues the permits for forest works (including harvesting) through forest tenders. There were several cases where the tenders had to be cancelled several years ago due to suspected corruption. More recently, various measures were taken (e.g. change in the top management at State Forest Enterprise, phase in of transparent forest auctions) to improve this situation – with no such cases reported over the last two years. So even considering the Czech Republic’s score on the Corruption Perception Index (CPI = 55), the risk associated with the issuance of harvesting permits is considered as low.</p> <p>Other forest owners such as community forests and private owners usually harvest wood independently or by using external workers on a small scale. There are</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			no significant issues that would constitute for specified risk.
Taxes and fees			
1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<p>Applicable laws and regulations N/A (there are no royalty and harvesting fees in Czech legislation)</p> <p>Legal Authority N/A</p> <p>Legally required documents or records N/A</p>	N/A	N/A
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations 235/2004 Sb. o dani z přidané hodnoty (Value added tax), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of industry and trade (Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu) Financial Authority (Finanční úřad) Tax o)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Database ARES (http://www.info.mfcr.cz/ares/ares_es.html.cz) Tax return (Daňové přiznání) VAT control statement (kontrolní výkaz DPH)</p>	<p>http://www.centralniregistrdluzniku.cz/ The Forest Management Institute (UHUL) http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2004-235</p>	<p>This indicator has been evaluated as 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>Value added tax is paid on all timber sold in the country. Discussions with a local tax expert revealed that the only instances where VAT could not be paid is where a product is sold without an official invoice. There are no records of such cases in the forestry or timber sector. The only way this could happen in Czech would be if a forest owner were to harvest their own forest so there is no supplier/customer relationship. It is very uncommon for forest owners</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>in Czech to harvest the timber themselves.</p> <p>There is no information available that indicates there is a specified risk of non-compliance with these legal requirements in the forest sector in Czech; therefore, this is a low risk category.</p>
1.7 Income and profit taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations 586/1992 Sb. - zákon o daních z příjmů (<i>Income Tax Act</i>)</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of industry and trade (Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu)</p> <p>Financial Authority (Finanční úřad)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Tax returns (Daňové přiznání), statements (výkazy), accounting records (účetní evidence)</p>	<p>http://www.centralniregistrdluzniku.cz/</p> <p>Ministry of industry and trade (Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu)</p> <p>Financial Authority (Finanční úřad)</p> <p>The Czech Environmental Inspectorate (www.cizp.cz)</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1992-586</p>	<p>This indicator has been evaluated as 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>In the cases of illegal logging that have been identified in private forests (see category 1.8 below), the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI) revealed that violators often did not pay any tax (this concerns approximately 5,000–10,000 m³ per year). In such cases the Czech Environmental Inspectorate informs the local Financial Authorities and Police.</p> <p>Unofficial information from the forest sector warns that a portion of timber from private forests (estimated amount 100,000 m³/year, or around 0,6% of the total annual cut) may be sold without paying income tax and</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>that Financial Authorities do not seem to carry out enforcement actions to reduce this potential illegality.</p> <p>There might be some cases where wood is being officially sold for a lower price; however most of the forest area in the Czech Republic is owned and managed by State, municipalities and associations where there is greater public control.</p> <p>The currently estimated magnitude of violations is relatively low; thus the risk is evaluated as low.</p>
Timber harvesting activities			
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Zákon č. 289/1995 Sb. o lesích a o změně a doplnění některých zákonů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Forest Act), paragraph 33.</p> <p>Zákon č. 282/1991 Sb. o České inspekci životního prostředí a její působnosti v ochraně lesa (Act on Czech Environmental Inspectorate and its jurisdiction in forest protection), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Zákon č. 114/1992 Sb., o ochraně přírody a krajiny, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Nature Protection Act), paragraphs 8, 22, 29.</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerstvo zemědělství) Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI)</p>	<p>Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI)</p> <p>CEI Annual report 2015 (http://www.cizp.cz/file/kx3/Vyrocnizprava-CIZP-2015-final.pdf)</p> <p>Magazine Lesnická práce 2/2014., Mr. Martin Baranyai - person responsible at Czech Environmental Inspectorate. Interviews and correspondence with experts on Ministry of Environment and Czech Environmental Inspectorate</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1991-282</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1992-114</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-289</p>	<p>This indicator has been evaluated as 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>In general, the timber harvesting regulations are well managed in the context of Czech forestry. The main binding requirements of the Forest Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - harvesting the stands at age higher than 80 years

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Ministry of Environment (Ministerstvo životního prostředí)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Forest management plan (Lesní hospodářský plán)</p> <p>Forest management guidelines (Lesní hospodářské osnovy)</p> <p>Management plans of protected areas (Plány péče)</p> <p>Management plans of Natura 2000 sites (Souhrn doporučených opatření pro území soustavy Natura 2000)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - respecting maximum harvesting volume limits - respecting the maximum area of clear cut up to 1 ha (exceptionally 2ha) - the minimum proportion of soil-improving and reinforcing species for stand regeneration - total volume that can be thinned in the first 40 years of a forest stand (for state owned forest) <p>There is no indication that the violation of these regulation is systematic, however there are cases identified and documented where violation takes place. These cases are individual and isolated and cannot be considered as large scale extend.</p> <p>According to information gathered through interviews with responsible people at Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI), there are other known problematic issues regarding timber harvesting regulations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - private companies purchasing forest areas and harvesting the trees prior to receiving all official documents. Once the wood has been extracted, the purchase of the forest is cancelled and the forest is not replanted.

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - private companies cause damage to trees (cut into them) to an extent that the Forest Authority is forced to demand they are harvested as a 'calamity stand'. - contracts for harvesting are not always signed or ratified, particularly within small forests. - in some cases of standing stock sold by small forest holders, there is no available job takeover document (předávací protokol), and consequently the harvested wood is not well-documented. This kind of sale is not very common in Czech Republic. - CEI has reported cases where illegal logging is carried out in private forests by owners harvesting within a neighbouring property (approximately 20–30 hectares per year). - harvesting without permission under Article 33/3 of the Forest Act. <p>However according to the CEI annual reports these incidents take place only on fraction of forest area (less than 1 %). Instances of violation of these timber harvesting regulations are also prosecuted and legal authorities can impose</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>penalties.</p> <p>The Czech Environmental Inspectorate reported the following instances of illegal logging where the wood was stolen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - between 2007 and 2009, 15–30 cases annually (total area of about 20–30 ha, timber volume of 4,500 to 6,000 m3); - between 2010 and 2012, 30 cases of illegal logging annually (in total area of about 50–60 ha, timber volume 13.500 to 16.000 m3). <p>The Czech Environmental Inspectorate carries out frequent controls – approximately 1000/year (CEI 2015).</p> <p>Other illegal logging cases are dealt with by local Forest Authorities (ORP), but there is no register of illegal logging cases maintained by either the Ministry of Agriculture or Regional Authorities.</p> <p>Ministry of agriculture estimates that only tens of hectares annually were affected by illegal harvesting, which is less than 20 000 m3/year, i.e. less than 0.1 % of annually harvested wood.</p> <p>Based on the information received from the CEI it is evident that even</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>though the level of illegal harvesting is increasing and the amount of penalties are also raising at the context of the whole forestry sector of Czech Republic it is still not considered as specified risk as the controls are in place and the amount of violations are in less than 1% from total amount of harvested wood.</p> <p>There are no official data about illegal logging, only the estimations from Ministry of Agriculture are available (as described above). There is no evidence that NGOs and/or CEI or other stakeholders would claim higher rates of illegal activities which would indicate a specified risk in this indicator.</p> <p>Considering the stand-point of Ministry of agriculture, the data received from CEI and the fact that CEI carry out frequent controls this indicator is evaluated as low risk.</p>
1.9 Protected sites and species	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Zákon č. 114/1992 Sb., o ochraně přírody a krajiny, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Nature Protection Act), paragraphs 4, 5, 14, 22, 26, 29, 34, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50.</p> <p>Zákon č. 254/2001 Sb., o vodách a o změně některých zákonů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Water Act), paragraph 28.</p> <p>Zákon č. 100/2001 Sb., o posuzování vlivů na životní</p>	<p>The Czech Environmental Inspectorate, NGO websites, Court decisions,</p> <p>Central register of nature protection (ÚSOP) http://drusop.nature.cz/</p> <p>http://www.hnutiduha.cz/sites/default/files/publikace/2014/01/140120_rozsudek_ks_plzen.pdf</p> <p>Interviews and correspondence with experts from Czech Environmental Inspectorate, Ministry of Environment and NGOs working on forest conservation issues (Friends of the</p>	<p>This indicator has been evaluated as 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>Czech Republic possesses a strong network of protected areas and sites including large-scale protected areas</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>prostředí a o změně některých souvisejících zákonů (ve znění pozdějších předpisů) (EIA Act), paragraph 10 and annex 1.</p> <p>Zákon č. 17/1992 Sb. o životním prostředí, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Environmental Act), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Zákon č. 123/1998 Sb., o právu na informace o životním prostředí, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Act on Right for Information on Environment), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerstvo zemědělství)</p> <p>Ministry of Environment (Ministerstvo životního prostředí)</p> <p>National Park Administration (Správy NP)</p> <p>Landscape Protected Areas Administration (Správy CHKO)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Forest management plan (Lesní hospodářský plán)</p> <p>Forest management guidelines (Lesní hospodářské osnovy)</p> <p>Management plans of protected areas (Plán péče)</p> <p>Management plans of Natura 2000 sites (souhrn doporučených opatření pro území soustavy Natura 2000)</p>	<p>Earth Czech Rep., Czech Union for Nature Conservation (ČSOP))</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1992-114</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2001-254</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2001-100</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1992-17</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1998-123</p>	<p>such as National Parks (four areas) and Landscape Protected Areas (25 areas) and small-scale areas such as National Nature Reserves (110 areas), National Reserves (809 areas), National Nature Monuments (113 areas) and National Monuments (1357 areas).</p> <p>Nature conservation requirements in protected areas are described in the relevant Management Plan. This document is created by Nature Conservation authorities (such as the Ministry of Environment, Administration of National Parks, Regional offices and Ministry of Defense). In some cases, the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic (AOPK) also participates on preparation of this document. The documents serve only as a recommendation for site management and do not have to be followed. The Nature Protection Authority at regional level can transpose specific nature conservation requirements to forest management plans as a conservation plan when required, which makes them binding for forest owners.</p> <p>According to the interviews with NGOs and Czech Environmental Inspectorate there are records of</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>some instances of violations – through forest management practices – of the legislation covering protected sites and species. However, the magnitude of such violations is relatively low, and does not necessitate a finding of specified risk for the whole country. In the Šumava National Park the National Park Administration has in recent years (till 2013) repeatedly violated nature conservation measures (e.g. use of prohibited chemicals, soil damage, destruction of habitats of protected and rare species), even in the core zones of the National Park. There are valid court decisions that prove violation of the Czech legislation. The new National Park Administration (appointed in 2013) showed more willingness and respect for compliance with the applicable legislation, therefore, now even the wood coming from Šumava National Park can be assessed as low risk.</p>
1.10 Environmental requirements	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Zákon č. 289/1995 Sb. o lesích a o změně a doplnění některých zákonů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Forest Act), paragraph 13, 14, 15, 34, 36.</p> <p>17/1992 Sb. o životním prostředí (Environment law), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Zákon č. 114/1992 Sb., o ochraně přírody a krajiny,</p>	<p>http://drusop.nature.cz/</p> <p>The Czech Environmental Inspectorate</p> <p>Czech Environmental Information Agency (CENIA)</p> <p>Correspondence with NGOs</p>	<p>This indicator has been evaluated as 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>ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Nature protection law), paragraph 4, 5, 7.</p> <p>Zákon č. 100/2001 Sb., o posuzování vlivů na životní prostředí a o změně (některých souvisejících zákonů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (EIA Act), paragraph 10 and annex 1.</p> <p>č. 254/2001 Sb., o vodách (Water Protection Act), paragraph 28.</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerstvo zemědělství)</p> <p>Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI)</p> <p>Czech Environmental Information Agency (CENIA)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>EIA permit</p> <p>Forest management plan (Lesní hospodářský plán)</p> <p>Forest management guidelines (Lesní hospodářské osnovy)</p> <p>Management plans of protected areas (Plány péče)</p> <p>Reports from CEI checks</p>	<p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1992-17</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1992-114</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2001-100</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2001-254</p>	<p>Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI) was appointed as a supervising authority in terms of compliance with environmental laws. The main environmental restrictions that are reported to be violated by the forest owners (managers) are forest soil damage, damage by game, landfills or use of forest land for other purposes.</p> <p>However, according to the CEI and correspondence with NGOs, these issues are occurring on a small scale. Most of the violations were reported in areas with special protection (see Chapter 3.2 Protected sites and species) and thus the risk could be considered as low.</p>
1.11 Health and safety	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Zákoník práce – zákon č. 262/2006 Sb. (Labour Code), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Zákon č. 309/2006 Sb. o zajištění dalších podmínek</p>	<p>State labour inspection office (Státní úřad inspekce práce)</p> <p>State labour inspection office annual reports (2010-2015) - http://www.suip.cz/rocni-zpravy/</p>	<p>This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Threshold (1) is met: Identified laws are upheld. Cases where law/regulations are violated are efficiently followed up via</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>bezpečnosti a ochrany zdraví při práci (Act to ensure other conditions of health and safety at work), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Nářízení vlády č. 339/2017 Sb o bližších požadavcích na způsob organizace práce a pracovních postupů při práci v lese a na pracovištích obdobného charakteru</p> <p>(Government Regulation detailing requirements for methods of work organization and work instructions for work in the forest and workplaces of similar character), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Zákon č. 372/2011Sb. o zdravotních službách a podmínkách jejich poskytování. (Act on health services and terms), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Vyhláška 79/2013 Sb. o specifických zdravotních službách (Ordinance on specific health services), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Zákon č. 59/2006 Sb. o prevenci závažných havárií způsobených vybranými nebezpečnými chemickými látkami nebo chemickými přípravky (Act on prevention of major accidents caused by hazardous chemicals), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Zákon č. 258/2000Sb. o ochraně veřejného zdraví, v platném znění (Act on protection of public health), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Zákon č. 350/2011 Sb. o chemických látkách a chemických přípravcích a o změně některých zákonů (Act on chemicals and chemical products), all paragraphs.</p>	<p>Occupational Safety and Health portal http://www.portalbozp.cz/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Bezpecnost-prace-pri-tezbe-drivi_kniha.pdf (page 12, 20)</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2006-262</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2006-309</p> <p>https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2017-339</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2011-372</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2013-79</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2006-59</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2000-258</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2011-350</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-290</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2011-272</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2001-378</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2007-361</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2010-201</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2001-495</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2002-28</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2002-11</p>	<p>preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</p> <p>There are legal requirements relating to health and safety in the forestry sector. Besides already existing H/S legislation, there is a Governance Regulation 339/2017 valid from 19.10.2017 and effective from 1.1.2018 which in detail specifies H/S instructions/requirements for work in the forests such as logging with the chainsaw, harvester and other machinery, wood extraction, using cable lifts, hauling, hauling with horses, storing etc.</p> <p>The Labour Inspection Office is the responsible authority for checking the conformity with the applicable legislation. The Labour Inspection Office does carry out regular controls of the forestry sector.</p> <p>In the last years the amount of controls increased to around 200 controlled subjects annually which is considered sufficient in terms of Czech Republic.</p> <p>Number of checks in 2015 was 176 and 257 in the year of 2016. They resulted in 265 observations in 2015 and 393 in 2016 respectively. There were no financial sanctions issued in 2015 and 2 sanctions (in total</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Nařízení vlády č. 290/1995 Sb., kterým se stanoví seznam nemocí z povolání (Government regulation on establishment of the list of occupational diseases), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Nařízení vlády č. 272/2011 Sb. o ochraně před nepříznivými účinky hluku a vibrací (Ordinance on protection against the adverse effects of noise and vibration), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Nařízení vlády č. 378/2001 Sb. kterým se stanoví bližší požadavky na bezpečný provoz a používání strojů, technických zařízení, přístrojů a nářadí (účinnost od 1. 1. 2003) (Governmental regulation laying down detailed requirements for safe operation and use of machinery, technical equipment, instruments and tools), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb., kterým se stanoví podmínky ochrany zdraví při práci (Fovernmental regulation laying down the conditions for the protection of health at work), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Nařízení vlády č. 201/2010 Sb. o způsobu evidence úrazů, hlášení a zasílání záznamu o úrazu (Government Regulation on the evidence of accidents, reporting and delivering injury report), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Nařízení vlády č. 495/2001Sb., kterým se stanoví rozsah a bližší podmínky poskytování osobních ochranných pracovních prostředků, mycích, čisticích a dezinfekčních prostředků (Government Regulation on establishing the scope and detailed conditions for the provision of personal</p>	<p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2002-168</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1982-48</p>	<p>amount of around 550 EUR) were issued in 2016. In all other cases written measures to correct identified observations were issued with timelines for the measures to be taken. This shows the controls in most cases did not observe major violations of H/S regulations.</p> <p>Reviewing the results of inspections, the number and character of observations identified by inspectors, it confirms that the system of inspections is effective.</p> <p>Accident statistics according to the Labour Inspectorate read:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2010 there were 10 fatal work injuries in forestry sector - In 2011 there were 14 fatal work injuries in forestry sector - In 2012 there were 5 fatal work injuries in forestry sector - In 2013 there were 0 fatal work injuries and 29 heavy work injuries in forestry sector - In 2014 there were 1 fatal work injury and 18 heavy work injuries in forestry sector - In 2015 there were 5 fatal work injuries and 19 heavy work injuries in forestry sector. <p>The number of injuries and fatalities in the forestry sector shows a</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>protective equipment, detergents, cleaners and disinfectants), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Nařízení vlády č. 28/2002 Sb., kterým se stanoví způsob organizace práce a pracovních postupů, které je zaměstnavatel povinen zajistit při práci v lese a na pracovištích obdobného charakteru (Government Regulation on establishing the work organization and working procedures that the employer is obliged to ensure for forest work and workplaces of similar nature), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Nařízení vlády č. 11/2002 Sb., kterým se stanoví vzhled a umístění bezpečnostních značek a zavedení signálů (Government Regulation Laying down the appearance and placement of safety signs and signals introduction), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Nařízení vlády č. 168/2002 Sb., kterým se stanoví způsob organizace práce a pracovních postupů, které je zaměstnavatel povinen zajistit při provozování dopravy dopravními prostředky (Government Regulation establishing the work organization and working procedures that the employer is obliged to ensure for transport activity by transport means), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Vyhláška ČÚBP č. 48/1982 Sb., kterou se stanoví základní požadavky k zajištění bezpečnosti práce a technických zařízení, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Decree laying down basic requirements for ensuring the safety and technical equipment, as amended), all paragraphs.</p>		<p>positive trend. Over the last 4 years, in total fewer people have died than in 2011.</p> <p>Furthermore, considering the comparison with other European countries (e.g. Austria – 22 fatal work accidents in 2013), the increase of amount of H/S inspections and the relatively small number of fatal work injuries (since 2012), the risk for this indicator is considered low.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of labour and social affairs (Ministerstvo práce a sociálních věcí)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Chain saw license</p> <p>Technological protocols</p>		
1.12 Legal employment	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Zákoník práce – zákon č. 262/2006 Sb., ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Labour code), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Zákon č. 435/2004 Sb. o zaměstnanosti, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Employment law), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Zákon č. 2/1991 Sb. o kolektivním vyjednávání, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Unions law), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Ústavní zákon č. 23/1991 Sb. kterým se uvozuje Listing základních práv a svobod jako ústavní zákon, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Constitutional Law no. 23/1991 Coll., Which introduces the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms as a constitutional law, as amended), all paragraphs</p> <p>Zákon č. 83/1990 Sb. o sdružování občanů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Constitutional law), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Zákon č. 143/1992 Sb. o platu a odměně za pracovní pohotovost v rozpočtových a některých dalších organizacích a orgánech, ve znění</p>	<p>Barbora Suchá, 2012. FIGHT AGAINST ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT INTENSIFIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC. Available: https://www.globalhrlaw.com/resources/fight-against-illegal-employment-intensifies-in-the-czech-republic?regions=0&topics=0&countries=CZ, accessed 15 August 2017.</p> <p>Mvcr.cz (2017) Department for asylum and migration policy (Odbor azylové a migrační politiky), Online, updated 08.09.2017. Available at: http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/odbor-azylove-a-migracni-politiky.aspx</p> <p>Labour Inspection Office (Státní úřad inspekce práce) State labour inspection office annual reports (2010-2015) - http://www.suip.cz/rocnizpravy/</p> <p>Ministry of labour and social affairs (Ministerstvo práce a sociálních věcí) http://www.mpsv.cz/cs/1505, https://www.mpsv.cz/cs/3619, https://www.mpsv.cz/files/clanky/3619/082017-15906_-_KSVS_OS_DL VH.pdf – Collective labour agreements in the forestry sector.</p> <p>Correspondence with Ministry of Agriculture and Czech Environmental Inspectorate.</p>	<p>This indicator has been evaluated as 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>Labour relations are regulated by the Labour Code (act No. 65/1965 Coll., as amended) and, within its framework, by collective agreements and individual employment contracts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulations concerning collective labour relations in collective bargaining can be found in the Labour Code and other labour legislation as well as in regulations covering the process of conclusion of collective agreements, in particular in the Collective Bargaining Act No.2/1991 Coll.

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>pozdějších předpisů (Salary law), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Zákon č. 198/2009 Sb. o rovném zacházení a o právních prostředcích ochrany před diskriminací a o změně některých zákonů (Antidiscrimination Act), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of labour and social affairs (Ministerstvo práce a sociálních věcí)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Agreement between the company and labour union.</p> <p>Individual workers employment contracts (minimum wages and hours)</p>	<p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2006-262</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2004-435</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1991-2</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1991-23</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1990-83</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1992-143</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2009-198</p> <p>International Labour Organisation ILO, 2004. National Labour Law Profile: The Czech Republic. available: http://www.ilo.org/ifpdial/information-resources/national-labour-law-profiles/WCMS_158893/lang--en/index.htm, accessed 14 August 2017</p> <p>Milada Horáková for the International Labour Organisation (ILO), 2000. Legal and illegal labour migration in the Czech Republic: Background and current trends. Available: http://www.ilo.int/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/publication/wcms_201877.pdf, accessed 15 August 17.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In accordance with Act 1/1992 Coll., on wages, remuneration for stand-by and average earnings, as amended (English summary), pay in the private sector has been completely liberalized. - Act No.83/1990 Coll. and Act No.120/1990 Coll. Contains the requirements for relations between trade union organizations and employers. They provide a guarantee for the trade union plurality. - Section 29 of the Labour Code states that a contract of employment must include certain prerequisites: the type of work to be performed by the employee, the place of work and the starting date. The Labour Code does not specify that the agreement should be in writing, the so-called <i>Written particulars of employment Directive</i> (Council Directive 91/533/EEC of 14 October 1991) requires employers to provide employees with a written statement of the terms and conditions of employment, Pursuant to this Directive, before concluding a contract of employment, the employer is to provide the employee with full

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>information about the rights and obligations ensuing from the proposed contract, including working conditions and pay for the work to be performed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An amendment to the Labour Code (Act No. 46/2004 Coll.), effective since 1 March 2004, implements Directive 1999/70/EC on fixed-term work. The amendment restricts the repeated conclusion of fixed-term contracts between the same parties to a maximum period of two years. - The provisions of the Labour Code concerning working time are based on the ILO Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1) and on EC directive 93/104/EC concerning certain aspects of the organization of working time, amended by Directive 2000/34/EC. Under EC Law the regular hours of work may not exceed 40 hours a week. Overtime is, however, permitted, provided the working week including overtime does not exceed 48 hours on average throughout a timeframe of four months. - Notification No. 288/2003 provides protection of young

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>workers – the directive's main objective is to prohibit the employment of children. It applies to “young people”, i.e. people under the age of 18. A “child” is a young person under the age of 15 or who is still in full-time compulsory education under national law. An “adolescent” is a young person between the ages of 15 and 18 who has terminated compulsory school attendance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act No. 46/2004 Coll., effective since 1 March 2004, implementing European Directives 76/207/EEC regarding equal treatment and 2000/78/EC on the prohibition of discrimination into Czech law, introduces new definitions of direct and indirect discrimination. - In accordance with section 111 of the Labour Code wages may not be lower than the minimum wage, the amount of which is fixed by Government order and as rule take effect from the beginning of each calendar year. Statutory minimum wages cover all employees, irrespective of whether they are under a contract with indefinite or fixed duration or a temporary, main or

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>subsidiary employment relationship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The right to associate and establish trade unions is enshrined in article 27 of the Charter of fundamental rights and freedoms (English version), which is integral part of the Constitution of the Czech Republic (article 3 of the Constitution). - Act No. 2/1991 on collective bargaining, as amended (English version), lays down the right to collective bargaining, as well as the regulation of the process of concluding and implementing collective agreements. <p>Historically, for many harvesting companies, the market situation was unstable because they submitted tenders for State Forests Enterprises, competing to provide forestry services such as planting and harvesting over relatively large areas. Companies that were unsuccessful in this tender process could face bankruptcy, meaning that forest workers' salaries were not paid and/or workers were exposed to poor working conditions (often without a contract) and were not paid even the minimum salary.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>The situation in the forestry sector has stabilized since 2015 as the tenders for forestry services are now 5 years long (not one or two years as it used to be). The situation led to merging and fusing of companies and there are generally less but bigger logging companies. Thus there is more stability for harvesting companies and the people employed by them.</p> <p>The issue of concern related to legal employment is the potential employment of foreign workers.</p> <p>Historically, illegal migrant labour has been a problem in Czech (see for example ILO 2000), and the government has dedicated time and resources to improving the situation (Suchá 2012).</p> <p>When employing foreigners from countries outside the European Union there is a relatively large number of obligations to be respected – apart from employ foreigners in accordance with employee card, EU blue card or work permit also reporting and information obligation towards the Regional Offices.</p> <p>The main source of information about illegal employment is the Labour Inspection Office which performs inspections of employment.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Findings from these inspections are available in their annual reports:</p> <p>Illegally employed workers were most often identified in the construction, accommodation, catering and hospitality, manufacturing, wholesale and retail sectors (2016). Controls conducted by the Labour Inspection Office in 2015 revealed 153 illegally employed workers in agriculture, forestry and fishery (together 5 % of all illegal workers). According to the interviews with employees of the Labour Inspection Office the highest amount of illegally employed workers occurs in construction/building sector (most significant in all 4 regions) and agriculture sector (second most significant in all 4 regions). In regard of these findings, the number of illegally employed workers in forestry probably does not exceeds 50. Also there were no exceptional inspections focused on forestry sector (as opposed to most problematic sectors).</p> <p>In the past, there were several cases of non-EU foreign workers working in the forest without a residence permit, employment contract, health insurance or fair remuneration for their work. However, those were</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>individual cases and not systematic violations.</p> <p>Due to the low number of illegally employed workers in forestry, the fact that the number of illegally employed workers is decreasing in Czech Republic (2012 – 4 576, 2016 – 2 290) and the fact that there is no additional evidence for illegal employment in forestry, the risk can be considered as low.</p>
Third parties' rights			
<p>1.13 Customary rights</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Zákon č. 289/1995 Sb. o lesích a o změně a doplnění některých zákonů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Forest Act), paragraph 19.</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerstvo zemědělství)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records N/A</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerstvo zemědělství)</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1995-289</p>	<p>This indicator has been evaluated as 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>The Forest Act allows all people free access to the forest, as well as free movement through the forest. There are, however, a small number of exceptional, questionable cases (such as game enclosures managed by foresters); but this does not warrant the determination of specified risk.</p> <p>Everybody is allowed to pick forest fruits and mushrooms for their own consumption. There are a few reported cases of violations of this requirement, for example when</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			some groups of people collect large amounts of forest fruits and mushrooms and sell them illegally on the market, but these cases are rather rare. The applicable legislation is generally followed.
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	Applicable laws and regulations N/A Terms are not used in the Czech Republic. Legal Authority N/A Legally required documents or records N/A	N/A	N/A
1.15 Indigenous peoples rights	N.A. There are no indigenous people living in the Czech Rep. according to the UN definitions) Legal Authority N/A Legally required documents or records N/A	N/A	N/A
Trade and transport			
1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	Applicable laws and regulations N/A There is not legislation nor regulations related to wood material classification existing in the country. Legal Authority N/A	N/A	N/A There is no special legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. However in most cases wood is transported with delivery documentation including all

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>N/A</p>		<p>required details such as species, volumes, quality, FMU of harvest.</p>
<p>1.17 Trade and transport</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Zákon č. 89/2012 Občanský zákoník (<i>Civil code</i>).</p> <p>Zákon č. 226/2013 Sb., o uvádění dřeva a dřevařských výrobků na trh (Timber Act implementing EU Timber Regulation No. 995/2010), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of industry and trade (Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu).</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerstvo zemědělství)</p> <p>Forest Management Institute (UHUL)</p> <p>Customs Authority (Celní správa)</p> <p>The Czech Trade Inspection Authority (Česká obchodní inspekce)</p> <p>Police of Czech Republic (Policie České Republiky)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Delivery notes, transport documents</p>	<p>The Czech Trade Inspection Authority (Česká obchodní inspekce)</p> <p>Forest Management Institute (UHUL)</p> <p>Regional Forest Authorities (KU)</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2012-89</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2013-226</p>	<p>This indicator has been evaluated as 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>Each truck transporting domestic wood must have the delivery note that describes the quantity and quality of the material transported. The checks on the roads are conducted by Police and Customs and are frequent and function effectively. To date there are no records relating to violation of the applicable legislation that would constitute for specified risk.</p>
<p>1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>586/1992 Sb. o daních z příjmů (<i>Income tax law</i>), all paragraphs.</p>	<p>Act. 586/1992 Sb. - o daních z příjmů (Low on Income Tax)</p> <p>http://offshorenews.cz/definice-offshore-sluzeb-a-danovych-raju/</p> <p>http://www.ibfd.org/IBFD-Products/International-Transfer-</p>	<p>This indicator has been evaluated as 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</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of finance (Ministerstvo financí)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Tax returns (Daňové přiznání), statements (výkazy), accounting records (účetní evidence).</p> <p>The Czech tax legislation does not prescribe any obligation to maintain any transfer pricing documentation.</p>	<p>Pricing-Journal-All-Articles (find 'Czech')</p> <p>http://www.eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/CZ#default</p> <p>International transfer pricing 2012 - REPORT BY PriceWaterhouseCooper - http://download.pwc.com/ie/pubs/2012_international_transfer_pricing.pdf</p> <p>Peer Review Report - Phase 1 - Legal and Regulatory Framework - Czech Republic - http://www.eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/CZ#latest</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/1992-586</p>	<p>authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</p> <p>The international tax standard, developed by the OECD and supported by the UN and the G20, provides for full exchange of information on request in all tax matters – without regard to a domestic tax interest requirement or bank secrecy for tax purposes. Currently all 30 OECD member countries, including Czech Republic, have endorsed and agreed to implement the international tax standard. Furthermore, all offshore financial centres accept the standard.</p> <p>Czech Republic has 'exchange of information' relationships with 110 jurisdictions through 86 DTCs, 9 TIEAs and 1 multilateral mechanism, and is a signatory to the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.</p> <p>Offshore trading in the Czech Republic is regulated by Law on Income Tax. According to legislation, different taxation rules apply to companies registered in risk countries (e.g. countries outside the European Union, European Economic Area and countries with which Czech Republic does not have an agreement regarding the</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			avoidance of double taxation or international agreement on exchange of information relating to taxes). The Financial Authority is responsible for enforcement of this law. The common reason for using offshore companies is that the ownership is not known. No evidence has been found that would constitute specified risk.
1.19 Custom regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Předpis č. 17/2012 Sb. zákon o Celní správě České republiky (<i>Customs law</i>), all paragraphs.</p> <p>Legal Authority Ministry of finance (Ministerstvo financí) Customs Authority (Celní správa)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records N/A</p>	<p>Customs Authority (Celní správa)</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2012-17</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>There are no regulations regarding the export of timber.</p> <p>There are no known issues that would constitute a specified risk in this category.</p>
1.20 CITES	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Zákon č. 100/2004 Sb. o ochraně druhů volně žijících živočichů a planě rostoucích rostlin regulováním obchodu s nimi a dalších opatřeních k ochraně těchto druhů a o změně některých zákonů (<i>On the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade and other measures to protect these species and amending certain Acts</i>), all paragraphs.</p>	<p>http://www.mzp.cz/cz/cites_obchod_ohrozenymi_druhy www.cizp.cz/cites</p> <p>Correspondence with Czech Environmental Inspectorate</p> <p>http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2004-100</p>	<p>This indicator has been evaluated as 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>There are no Czech tree species on the CITES list of species; therefore the risk of illegal harvest of CITES species is low.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Environment (Ministerstvo životního prostředí)</p> <p>Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI),</p> <p>Customs - enforcement authorities</p> <p>Agency for Nature and Landscape Protection - scientific authority</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>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</p> <p>EU Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 Of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market. 12.11.2010. Official Journal of the European Union. L 295/23. Available at: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:295:0023:0034:CS:PDF</p> <p>Zákon č. 226/2013 Sb., o uvádění dřeva a dřevařských výrobků na trh (Timber Act implementing EU Timber Regulation No. 995/2010), all paragraphs. http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2013-226</p> <p>Vyhláška 285/2013 Sb. o rozsahu a způsobu předávání informací do centrální evidence hospodářskými subjekty a orgány státní správy v</p>	<p>ec.europa.eu, 2013. Do you deal with wood? Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eutr2013/index_cs.htm</p> <p>uhul.cz, 2017. Due Diligence System (Systém Náležitě Péče) Online. 8. 6. 2017. Available at: http://www.uhul.cz/nase-cinnost/narizeni-o-dreve/system-nalezite-pece</p> <p>Magazine Lesnická práce 2/2014, 4/2014 - Article by the person responsible for EUTR implementation at Forest Management Institute, mentions up to date auditing system and results of the checks of the operators</p> <p>E-mail correspondence with the Competent Authority and Forest Management Institute</p> <p>Interviews with operators that were checked by the Forest Management Institute in 2013 and 2014</p>	<p>This indicator has been evaluated as 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>Czech Republic has incorporated EUTR into its legislation. A control system has been developed which provides regular checks of both forest owners and importers of wood-based material according to the classification included in the EUTR legislation. The Czech Ministry of Agriculture is the Competent Authority appointed by</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>oblasti uvádění dřeva a dřevařských výrobků na trh. (Ordinance on the scope and method for the transfer of information into a central evidence of operators and government authorities in area of placing timber and timber products on the market), all paragraphs. http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2013-285</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerstvo zemědělství) - Competent Authority</p> <p>Forest Management Institute (UHUL)</p> <p>Customs Authority (Celní správa)</p> <p>The Czech Trade Inspection Authority (Česká obchodní inspekce)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Due Diligence system, transport documents, documents of the origin of the wood</p>	<p>http://barometer.wwf.org.uk/what_we_do/government_barometer/scores_by_country/country_answers.cfm?country=Czech%20Republic</p>	<p>the Forest Management Institute as a controlling body. In cases where the Forest Management Institute finds any non-conformity with legislation, they shall provide this information to Regional Offices which are authorized to issue penalties.</p> <p>There is also a requirement in Czech – in accordance with Decree no. 285/2013 Coll. (under §40 of the Forest Act no. 289/1995 Coll.) – that forest owner performance information is incorporated in the Central Registry of the due diligence system.</p> <p>The new legislation covers both provisions of the EUTR: the prohibition and due diligence requirements. There are criminal sanctions, but only in the shape of fines, no imprisonment. Proposed fines are proportionate and high enough to be dissuasive, but there is no provision for seizure of the timber and suspension of authorisation to trade. The fines cover: placing illegal wood on the market, deficiencies in the due diligence system, and deficiencies in necessary assistance to facilitate performing the checks. Timber could only be seized from the operator as a part of enforcing a financial penalty. There are no</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>publicly available procedures to address third-party evidence.</p> <p>There are approx. 70 staff working within all the Competent Authorities (CAs) (20 of which work at FMI) and mainly dealing with EUTR. There is an annual budget for the CAs dedicated for EUTR activities and it is considered sufficient.</p> <p>Controls statistics: 2013 – 51 controls (45 of which were forest owners), 2014 – 130 controls (101 of which were forest owners), 2015 – 105 controls (73 of which were forest owners). Since the EUTR entered into force the regional offices imposed 12 fines.</p> <p>Based on the field experience of the authors and following an extensive awareness raising campaign conducted by the Czech Competent Authority, it is concluded that the Czech Republic has implemented the legislation requiring due diligence and has assigned responsible organizations to check its implementation; thus the risk is evaluated as low.</p>

Recommended control measures

N/A

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

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or linked to military control.	See detailed analysis below.	country	Low risk Justification: All 'low risk' thresholds (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) are met. None of the 'specified risk' thresholds are met.
2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.	See detailed analysis below.	country	Low risk Justification: The 'low risk' thresholds 11 and 12 apply.
2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.	See detailed analysis below.	country	Low risk Justification: The 'low risk' thresholds 16 and 21 apply.

Recommended control measures

N/A

Detailed analysis

Sources of information	Evidence	Scale of risk assessment	Risk indication ¹
Context (the following are indicators that help to contextualize the information from other sources) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Searching for data on: level of corruption, governance, lawlessness, fragility of the State, freedom of journalism, freedom of speech, peace, human rights, armed or violent conflicts by or in the country, etc. 			
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGIs report aggregate and individual governance indicators for 215 countries (most recently for 2004–2014), for six dimensions of governance: Voice	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports (click on table view tab and select Country) In 2014 (latest available year) Czech Republic scores between 65.38 (for Control of Corruption) and 84.62 (Rule of Law) on the percentile rank among	country	

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

and Accountability; Political Stability and Absence of Violence; Government Effectiveness; Regulatory Quality; Rule of Law; Control of Corruption http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home	all countries for all six dimensions (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).		
World Bank Harmonized List of Fragile Situations:	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/FY15FragileSituationList.pdf Czech Republic does not feature on this list	country	
Committee to Protect Journalists: Impunity Index CPJ's Impunity Index calculates the number of unsolved journalist murders as a percentage of each country's population. For this index, CPJ examined journalist murders that occurred between January 1, 2004, and December 31, 2013, and that remain unsolved. Only those nations with five or more unsolved cases are included on this index.	http://cpj.org/reports/2014/04/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder.php Czech Republic does not feature on this list	country	
Carleton University: Country Indicators for Foreign Policy: the Failed and Fragile States project of Carleton University examines state fragility using a combination of structural data and current event monitoring http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/ffs.htm (Select Country Ranking Table)	http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/app/serve.php/1419.pdf Czech Republic scores 'medium-low' on State fragility map 2011. Low being the least fragile status. Czech Republic ranks nr. 165 In the Country Ranking Table 2012 (preliminary data) in a list of 200 countries, nr 1 being the most fragile country.	country	
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org	https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2016/ <i>HRW World Report 2016</i> There is no separate country report on Czech Republic, but Czech Republic features in the report on the European Union and on Iraq: "Following a fractious debate and over the objections of Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Romania, EU governments agreed to a program to relocate over the next two years a total of 160,000 asylum seekers who had landed in Italy, Greece, and potentially other countries experiencing significant arrivals. (p. 246) [...] The US-led coalition bombing ISIS positions included France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Canada, and Australia. Denmark and the US reviewed several airstrikes following allegations of civilian casualties. Germany, Hungary, Italy, and the Czech Republic, among others, also provided military equipment, including to Peshmerga forces. The US remained the largest provider of military equipment to Iraq." (p. 326)	country	
US AID: www.usaid.gov Search on website for [country] + 'human rights'	No information found on serious human rights issues in Czech Republic.	country	
Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org Search on website for [country] + 'human rights'	No information found on serious human rights issues in Czech Republic.	country	

<p>http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_illegal_logging/</p>	<p>http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/deforestation/deforestation_causes/illegal_logging/ No information on Czech Republic.</p> <p>http://wwf.panda.org/_core/general.cfc?method=getOriginalImage&ulmgID=%26%2AR%5C%27%21%3EW5%0A Czech Republic is not shown on the map of countries with higher rates of illegal logging.</p> <p><i>Comments from national consultation:</i> Law 226/2013 Coll. on the placing of timber and timber products on the market and implementing Decree No. 285/2013 Coll. are currently valid. In addition, the legislative process to amend the Act is currently underway.</p> <p>Analysis of European Commission considers EUTR fully implemented in Czech Republic. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/pdf/EUTR_implementation_scoreboard_22_02_17.pdf</p>	country	
<p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card http://www.illegal-logging.info</p>	<p>No relevant risk information on Czech Republic</p>	country	
<p>Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index</p>	<p>http://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2016 Czech Republic scores 55 points on the Corruption Perceptions Index 2016 on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). Czech Republic ranks 47 out of 176 with rank nr. 1 being the cleanest country.</p>	country	
<p>Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world's human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; international justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights</p>	<p>https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/2552/2016/en/ <i>State of the Human Rights Report 2015/16</i> "The European Commission continued infringement proceedings against the Czech Republic for discrimination against Roma. The government adopted measures aimed at improving equal access to education. The routine detention of refugees and migrants provoked domestic and international criticism. [...] Sexual and reproductive rights On 1 October, the government rejected a draft law on reparations for Romani women who were forcibly sterilized between 1966 and 2012. [...] RACISM AND XENOPHOBIA Between June and September, hundreds of protesters participated in anti-refugee and migrant demonstrations in the capital, Prague, and other cities. Some protests were countered by refugee rights and anti-racism activists. [...] REFUGEES' AND MIGRANTS' RIGHTS</p>	country	

	<p>The government continued to refuse the relocation of refugees within the EU. In October, the Prime Minister called for the powers of the EU Border Agency, Frontex, to be strengthened, to protect the external borders of the Schengen area. According to opinion polls, 50% of Czech people opposed policies consisting of accepting refugees fleeing armed conflict. [...] TORTURE AND OTHER ILL-TREATMENT Patients with mental disabilities continued to be ill-treated in mental health institutions."</p>		
<p>Freedom House http://www.freedomhouse.org/</p>	<p>https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/freedom-world-2016 The status of Czech Republic on the Freedom in the World index 2016 is 'free'. With a score of 95 (0 = worst, 100 = best)</p> <p>https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/freedom-net-2015 The status of Czech Republic on the Freedom on the Net is not available.</p> <p>https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2015/czech-republic The status of Czech Republic on the Freedom of the press is 'free' with a score of 21 (0 = best, 100 = worst)</p> <p>"Freedom of the press is constitutionally guaranteed, though the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms prohibits speech that might infringe on national security, individual rights, public health, or morality; speech that may evoke hatred based on race, ethnicity, or national origin is also prohibited by law. [...] Media outlets are generally free from political interference.[...] Paid political advertising is prohibited in the electronic media. [...] Physical attacks and harassment aimed at journalists or media outlets are rare."</p>	country	
<p>Reporters without Borders: Press Freedom Index https://index.rsf.org/#/</p>	<p>https://index.rsf.org/#/ 2015 World Press Freedom Index Czech Republic does not feature on this index.</p>	country	
<p>Fund for Peace - Fragile States Index - the Fund for Peace is a US-based non-profit research and educational organization that works to prevent violent conflict and promote security. The Fragile States Index is an annual ranking, first published in 2005 with the name Failed States Index, of 177 nations based on their levels of stability and capacity http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/</p>	<p><i>Fragile States Index 2015</i> Czech Republic is ranked 154 out of 178 countries on the Fragile States Index 2015. (nr 1 being the most failed state). This ranks Czech Republic in the category 'more stable'.</p>	country	
<p>The Global Peace Index. Published by the Institute for Economics & Peace, This index is the world's leading measure of national peacefulness. It ranks 162 nations according to their absence of violence. It's made up of 23</p>	<p>http://static.visionofhumanity.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Peace%20Index%20Report%202015_0.pdf 2015 Global Peace Index</p>	country	

<p>indicators, ranging from a nation's level of military expenditure to its relations with neighbouring countries and the level of respect for human rights. Source: The Guardian: http://economicsandpeace.org/research/iep-indices-data/global-peace-index</p>	<p>The state of Peace in Czech Republic is labelled 'Very high' with Czech Republic ranking number 10 out of 162 countries (nr. 1 being the most peaceful country) with a score of 1.341 (p. 8).</p>		
<p>Additional sources of information (These sources were partly found by Googling the terms '[country]', 'timber', 'conflict', 'illegal logging')</p>	<p>Evidence</p>	<p>Scale of risk assessment</p>	<p>Risk indication</p>
	<p>http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/oct/22/europe-failing-to-clamp-down-on-illegal-logging-report-warns <i>Europe failing to clamp down on illegal logging, report warns – 22 October 2015</i> Interpol estimates that illegal logging is responsible for up to 30% of all global forestry production. Penalties for wood trafficking across the EU vary though, from €7,500 in Bulgaria to €5m in the Czech Republic and an unlimited sum in the UK.</p> <p>http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/news/Blogs/makingwaves/still-too-easy-to-become-an-illegal-logger/blog/52230/ <i>Complicity in illegal logging goes far beyond the loggers – 4 March 2015</i> “We have continually exposed illegal shipments of wood from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the past two years as they arrived in France, Belgium and elsewhere. Batches of illegal timber from the Congolese Bakri Bois Corporation are being held in Germany and one is still languishing in a facility in the Czech Republic and have yet to be confiscated nearly two years after they arrived.”</p> <p><i>Comments from national consultation:</i> Czech Republic is together with Austria and other countries in the middle of the list of 28 European countries (with better ranking than France, Italy, Sweden, Spain etc.) See - http://Indicators.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/reports/Tackling%20Illegal%20Logging%20and%20Related%20Trade_0.pdf</p> <p>EU regulation for operators who place timber and timber products on the market was laid down by Act no. 226/2013. https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2013-226</p> <p>Maximum fine related to illegal logging is up to 5 mil. CZK not EUR. https://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2013-226</p>		

	<p>The Guardian article does not provide any proof for the statement „one is still languishing in a facility in the Czech Republic and have yet to be confiscated nearly two years after they arrived“ WHO imported the wood? WHERE is it stored?</p> <p>Term „plantation“ is also questioned by the report itself (page 64) + the whole chapter 3, which lists a wide range of HCV forests that are supposed to be threatened by forest management activities. EUTR is implemented: Law 226/2013 Coll. on the placing of timber and timber products on the market and implementing Decree No. 285/2013 Coll are currently valid. Information about illegal logging in global scale are irrelevant as they are unrelated to analyzed issues in terms of Czech Republic.</p> <p>Definition of plantation is misleading. Due to longevity of forests and long history of Czech forestry it will not be possible to consider Czech forests differently than as a plantation (if planted = plantation).</p> <p>What is the connection between 30 % of global wood trade being illegal and situation in Czech Republic? EUTR was implemented in 2013 with legal regulation, Act No. 226/2013 Coll. and implementing Decree No.285/2013 Coll. http://eagri.cz/public/web/mze/lesy/legislativa/legislativa-cr/lesnictvi/chronologicky-prehled/</p> <p>In evaluating of the implementation of EUTR, the Czech Republic has been in a high position from the beginning. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/timber_regulation.htm</p> <p>Fines for illegal logging are based on several legal regulations with wide range of amount of the fines: Forest Act No. 289/1995 Coll. - http://eagri.cz/public/web/mze/legislativa/pravni-predpisy-mze/tematicky-prehled/Legislativa-MZe_uplna-zneni_zakon-1995-289-viceoblasti.html</p>		
<p>From national CW RA: Info on illegal logging - Revised 13 MAY 2015</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture http://eagri.cz/public/web/en/mze/, resp. Information on Forests and Forestry in the Czech Republic 2005 http://eagri.cz/public/web/file/6451/zelena_zprava_2005.pdf</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture - Information on Forests and Forestry in the Czech Republic 2008 http://eagri.cz/public/web/pub/fe/9/61/41365_45479_zz2008.pdf</p> <p>Czech Environmental Inspectorate's Annual report 2009 http://www.cizp.cz/2667_Annual-Report-2009</p>		

	<p>The official statistics show very low levels of illegal harvesting, under 0,5 %, with 118 individual cases in 2005. The number includes also harvestings which exceeded permitted area of clear cut, harvestings during which stand density decreased below given degree, planned main felling on stands younger than 80 years etc. Total sum of these fellings amounted to 36 700 m3. Compared with the CR's total felling (15,5 mil m3) this illegal harvesting represents negligible amount (0,2 %).</p> <p>In 2008 there were 79 cases of illegal harvesting. Total sum of these fellings amounted to 35 550 m3. Compared with the CR's total felling (16,2 mil m3) this illegal harvesting represents negligible amount (0,2 %).</p> <p>„ - Like in previous years, CEI registered a reduced frequency of instances of illegal logging, chiefly the most momentous ones in larger forest areas.”</p> <p><i>Comments from national consultation:</i> Outdated data</p> <p>Referring to the 2005 Green Report or the CEI 2009 Annual Report [...] up-to-date versions of both documents are available (including forest protection reports) [...]. http://www.cizp.cz/file/sP7/VZ-CIZP-2016.pdf http://eagri.cz/public/web/file/505329/Zprava_o_stavu_lesa_2015.pdf</p> <p>The FMI as an authorized person (according to § 10 of Act No. 226/2011 Coll., EUTR) regularly publishes on its website information demonstrating the results of inspections of economic operators. http://www.uhul.cz/kdo-jsme/povinne-zverejnovane-informace/informace-podle-zakona-c-255-2012-sb This information represents a fairly good overview of the extent of non-compliance / fulfilment of the obligations of Regulation No.995 / 2010.</p>		
<p>Conclusion on country context: Czech Republic scores good on most indicators reviewed in this context section related to issues such as good governance, peace, freedom and corruption indicators and is considered a more stable country. Human rights reports mention concerns about treatment of refugees and migrants and discrimination against Roma people. As an EU Member State, Czech Republic is required to implement the EU Timber Regulation, and sources indicate this is in place. There is no significant reporting on illegal logging.</p>		Country	
<p>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.</p>			
<p>Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the country covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber? • Is the country covered by any other international ban on timber export? 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there individuals or entities involved in the forest sector that are facing UN sanctions? 			
Compendium of United Nations Security Council Sanctions Lists: www.un.org Google: "Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List" for latest version. It is regularly updated. US AID: www.usaid.gov	https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/sites/www.un.org.sc.suborg/files/consolidated.pdf There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Czech Republic Czech Republic is not covered by any other international ban on timber export.	country	Low risk
Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org	There are no individuals or entities involved in the forest sector in Czech Republic that are facing UN sanctions.		
From national CW RA	United Nations http://www.un.org/esa/ Global Witness http://www.globalwitness.org No UN bans are in place for Czech Republic.	country	Low risk
Guidance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the country a source of conflict timber? If so, is it at the country level or only an issue in specific regions? If so – which regions? Is the conflict timber related to specific entities? If so, which entities or types of entities? 			
www.usaid.gov 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 that indicates a 'specified risk' after searching Czech Republic + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests	No information found that indicates a 'specified risk' after searching Czech Republic + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	No information found that indicates a 'specified risk' after searching Czech Republic + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
World Resources Institute: Governance of Forests Initiative Indicator Framework (Version 1) http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep09.pdf Now: PROFOR http://www.profor.info/node/1998	http://www.profor.info/node/1998 This work resulted in a publication: Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance: A user's guide to a diagnostic tool (available on this page) published by PROFOR in June 2012. This tool has not yet been applied to the Czech Republic.	country	Low risk
Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world's human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; international justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights	No information found that indicates a 'specified risk' after searching Czech Republic + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk

http://www.amnesty.org World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGI report aggregate and individual governance indicators for 213 economies (most recently for 2004–2014), for six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability; Political Stability and Absence of Violence; Government Effectiveness; Regulatory Quality; Rule of Law; Control of Corruption http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home Use indicator 'Political stability and Absence of violence' specific for indicator 2.1	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports In 2014 (latest available year) Czech Republic scores 82.04 for Political Stability and Absence of Violence/ on the percentile rank among all countries (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).	country	Low risk
Greenpeace: www.greenpeace.org Search for 'conflict timber [country]'	No information found that indicates a 'specified risk' after searching Czech Republic + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
CIFOR: http://www.cifor.org/ http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm	No information found that indicates a 'specified risk' after searching Czech Republic + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms or in combination 'conflict timber', 'illegal logging'	No information found that indicates a 'specified risk' after searching Czech Republic + 'conflicts' 'timber conflicts'	country	Low risk
From national CW RA	http://www.globalwitness.org/ , http://www.rmportal.net/library/content/conflict Czech Republic is not listed and is not a conflict area	country	Low risk
Conclusion on indicator 2.1: No information was found on Czech Republic as a source of conflict timber and the forest sector is not associated with any violent armed conflict in Czech Republic. The following low risk thresholds apply: (1) The area under assessment is not a source of conflict timber ² ; AND (2) The country is not covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber; AND (3) The country is not covered by any other international ban on timber export; AND (4) Operators in the area under assessment are not involved in conflict timber supply/trade; AND (5) Other available evidence does not challenge 'low risk' designation.		country	Low risk
Indicator 2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work. Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the social rights covered by the relevant legislation and enforced in the country or area concerned? (refer to category 1) • Are rights like freedom of association and collective bargaining upheld? • Is there evidence confirming absence of compulsory and/or forced labour? 			

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

- Is there evidence confirming absence of discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender?
- Is there evidence confirming absence of child labour?
- Is the country signatory to the relevant ILO Conventions?
- Is there evidence that any groups (including women) feel adequately protected related to the rights mentioned above?
- Are any violations of labour rights limited to specific sectors?

general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN	information found and specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
<p>Status of ratification of fundamental ILO conventions: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001:0::NO:: or use: ILO Core Conventions Database: http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930 C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973 C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999</p> <p>Ratification as such should be checked under Category 1. In Cat. 2 we take that outcome into consideration. Refer to it.</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102723 Ratifications for Czech Republic Czech Republic has ratified all the 8 ILO core conventions. The status on the ILO website for these 8 Conventions is 'in force'.</p> <p>Minimum age specified for C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) is 15 years.</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3251209:NO Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2015, published 105th ILC session (2016) <i>Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) - Czech Republic (Ratification: 1993)</i> The Committee notes the detailed statistics provided by the Government which show that the overall average gross monthly earnings of women represented, in 2010, 75.1 per cent of men's.[...] For a number of years, the Committee has been pointing out that the Labour Code limits the application of the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value to workers employed by the same employer. [...] The Committee recalls that the European Committee of Social Rights has also considered under the European Social Charter that "[a]s comparisons need to be made in order to determine whether women and men really do receive equal pay, the Committee has consistently found that the possibility to look outside an enterprise for an appropriate comparison should exist where necessary"</p> <p><i>Comment FSC Czech Republic:</i> https://vdb.czso.cz/vdbvo2/faces/cs/index.jsf?page=vystup-objekt&pvo=MZD09&z=T&f=TABULKA&katalog=30852&str=v265&c=v3~8_RP2016 <i>the Czech Statistical Office</i> The average gross monthly earnings of woman (for qualified workers in 2016) in forestry, agriculture and fishery is 84,9 %% of men's – which is different number than this information/analysis (or ILO comment) indicates.</p>	<p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Specified risk on equal remuneration</p> <p>Low risk on equal remuneration</p>

	<p>employment amounts to 5.5 per cent (8.5 per cent of women employment and 2 per cent of men). It also notes the Government's indication that parental leaves are used mostly by women.”</p> <p><i>Comment FSC Czech Republic:</i> The last available data (2016 Q3) show for CZ 63,57 % = under EU average (https://data.oecd.org/emp/employment-rate.htm). Or if we use EUROSTAT (2015) – average for EU28, Female = 60,4%, for CZ = 62,4</p> <p>The same applied for other European countries with “low risk” and their forestry sector – e.g. Finland - females =2.200, and males=18.800 in comparison to CZ f= 4.500 and m=25.600 (EUROSTAT 2015 – forestry and logging). Similarly, the Czech Statistical Office for forestry, agriculture and fisheries shows 36.100 females vs. 111.400 males. And the new ILO information (2016) here: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3300754</p> <p>The difference between men and women [regarding share of part-time, LV] for EU28 (2015 EUROSTAT) is even bigger (if there is an argumentation by an average EU rate as in the case of gender wage gap). EU28 Female=32,1 % M=8,9 %, http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3148197:NO</p> <p><i>Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014) Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) - Czech Republic (Ratification: 1993)</i> “The Committee’s previous comments concerned the need to amend section 17 of the Act on Collective Bargaining (Act No. 2/1991) which deals with the right to strike in disputes regarding the conclusion of collective agreements and establishes a majority requirement of two-thirds of the votes cast, subject to a quorum requirement of 50 per cent of the employees concerned by the agreement. The Committee notes that the Government indicates in its report that: (i) by its Resolution No. 444 of 13 June 2011 it has ordered the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and the Minister of Justice to commence intensive preparatory efforts in order to regulate legislatively the right to strike; and (ii) the legislative regulation if adopted, will include an amendment to Act No. 2/1991 that would provide an opportunity to review possible alternatives to the current legislation on the quorum requirement, which will be assessed in light of the developments in practice and the opinions of national social partners.”</p>	Country	Low risk on discrimination based on gender
ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Country reports.	No specified risk information found.	Country	Specified risk for collective bargaining
		Country	Low risk

<p>(Use the link to 'Key documents' on the left hand side. Go to "observations' and search for country.) (Refer to CW Cat. 1) Or: Right top select country click on CEDAW treaty, click on latest reporting period and select concluding observations</p>	<p>"Access to justice 10. The Committee reiterates its previous concern on the low number of lawsuits for sex discrimination filed in the State party's courts and that women often prefer out-of-court settlements due to, inter alia, the financial cost of litigation and the difficulty of providing proof of incidents of sex discrimination. (p. 3) [...]Employment 26. The Committee is concerned about the slow progress during the reporting period. It notes the reduction in the very wide gender pay gap in the State party, but remains concerned about: (a) The low employment rate of women, horizontal and vertical segregation in the labour market, the concentration of women in traditionally female-dominated professions and in the informal sector, and their underrepresentation in managerial and decision-making positions; (b) The continued gender wage gap of approximately 21 per cent; (c) The limited capacity of central and regional labour inspectorates to combat sex discrimination, particularly against women facing intersecting forms of discrimination, such as Roma women and refugee and migrant women, despite the recent appointment of 16 labour inspectors; and, d) The low level of the minimum wage, that remains very low in spite of its recent increase, and is below the poverty line for single mothers with children. (p. 7) [...]Social exclusion of disadvantaged groups of women 36. The Committee notes the establishment of a grant programme to provide support to civil society actors working on discrimination against women, including those in situation of disadvantage. Notwithstanding this, the Committee reiterates its concern about the marginalized situation of certain disadvantaged groups of women, in particular Roma women, migrant women and women with disabilities, who face intersecting forms of discrimination in all areas of political, economic and social life, including participation in decision-making, education, employment and health." (p. 9)</p>	Country	Specified risk of gender discrimination in particular against Roma and refugee and migrant women.
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	No specified risk information found	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/	Czech Republic scores 'low risk' on the Child Labour Index 2014	Country	Low risk for child labour
http://www.verite.org/Commodities/Timber (useful, specific on timber)	Czech Republic not mentioned in article	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	http://www.ituc-csi.org/ituc-global-rights-index-2015?lang=en <i>The 2015 ITUC Global Rights Index</i>	Country	

<p>association, collective bargaining and strike as defined by ILO Conventions, in particular ILO Convention Nos. 87 and 98 as well as jurisprudence developed by the ILO supervisory mechanisms. There are 5 ratings with 1 being the best rating and 5 being the worst rating a country could get. http://www.ituc-csi.org/new-ituc-global-rights-index-the?lang=en</p>	<p>Czech Republic is ranked in Category 2: Repeated violation of rights (p. 15)</p> <p>“Countries with a rating of 2 have slightly weaker collective labour rights than those with the rating 1. Certain rights have come under repeated attacks by governments and/or companies and have undermined the struggle for better working conditions.” (p. 19)</p> <p>http://www.ituc-csi.org/countries-at-risk-2013-report-on <i>Countries at risk: 2013 Report on Violations of Trade Union Rights</i> Czech Republic not mentioned in this report.</p>		<p>Low risk on rights to freedom of association, collective bargaining and strike</p>
<p>Gender wage gap (in OECD countries) http://www.oecd.org/gender/data/genderwagegap.htm</p>	<p>https://data.oecd.org/earnwage/gender-wage-gap.htm</p> <p>The gender wage gap in Czech Republic in 2014 was 16.3%. The EU average was 19.1%. (Full-time employees). The gender wage gap is unadjusted and is defined as the difference between median earnings of men and women relative to median earnings of men. Data refer to full-time employees and to self-employed.</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p>
<p>World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Index http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/ Search for country rankings for the adjusted and the unadjusted pay gap</p>	<p>http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/economies/#economy=CZE <i>Global Gender Gap Index 2015 – Czech Republic</i></p> <p>Czech Republic ranks no. 77 out of 144 countries with a score of 0.69 (The highest possible score is 1 (equality) and the lowest possible score is 0 (inequality)).</p> <p>On the more specific sub-index on Economic participation and opportunity Czech Republic ranks no. 89 with a score of 0.647</p> <p>Within that index, the most specific and relevant indicator is the Wage equality for similar work. Here Czech Republic ranks nr. 110 with a score of 0.564.</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Specified risk for gender discrimination in labour market</p>
<p>use, if applicable: http://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_324678/lang-en/index.htm <i>Global Wage Report 2014/15</i> “The Global Wage Report 2014/15 analyses the evolution of real wages around the world, giving a unique picture of wage trends and relative purchasing power globally and by region.”</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_324678.pdf <i>Global Wage Report 2014/15</i> The actual gender wage gap minus the explained gender wage gap (taking into account i.e. education, experience, economic activity, location, work intensity and occupation) for Czech Republic is 22% (27 % minus 5%). This percentage represents the unexplained gender wage gap which may capture discriminatory practices. The average unexplained gender wage gap for Europe is 20%. Czech Republic is above the European average. (Figure 37, p. 49)</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Specified risk on gender wage discrimination</p>

<p>European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights: Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EUMIDIS II, 2017; 26 000 respondents)</p> <p>“Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey: Main Results.” http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/eumidis-ii-main-results</p>	<p>“Roma respondents in Portugal indicate the highest discrimination rates, with almost every second (47 %) who looked for work in the 12 months preceding the survey having felt discriminated against because of their ethnic origin. Roma respondents in Croatia and the Czech Republic also experience high levels of discrimination when looking for a job (29 % and 28 %, respectively [group average 16 %]). A comparison of the discrimination rates Roma experience when looking for work and at the work place reveals that Roma face high levels of discrimination when trying to enter the labour market.” (p. 36)</p>	Country	Specified risk for discrimination of Roma people in the labour market
<p>The situation of Roma in 11 EU Member States - Survey results at a glance (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, United Nations Development Programme, European Commission, 2011)</p>	<p>„The largest shares of discrimination experiences are among Roma in Italy (36 %) and the Czech Republic (39 %).“ (The situation of Roma in 11 EU Member States - Survey results at a glance: e-book, p. 72, http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2012/situation-roma-11-eu-member-states-survey-results-glance). Furthermore, 41 % of Czech Roma have been discriminated against at work by people who work for or work with.</p>	Country	Specified risk for discrimination of Roma people in the labour market
<p>European Network against racism (ENAR) - Racism & Discrimination in Employment in Europe 2013-2017</p>	<p>“The Czech Government acknowledged in November 2014 that Roma continue to be victims of discrimination in access to housing, education, medical care and the labour market. Yet, measures to remedy this situation have not yet been proposed. The discrimination of Roma in the labour market has a clear structural character...” “Roma are often not able to fulfil requirements of employers due to lack of qualifications resulting from segregated education. The high unemployment rate among Roma cannot be explained by one single factor, such as ethnic discrimination in the labour market or insufficient skills. While these two factors are important and mutually reinforcing, another aspect is the geographical distribution of Roma, who are concentrated in areas with significant structural problems and older industries, in which Roma were employed during the socialist era.” (p.16). “Unemployment has, since the beginning of the economic transformation in the 1990s, represented one of the most serious problems for Roma in the Czech Republic. Even though unemployment rates have decreased overall, the situation has not changed for the Roma population.” (p.15) www.enar-eu.org/IMG/pdf/20107_shadowreport_2016x2017_long_v8_hr.pdf</p>	Country	Specified risk for discrimination of Roma people in the labour market
<p>2015 Roma Inclusion Index (Decade of Roma inclusion secretariat foundation - Report for the Decade of Roma inclusion)</p>	<p>https://www.rcc.int/romaintegration2020/files/user/docs/Roma%20Inclusion%20Index%202015.pdf</p> <p>“The gaps between Roma and the total population decreased in employment, unemployment, long-term unemployment and youth neeT rate, with percentages for Roma still very high (very low for employment). In informal employment, last and no employment experience baseline data are missing, but recent ones show that Roma are in worse situation than others (p. 40)”</p>	Country	Specified risk for discrimination of Roma people (especially women) in the labour market

	<p>The employment rate of Roma has grown from 29% to 38% – but for Romani women the gap increased from 25 % to 27 % – in the indicated period (2005 – 2014). Roma employment still remained significantly lower than for the rest of the population (69 %). Moreover, Roma are more likely to work in the informal economy than the majority society and an estimated 27% of Roma were unemployed in 2014 compared to 6% of the total population. (ibid.)</p>		
Amnesty International Report 2012: The State of the World's Human Rights	<p>“Credible allegations emerged concerning trafficking in foreign migrant workers and fraud in the forestry industry, where people were forced to work for up to 12 hours per day without being paid their salary. In some cases no wages had been paid at all, often for several months. A police investigation into those reports was ongoing at the end of the year, but its pace and effectiveness gave rise to concern. Czech forestry companies continued to recruit new workers for the 2011 season.”</p>	Country	Specified risk for forced labour
<p>Analysis of Socially Excluded Localities in the Czech Republic https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Karel_Cada/publication/284181750_Analysis_of_Socially_Excluded_Localities_in_the_Czech_Republic/links/564ed97108aefe619b0ff43e/Analysis-of-Socially-Excluded-Localities-in-the-Czech-Republic.pdf</p> <p>US Department of State: Czech Republic 2016 Human Rights Report https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/265624.pdf</p>	<p>The Analysis is the key background document of Strategies for combating social exclusion: “According to the estimates of local experts, who were interviewed as part of our field work in the socially excluded localities (SEL), roughly 30--50% of the inhabitants of SELs have some experience with informal work. Informal jobs appear in nearly 80% of the SELs under review. These are not necessarily local jobs; in many places the inhabitants – most often men- commute to take up odd jobs in other towns, often work in the construction sector or in forestry.</p> <p>SBLI's (The State Bureau for Labor Inspections) labor inspection plan focused on sectors where there were typically high-risk working conditions, such as construction, agriculture, and forestry.</p>		Specified risk for illicit employment for socially excluded people
<p>Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms 'violation of labour rights', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'slave labour', 'discrimination', 'gender pay/wage gap, 'violation of labour union rights' 'violation of freedom of association and collective bargaining'</p>	<p>http://lastradainternational.org/ls-offices/czech-republic</p> <p>“The Czech Republic is a source, transit and destination country for women trafficked for sexual exploitation and for women and men subjected to forced labour. The construction, automotive, agricultural and service sectors are the main industries of labour exploitation for women and men in the Czech Republic. [...]. In 2012, government-funded shelters provided services to approximately 55 trafficked persons, 22 of which were newly identified that year. The government’s witness support programme reported providing services to six victims who volunteered to cooperate with law enforcement, compared to 17 in 2011. In 2012, law enforcement reported identifying an additional 52 trafficking victims nationwide. From April 2012 until March 2013, two potential victims of forced labour were identified working in the homes of foreign diplomats.</p>	Country	Specified risk for

also **exploitation of migrant workers on farms, forests** and construction sites. These are the main types of slavery that have been identified for the Czech Republic.”

[...] For their part, Czech NGOs working with migrant workers and victims of sex trafficking say that while the issue is grave, **the numbers of enslaved people are difficult to establish**. Irena Ferčíková Konečná is the head of the Czech branch of La Strada, an international group addressing human trafficking.

“Human trafficking is a very latent and hidden crime and we can just see the tip of the iceberg. As an NGO, we often work with data from the International Labour Organization which last year released a report estimating that 1.5 million people were working in slavery-like conditions in developed economies including the EU. In the union itself, there are some 800,000 enslaved people, according to the report. So the estimates correspond to the ILO report, and I think it’s possible.”

[...] The **Czech Republic’s risk score** is, again, the third highest in Europe, with **very poor marks for its levels of discrimination and development rights**. Nick Grono from the Walk Free Foundation again.

“Discrimination against the marginalized population is a key indicator for slavery. It can be directed against ethnic population, against the Roma, and so on. Where groups are marginalized and don’t necessarily get the full protection of the law, they are at a particular risk of being exploited and enslaved. So that’s what we are trying to pick up with the analysis of these factors.”

The other problematic area, according to the Czech risk score, is its development index which includes access to financial services. This has been an ongoing issue in the Czech Republic where levels of indebtedness and ensuing foreclosures and property seizures has caused outcry in recent years.”

Comment national consultation:
The alleged abuse in forestry concerns only minimum of cases; employment of foreigners is subject to valid legislation.
According to the document on The Three Workers case the mentioned workers were not even employees of the Forests of the Czech Republic. Forests of the Czech Republic has never employed agency staff, the contractual relationship with the agency was apparently concluded by a supplier.
An ILO resource places the Czech Republic in global comparison to the group of countries with the lowest prevalence of forced labour.
(http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@declaration/documents/publication/wcms_181953.pdf)

	<p>http://www.equalitylaw.eu/downloads/2914-czech-republic-research-report-by-the-czech-ombudsman-victims-of-discrimination-and-obstacles-in-access-to-justice-pdf-83-kb <i>Research report by the Czech Ombudsman: Victims of discrimination and obstacles in access to justice – 30 July 2015</i> In the last five years, about 11% of the Czech citizens over 18 have experienced discrimination or harassment in any ground. The questionnaire was given to a representative sample of 2079 respondents. This means that several tens of thousands of people in the Czech Republic face discrimination annually. People most feel discriminated against when searching for a job (66% respondents who had personal experience with discrimination) or performing a job (38%), mainly on age (62%) and sex (24%). [...] almost 75% of the Czech population believe that discrimination victims have little chance of getting justice. The main obstacle is the scarce confidence in the capabilities of the authorities. [...] There are very few applications claiming discrimination. [...] The success rate of the applications of discrimination victims is low. Out of 22 applications in which the applicants claimed damages, the court ruled in favor of only one application and awarded damages of 51 000 CZK (€ 1889).”</p> <p><i>Comment FSC Czech Republic</i> (http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/do/07908-20110311.pdf) - “overall 15 percent of the European respondents reported having suffered discrimination or harassment during the previous twelve months because of their gender, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion or age”</p> <p>http://www.czech.cz/en/Life-Work/Czech-Republic-still-struggling-with-gender-equali <i>Czech Republic still struggling with gender equality issues. 30.10.2014</i> The World Economic Forum’s Gender Gap Equality report which reflects the changing patterns of gender equality around the world has seen the Czech Republic slip to 96th place on a ladder of 142 countries. Its present ranking, below countries such as Russia and Uganda, has raised concern and highlighted the fact that progress on gender equality issues has be slow and inadequate. I asked Nina Bosničová of Gender Studies to outline the major problems. “The most serious discrimination of women takes place on the labour market. Women are discriminated against when looking for a job and if they have small children they tend to be the first to be laid off. But the biggest and most visible type of discrimination that women face in the Czech Republic is called pay discrimination as can be seen in the gender pay gap. Women in the same or similar positions as men earn less money than their male colleagues and the higher we go in the company hierarchy the bigger the difference. A woman in a</p>	<p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk for forced labour</p> <p>Specified risk for discrimination in labour market</p> <p>Low risk for discrimination in labour market</p> <p>Specified risk for gender discrimination in labour market</p>
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	<p>managerial position for instance can earn just 50 percent of what her male colleague would earn.”</p> <p>Information about discrimination of Roma and other minorities in the Czech Republic on labour market:</p> <p>https://www.irozhlas.cz/zpravy-domov/diskriminace-romove-rasa-pohlavi-inspekce-prace_1804060625_pj</p> <p>'We do not want Roma.' Inspections of The State Bureau for Labor Inspections (SBLI) revealed most cases of discriminating in the last four years (2017). Last year, inspectors found 123 instances of unequal access and discrimination in finding new workers. That's the most cases in the last four years.”</p>		Specified risk for minorities on labour market								
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>Additional specific sources</p>										
<p>Additional information from FSC Czech Republic</p>	<p><i>Additional information from FSC CZ:</i></p> <p>According to official statistics the number of Roma people in the Czech forestry sector is very small. Through the use of official statistics from Government Office of Czech republic (https://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/zalezitosti-romske-komunity/dokumenty/zprava-o-stavu-romske-mensiny-za-rok-2016-158612/) and information about percentage of Roma people in the Czech republic (2,33 %) it is possible to conclude their share in forestry and forest-based industry. According to Eurostat statistics 27 600 people (both employees and self-employed) work in forestry and forest-based industry (see EUROSTAT 2016 - http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=for_emp_lfs&lang=en) which means that approx. 690 Roma people work in this sector. Table below shows number of Roma people in particular regions (and Prague) (see above mentioned statistic https://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/zalezitosti-romske-komunity/dokumenty/zprava-o-stavu-romske-mensiny-za-rok-2016-158612/) and their share in forest sector.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="801 1161 1536 1305"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Number of Roma people - qualified estimation</th> <th>forestry sector</th> <th>%of Roma in forestry sector (FSC IC calculation)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	Number of Roma people - qualified estimation	forestry sector	%of Roma in forestry sector (FSC IC calculation)					Country	Low risk for discrimination of Roma people in the labour market
Region	Number of Roma people - qualified estimation	forestry sector	%of Roma in forestry sector (FSC IC calculation)								

Capital city - Prague	17000	48	0,3
Jihočeský	7400	21	0,3
Jihomoravský	21000	59	0,3
Karlovarský	13800	39	0,3
Královéhradecký	9600	27	0,3
Liberecký	15700	44	0,3
Moravskoslezský	32600	92	0,3
Olomoucký	13000	36	0,3
Pardubický	11500	32	0,3
Plzeňský	13000	36	0,3
Středočeský	15100	42	0,3
Ústecký	68500	192	0,3
Vysočina	5100	14	0,3
Zlínský	2500	7	0,3
total	245800	690	0,3

Since the number of Roma people is in some regions lower than the threshold for statistical error, we presume that it cannot constitute for specified risk. Due to the numbers of Roma people in the forestry sector in these regions the risk should be evaluated as 'low', except regions where there is a larger number of Roma – i.e. 'Ústecký' and 'Moravskoslezský' region.

The reason for this risk designation regarding the situation of Roma minority on labour market is also due to two other intertwined factors:

a) debt crisis that resulted in the Czech Republic (10, 56 million people) in situation where 863,000 people are in a process of execution on property (property seizure) and almost half a million have three and more debt executions (see <http://mapaexekuci.cz/index.php/mapa-2/>). These property seizures or debt executions primarily affect socially excluded localities (<http://www.romea.cz/en/news/czech/czech-govt-agency-for-social-inclusion-says-amendments-to-consumer-loan-law-will-help-combat-exclusion>), in which live up to 115,000 people, many of them are Roma (https://www.irozhlas.cz/zpravy-domov/polovina-romu-v-cesku-zije-v-socialnim-vyloucenim-zpravu-o-stavu-romske-mensiny-projedna-vlada-201607041721_dpihova). The debt trap in which persons are often threatened with several debt executions causes them not to seek official employment (and they may not to be registered on Labour offices) where part of their debt would be taken out of their payroll. Rather, they will remain unemployment on state benefits from which these debts do not have to repay. And therefore, the number of Roma working in the forestry sector might be even lower.

b) On the other side, it is also for this reason why people in debt trap are more often looking for illicit jobs in grey economy (see e.g. Hajska and Poduska 2006). And according to numerous documents and reports (e.g. the Analysis of Socially Excluded Localities in the Czech Republic, US Department of State's Czech Republic Human Rights Reports etc.), the forest sector is one of the sectors where there were typically these high-risk working conditions for illicit jobs. Thus, the number of Roma in forestry can be higher than official statistics show. Recent information and news confirm this trend (https://www.irozhlas.cz/zpravy-domov/prace-nacerno-pribyva-inspektori-chystaji-prisnejsi-kontroly-hlavne-na-stavbach-201607060803_imanour). And that's why the regions with the most numerous Roma population (Ústecký, Moravskoslezský) are considered as the "specified" risk.

However, every mentioned region has its own Roma coordinator (Kordinátor pro národnostní menšiny a romské záležitosti), who communicates and deals with issues concerning Roma people and annually prepares materials and documents for the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic (<https://www.vlada.cz/en/urad-vlady/>) on this subject. Such a coordinator gathers information from stakeholders (e.g. cities and municipalities with extended authority, NGOs, employment agencies, the ombudsman office etc.) and registers cases of Roma discrimination or non-legal practices on labour market. If cases of discrimination of Roma people in forestry sector take place or are suspected to take place in particular region (e.g. according to reports of local NGOs), the Roma coordinator disposes such information and make them available (e.g. in answering to questions of certificate holders within a risk mitigation process).

<p>Additional information from stakeholder consultation</p>	<p><i>Additional information from stakeholder consultation</i></p> <p>The International Labour Committee notes that the estimated number of people from the Roma community registered by the Labour office is quite low in comparison of the total Roma population http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0:::P13100_COMMENT_ID:3251279 : “[...] <i>The Committee notes that according to the statistics provided the estimated number of people from the Roma community registered by the Labour Office is quite low in comparison to the total Roma population (38,456 including 18,146 women).</i>”</p> <p>Although the International Labour Committee notes the challenges relating to the situation of Roma community in employment and occupation, it makes no links between the level of Roma unemployment and discrimination by employers. http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0:::P13100_COMMENT_ID:3251279</p> <p>The letter of the High Commissioner of Human Rights to the Czech Prime Minister does not include Roma discrimination in the employment amongst the issues that the Czech Republic should address. Instead it refers to (i) sterilisation of Roma woman; (ii) access of Roma people to housing and their territorial segregation; (iii) intolerance, racism and hate speech of the politicians; and (iv) Roma memorial site in Lety u Pisku. (The letter of the High Commissioner of Human Rights to the Czech Prime Minister, 7 October 2016, https://rm.coe.int/ref/CommDH(2016)36)</p> <p>The ERCC (European Roma Right Centre) report to the Human Rights Council does not consider Roma discrimination in the employment amongst the main issues. Instead it describes (i) equal access to quality education; (ii) forced and coercive sterilisation of Roma women and (iii) access to housing. (Parallel report of the European Roma Right Centre to the Human Rights Council concerning the Czech Republic, http://www.errc.org/cms/upload/file/czech-upr-march-2017.pdf)</p> <p>The Czech government adopted a comprehensive strategy for combating social exclusion, including social inclusion of people in “socially excluded localities” in which mainly members of the Roma community live. This fact was noted by the International Labour Committee. http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0:::P13100_COMMENT_ID:3251279 : “[...] <i>The Committee notes the detailed information provided by the Government regarding numerous projects and programmes of the Active Employment Policy and the reform of public employment services.</i>”</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk for discrimination of Roma people in the labour market</p>
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The Committee notes with interest the approval of a comprehensive Strategy for Combating social exclusion for the period 2011–15 in September 2011, to support the social inclusion of people in “socially excluded localities” in which mainly members of the Roma community live”.)

The Czech government has approved and implemented the Strategy of Roma integration by 2020. The existence of the Strategy, including its development with Roma community as well as monitoring of its implementation is confirmed by a letter of the Czech Publ Defender of Rights to the European Commission against racism and intolerance. (Stanovisko k implementaci doporučení Evropské komise proti rasismu a intoleranci, 29 August 2017, 60/2017/DIS/PPO, <http://eso.ochrance.cz/Nalezene/Edit/5406>).

The report on human rights published by the Czech Public Defender of Rights refers to Roma people in a chapter on “integration of Roma people and inclusive education” where it states causes of their discrimination relating to (i) the access to housing and (ii) access to education. No reference is made to discrimination of Roma people in the labour market (UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC – 3rd Round, 28th Working Group Session, October – November 2017, Report of the Public Defender of Rights, March 2017, PDCJ: VOP/1707/2017/S, page 5: https://www.ochrance.cz/fileadmin/user_upload/ESO/PDCJ_1707-2017-S_UPR_english.pdf)

The Public Defender of Rights in the Czech Republic also considers and resolves complaints and cases relating to discrimination. For the period between 2012 and 2018, the database of submitted cases and their resolutions does not include any case that would confirm discrimination of Roma people in employment (<http://eso.ochrance.cz/Vyhledavani/Search>, search for discrimination reason – ethnicity (discriminacni duvod - ethnicky puvod). The database itself includes only three cases of potential discrimination of Roma in the employment. The first case relates to discrimination in employment by Church where further investigation was not pursued based on the complainant request (810/2016/VOP, Statement of the Public Defender of Rights, <http://eso.ochrance.cz/Nalezene/Edit/4632>). The second case relates to rejection of an application for employment. where the Public Defender’s investigation did not confirm discrimination based on ethnicity or age (21/2012/DIS, Statement of the Public Defender of Rights, <http://eso.ochrance.cz/Nalezene/Edit/1168>). The third case relates to changes of working conditions (place) and the Public Defender’s investigation did not confirm discrimination based on ethnicity (134/2010/DIS, Statement of the Public Defender of Rights, <http://eso.ochrance.cz/Nalezene/Edit/1992>).

From national CW RA	<p>ILO http://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm</p> <p>European Union http://europa.eu/abc/12lessons/lesson_5/index_cs.htm</p> <p>CZ is member of European Union and have ratified ILO. Legislation of the Czech Republic provides adequate control mechanisms to prevent abuse of child labor and violation of fundamental principles and rights of workers in the forest.</p>	country	Low risk
<p>Conclusion on Indicator 2.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all social rights are covered by the relevant legislation and enforced in Czech Republic; E.g. the Labour Code limits the application of the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value to workers employed by the same employer; the Labour Code of 2006 and the Employment Act do not explicitly protect workers against discrimination on the basis of political conviction and membership or activity in political parties, trade unions or employers' organizations; the Act on Collective Bargaining (Act No. 2/1991) which deals with the right to strike in disputes regarding the conclusion of collective agreements establishes a majority requirement of two-thirds of the votes cast, subject to a quorum requirement of 50 per cent of the employees concerned by the agreement. However, there are no examples of discrimination based on these grounds publicly mentioned for the forestry sector. Right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is not completely upheld, but not considered a specified risk; Czech Republic is ranked in Category 2 of the ITUC Global Rights Index 2015 which stands for repeated violation of rights to freedom of association, collective bargaining and strike, but no instances of violations in the forestry sector were found. The Czech Republic is said to have a high level of slavery in Europe, according to the last edition of the Global Slavery Index, with an estimated 42,600 persons believed to face severe exploitation (0,404% of the total population). However, there is only one case documented in the forestry sector and it is dated more than 5 years ago (over 2,000 workers, mainly from Vietnam, who were forced to work under very harsh conditions for the Czech Republic's state forestry firm, Lesy ČR). No other cases are reported in the forestry sector. Therefore, this is considered a low risk. There is evidence confirming discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender: Czech Republic ranks nr. 110 out of 144 countries with a score of 0.564 for the most specific and relevant indicator 'wage equality for similar work' in the Global Gender Gap Index 2016. The unexplained gender wage gap in the Global Wage Report 2014/15 for Czech Republic is 22%. However, the average gross monthly earnings of woman (for qualified workers in 2015) in forestry, agriculture and fishery is 84.9 % of men's, which is relatively good and the main reason for designating low risk on this issue. According to research about 11% of the Czech citizens over 18 have experienced discrimination or harassment in any ground and people most feel discriminated against when searching for a job. Relative to the average of 15% in Europe this leads to low risk designation. There is no evidence confirming significant child labour. It is encouraging that the Czech Government has adopted in 2015 the "Strategy for Roma Integration by 2020" aiming explicitly at establishing a framework for measures to improve the situation of Roma in the areas of education, training, employment, housing and health, to mitigate gradually unjustified and unacceptable differences between the situation of a large part of the Roma population and the rest of the population and to ensure their efficient protection against discrimination. It still must be proven that the strategy resulted 		Country	Low risk

<p>in taking away the risk of discrimination against Roma people. For now, there is still evidence that Roma people do not feel adequately protected related to the rights mentioned above: Roma people face severe discrimination. However, the number of Roma people in the Czech forestry sector is very small. Therefore, this is considered a low risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The country is signatory to all 8 fundamental ILO Conventions which are all in force. <p>The following 'low risk' thresholds apply:</p> <p>(11) Applicable legislation for the area under assessment does not cover all key provisions of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work but other regulations and/or evidence of their implementation exist. Reports do not lead to conclusions of systematic violations of rights. When labour laws are broken, cases are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities. SLIMF: Applicable legislation for the area under assessment does not cover all key provisions of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work but there is no evidence of violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work; AND (12) Other available evidence does not challenge 'low risk' designation.</p>		
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Indicator 2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.

Guidance:

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

general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN	information found and specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
ILO Core Conventions Database http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm - ILO Convention 169	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102723 Czech Republic did not ratify ILO Convention 169. Therefore this source does not provide information on its implementation by Czech Republic.	Country	-
Survival International: http://www.survivalinternational.org/	http://www.refworld.org/docid/4954ce0523.html <i>World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples - Czech Republic</i>	Country	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	"For most of its history, the territory of the modern-day Czech Republic was ethnically diverse. Inter-war censuses record that almost a quarter of the population of Czechoslovakia were ethnic Germans, most of whom lived in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. There was also a long tradition of Polish,		
Amnesty International http://amnesty.org			
The Indigenous World http://www.iwgia.org/regions			

<p>United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/ipeoples/srindigenoupeoples/pages/sripeoplesindex.aspx</p>	<p>Jewish and Roma settlement. During the Second World War, the Jewish and Roma minorities were almost entirely eliminated. After the war, about 3 million Germans were forced to emigrate. As a consequence, the population of the modern Czech Republic demonstrates considerable ethnic homogeneity."</p>		
<p>UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx</p>	<p>Minority groups include Moravians, Slovaks, Polish, Germans, Ukrainians, Hungarians, Russians, Roma, Silesians, Jews, Bulgarians, Croats, Ruthenians (Rusyns), Greeks and Serbs.</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>According to the 2001 Census, a 'nationality' other than Czech was reported by 980,283 persons (9.4% of the population). The largest groups were: 380,474 Moravians (3.7%), 193,190 Slovaks (1.9%), 51,968 Polish (0.5%), 39,106 Germans (0.4%), 22,112 Ukrainians (0.2%), 14, 672 Hungarians (0.1%), 12,369 Russians (0.1%), 11,746 Roma (0.1%), 10,878 Silesians (0.1%). While the 2001 Census figures indicate that there are 11,746 Roma and 23,211 speakers of the Roma language, unofficial estimates, which are not contested by the authorities, put the real number of Roma living in the Czech Republic at 150,000-200,000. The Jewish community, which numbered over 180,000 people before the Holocaust, is variously estimated at between 3,000 and 8,000. There are also small numbers of Bulgarians, Croats, Ruthenians (Rusyns), Greeks, as well as Serbs.</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>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rusyns <i>Rusyns</i></p> <p>Rusyns, also known as Carpatho-Rusyns or Ruthenes [...], are a primarily diasporic ethnic group who speak an East Slavic language, known as Rusyn. Carpatho-Rusyns descend from Ruthenians who did not adopt the use of the ethnonym "Ukrainian" in the early 20th century. [...] The ethnic classification of Rusyns as a separate East Slavic ethnicity distinct from Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians is, however, politically controversial.[12][13][14] The majority of Ukrainian scholars consider Rusyns to be an ethnic subgroup of the Ukrainian people.[15][16] This is disputed by some Lemko scholars.[17] According to the 2001 Ukrainian Census about a third of Rusyns in Ukraine speak the Ukrainian language, while others stick to their native form. [...]The terms "Rusyn," "Ruthenes," "Rusniak," "Lemak," "Lyshak" and "Lemko" are considered by some scholars to be historic, local and synonymical names for Carpathian Ukrainians; others hold that the terms "Lemko" and "Rusnak" are simply regional variations of "Rusyn" or "Ruthene."</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>No sources mention IP/TP presence in Czech Republic, neither the sources that give overviews, such as The Indigenous World, nor could any report or</p>		
<p>Relevant census data</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)	website be found mentioning or claiming IP/TP presence or a discussion or debate about such a presence.		
National/regional records of claims on lands, negotiations in progress or concluded etc.			
Cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing).) Data about land use conflicts, and disputes (historical / outstanding grievances and legal disputes)			
Social Responsibility Contracts (<i>Cahier des Charges</i>) established according to FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent) principles where available			
Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms 'indigenous peoples organizations', 'traditional peoples organizations', 'land registration office', 'land office', 'indigenous peoples', 'traditional peoples', '[name of IPs]', 'indigenous peoples+conflict', 'indigenous peoples+land rights'			
Additional general sources for 2.3	Additional specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
From national CW RA	<p>European Union http://europa.eu/abc/12lessons/lesson_5/index_cs.htm</p> <p>Ministry of Justice of ČR http://portal.justice.cz/Justice2/ Uvod/uvod.aspx CZ is member of European Union and have ratified the Chart of Basic Rights. Processes are set for solving conflict concerning use rights, cultural values, and cultural identity.</p> <p>Native population according to the UN definition does not live in the Czech Republic. There are no people living in tribes.</p>	Country	Low risk
<p>Conclusion on Indicator 2.3: There are no indigenous peoples and no traditional peoples in Czech Republic.</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 do not challenge 'low risk' designation.</p>		Country	Low risk

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

Overview

The Czech Republic stretches along a total area of 79,000 square kilometres. The geography of the country is marked by very diverse terrain which includes plateau, highlands, and lowlands. The diversity of geomorphologic conditions, combined with a continental climate, results in a rich diversity of flora and fauna in a fine-scale mosaic of natural, semi-natural and anthropogenic ecosystems. 33.83% of the country (2.668.392 ha) is covered by woodland (land designated for the fulfilment of forest functions). This percentage is slightly above-average for European countries, but Czech forests don't have a corresponding level of forest quality in terms of forest stand health, tree species composition, spatial structure, or biodiversity [108].

Forests in the Czech Republic are designated as one of three types:

- 1) Production forests
- 2) Protection forest
- 3) Special purpose forests.

Production forests are those whose prevailing management function is to produce wood. Protection forests include forests at exceptionally unfavourable sites for forest growth (such as scree, steep slopes, ravines, and peatland), high-elevation forests below the tree vegetation line (which protect forests at lower altitudes), forests on exposed ridges, and forests in the dwarf pine vegetation zone. Special purpose forests are used for a variety of purposes other than the production of wood (though timber production may also take place), of which there are many. Special purpose forests include forests within national parks and national nature reserves, forests growing in water protection zones, and forests in natural curative and table mineral water protection zones. They also include health-resort forests, suburban (recreation) forests, forests belonging to forest research institutes and schools, forests with enhanced soil-protection, water-protection, climatic and landscape-forming functions, forests in recognized game reserves and pheasantries, and forests needed to preserve biological heterogeneity.

The principal share of forest in the Czech Republic is owned by the state (58.7%). Municipalities, their forestry commissions, and communities together own 15.2 %. Legal persons own 2.7%, forest owned by individuals have a share of 19.2%, forest cooperatives and associations own 1.2%, and churches and other religious entities own 0.9%. The rest is owned by unlisted owners. At least some of these figures may change in the future, as the ownership of some state forests is being transferred to churches. Of the total woodland area owned by the state (1528.7 thousand hectares), 1282.7 thousand hectares is administered by "Lesy České republiky s.p." (Forests of the Czech Republic, state enterprise), 123.6 thousand hectares by "Vojenské lesy a statky ČR s.p." (Army Forests and Estates of the Czech Republic), 95.6 thousand hectares by Správy národních parků (National Parks Administration) and 1.29 thousand hectares are administered by Agentura ochrany přírody a krajiny ČR (Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic).

Governance of forests on State land in the Czech Republic is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture (forests managed by the state enterprise Forest of the Czech Republic), Ministry of Defence & Armed Forces of the Czech Republic (forests managed by Army Forests and Estates of the Czech Republic) and the Ministry of Environment (forest management by National Parks Administration and Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic). The Ministry of

Agriculture oversees compliance with the Act on Forest through state forest administration bodies. Nature protection (Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape) is the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment.

An up-to-date database provides information on what are termed natural forests (<http://naturalforests.cz/>). Currently, there are 2466.81 hectares (0.09% of total forest area) of old-growth forests, 7525.19 hectares (0.28% of total forest area) of natural forests and 19574.55 hectares (0.73% of total forest area) of near-natural forests (see <http://naturalforests.cz/databank-terminology-proposal-for-terminology> for terminology definitions). Most of the old growth and natural forests are in national parks and protected landscape areas and are therefore more or less protected.

Following Regulation no. 83/1996 on Forest management plan definition, forest management for production purposes is divided into four types:

- 1) shelterwood system,
- 2) border felling system,
- 3) clear felling system (the clear cut area must not exceed 1ha, except in justified cases where the relevant forest administration body may grant exceptions up to 2 ha),
- 4) selection system.

The most commonly applied systems are clear felling and shelterwood.

The same regulation divides silvicultural systems into three types, according to their growth and forest regeneration:

- 1) High forest: Forest where trees originate from seedlings and plants (generative propagation), mostly with a long rotation period (up to 80 years)
- 2) Coppice: Forest where trees/stools grow from stumps (vegetative afforestation) with a short rotation period (10 – 40 years).
- 3) Coppice-with-Standards: Forest where undergrowth storey is formed by coppiced trees and upper storey is formed by standard trees that have previously regenerated naturally (vegetatively/generatively) or were planted. The understorey has a short rotation period and vegetative regeneration is used, and the upper storey has a long rotation period of up to 80 years.

Present day distribution and species composition of Czech forests are the result of human impacts dating back to the Neolithic period. The current proportion of coniferous trees (72.5%) is more than twice that of natural stands (34.7%), according to reconstruction. The proportion of broadleaved trees is increasing (27.5% currently, compared with 12.9% in 1950), but is still a long way off its natural proportion of 65.3%. Lowland forests were intensively managed with coppicing for a very long time until after the 2nd world war when this management technique was almost completely abandoned. Coppicing has since been replaced by the high forest system. In 1900, 2.6% of the forest area was managed by coppice-with-standards and 4,1% as a coppice forest. In 2009 0.09% was coppice with standards and 0.26% as a coppice forest [112]. More recently, the effects of nitrogen deposition, pressure from (overpopulated) herbivores, and shifts in management have resulted in a decrease in biodiversity. Major problems were experienced during the second half of the 20th century, when the forest was substantially disturbed e.g. by reforestation with coniferous species in some natural broadleaved forest ecosystems, air pollution, and intensive technological management, resulting in many forest ecosystems being disturbed, degraded or destroyed.

The conservation system in the country consists of several levels of protection. Per the Act on Forests no. 289/1995, all forests are protected. This is the lowest level of protection provided in the Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape no. 114/92, in which all forests are protected as Significant Landscape Components. The Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape also specifies other levels of protection: a territorial system of the ecological

stability of the landscape (“system of ecological stability”), Natura 2000 network (Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) and Special Protection Areas) and small and large scale specially protected areas. It is important to note that “Special Protection Areas” (established under the Natura 2000 network for bird species listed in the EU Birds Directive), and “specially protected areas” (defined by the Act on the Conservation of Nature and Landscape) are not the same. Small-scale areas of regional importance are protected as Nature Reserves (NRs) and Nature Monuments (NMs), while small-scale areas of national importance are protected as National Nature Reserves (NNRs) and National Nature Monuments (NNMs). Extensive territories with a predominance of natural processes are protected as National Parks (NPs). Extensive territories with a harmoniously formed landscape are protected as Protected Landscape Areas.

Four National Parks cover 1.51% of the total area of the Czech Republic, 26 Protected Landscape Areas (PLAs) cover 14.42%, and small-scale protected areas cover 1.40%. Natura 2000 areas cover 18.99%, with many overlapping with other protected areas. According to the Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape, some rare plant and animal species are protected during all life/development stages as critically endangered, severely endangered and endangered. The natural and artificial habitats that these species use, as well as their biotopes, are also protected.

The achievement of Aichi targets is analysed in the 5th Czech CBD report 2014, where the main efforts in achieving the targets and the most important gaps are identified. In 2011, the coverage of specially protected areas (16.49% of the country) was very close to the global CBD target of 17%. Currently, specially protected areas cover 17.32%. Additionally, Natura 2000 sites covered 18.99% of the country. However, it is stated that it would be advisable to conduct a more complex assessment of the efficiency, representation and quality of protection in these protected areas. Separately, the assessment states that a high share of natural or near-natural biotopes are currently under threat; an overwhelming majority (nearly 90%) show symptoms of unfavourable development related to changes in the utilisation of the landscape. The overall conservation status of habitats of community interest was relatively poor in 2006; only 11 are assessed as ‘favourable’, 13 as ‘unfavourable – inadequate’, and 71 as ‘unfavourable – bad’. According to the report, the main reason for this seems to be a high rate of disturbance or degradation. It must be noted that these findings are related to all habitats and sectors, and not specifically forests and forestry. The evaluation of the status of habitats of community interest for period 2007-2012 [74] brought better figures: 15 – ‘favourable’, 52 - ‘unfavourable – inadequate’ and 25 - ‘unfavourable – bad’. This source also shows the status of forest habitats of community interest. During 2000 – 2006 only 1 forest habitat was evaluated as ‘favourable’, and 23 were evaluated to be ‘unfavourable – bad’. An improvement from then was reported for 2007-2012 when only 10 forest habitats were evaluated as ‘unfavourable – bad’, and 13 as ‘unfavourable – inadequate’, however, no forest habitat was evaluated as being in a ‘favourable’ state. It is necessary to say that the change observed is due to use of different methods to measure or evaluate individual parameters or the overall conservation status, due to more accurate data (e.g. better mapping of distribution) or improved knowledge (e.g. on ecology of species or improved knowledge (e.g. on ecology of species or habitat) and due to a taxonomic review: one taxon becoming several taxa, or vice versa [111].

Experts consulted

	Name	Organization	Area of expertise (category/sub-category)
1.	Ass. prof. Tomáš Vrška	The Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, p.r.i., Department of Forest Ecology	HCV2, HCV4
2.	Mgr. Lukáš Čížek, Ph.D.	Biology Center CAS, Institute of Entomology	HCV1, HCV 3
3.	Mgr. et MgA. Radim Hédli, Ph.D.	Institute of Botany CAS, Department of Vegetation Ecology	HCV3

4.	Ing David Horal	Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic	HCV1, HCV4
5.	PhDr. Petr Vítula	National Heritage Institute	HCV 6
6.	MVDr. Jaromír Bláha	NGO Huntí DUHA – Friends of the Earth Czech Republic	HCV 1, HCV 3, HCV 4, HCV 6

Risk assessment

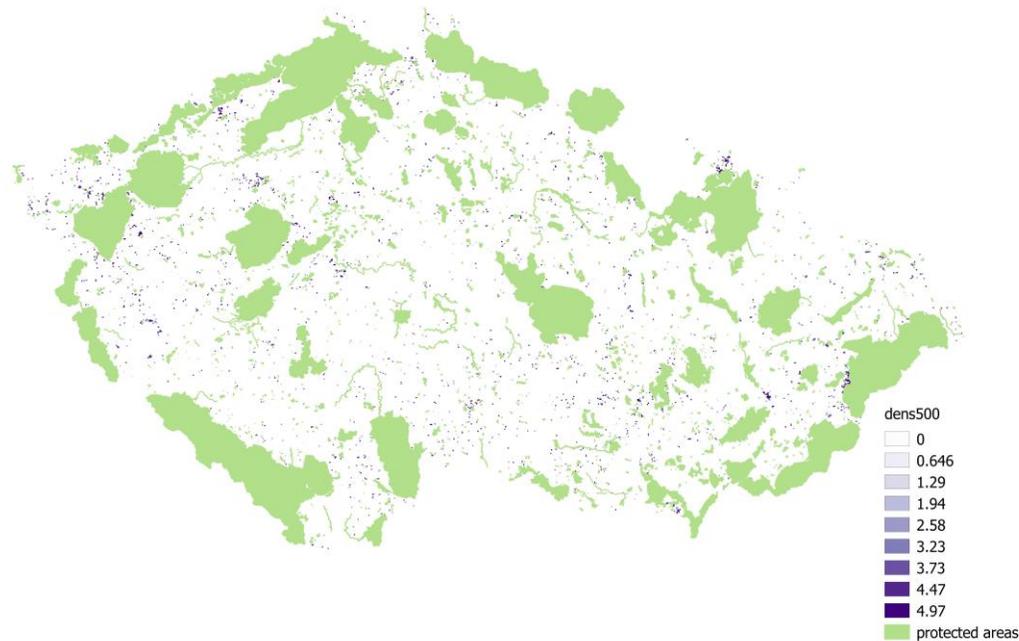
Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3.0	1 - 17	<p>Occurrence</p> <p>The HCV definition is not used in the country (except for forests that are FSC-certified (49 000 ha)) and there is no agreement among stakeholders as to how to relate the HCV concept to important natural areas. However, data from a variety of sources allow the determination of the presence and distribution of HCVs in the Czech Republic, at least by using proxies. There is no national interpretation of the common HCV identification toolkit, so the HCV Resource Network's Common Guidance has been used for this assessment. Nature conservation bodies, in particular, provide some publicly available information derived from field surveys, identification of NATURA 2000 areas, surveys of significant species and key habitats, and from mapping of significant and endangered species. Data on sites of national cultural, archaeological and historical significance (because of field surveys) are also publicly available.</p> <p>All areas that are under the administration of the state conservancy (including private forests) are continuously monitored. Data on protection and special purpose forests are produced by forest inventories conducted by the Forest Management Institute and the state forest administration. The Forest Management Institute maintains a central database with information about the forests, and forest management, in the Czech Republic. This data is also available in the form of interactive maps.</p> <p>Threats and Safeguards</p> <p>Some information about forest management is publicly available, which enables threats to HCVs to be assessed. It must be noted that such information at the national level is not comprehensive, and only includes information on some aspects or characteristics such as the declared functions, spatial structure, age, and species composition of forests, and clear cut areas, based on remote sensing [11, 12], and not specific/relevant to all HCVs.</p> <p>The Forest Management Institute implements continuous monitoring of the state and development of forest ecosystems. The National Forest Inventory (NFI) aims to provide comprehensive data on the state of forests in the Czech Republic, both in terms of environmental sustainability and in terms of economic use. It is mainly focused on forest management indicators, however, and only conducts general surveys of the elements that characterize HCVs.</p>	-	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Thresholds (1) and (2) are met: Data available are sufficient for determining HCV presence within the area under assessment; AND Data available are sufficient for assessing threats to HCVs caused by forest management activities; are met</p>

		<p>The first cycle of the NFI (2001-2004) provided a comprehensive “snapshot” of Czech forests. Results from this project [14] provide overall information about the cover of significant plant species, habitats of significant biota, level of natural regeneration, and amount of deadwood, across more than 15 thousand monitoring plots. These results provide information about forest management, but is not sufficient for assessing HCV protection. The results of the second NFI (2011-2015) have been partially published but the available data doesn't refer to all parameters covered by the first NFI. The Forest Management Institute is also responsible for processing and publishing data based on forest management plans [15], which are not primarily geared to the needs of protection of HCV. The law only requires some data to be evaluated at the national scale, such as total harvest volume, species composition, spatial and age structure of the forests, potential vegetation and target species composition, and target management) [14].</p> <p>In some cases, it is possible to evaluate the potential effects of forest management using care plans for protected areas (NP, PLA, NNR, NNM, NR, NM) [16], which are periodically recovered (in a ten-year period), or through the summaries of the recommended measures (NATURA 2000 areas). These documents are drafted based on data collected through years of monitoring. At present, the full care plans are publicly available, but only summaries of the recommended measures for Special Protection Areas can be accessed [17]. Summaries of the recommended measures for Sites of Community Interest (SCI) are not currently publicly available.</p> <p>The status of specially protected species and their habitats, and key woodland habitats, is continuously monitored by the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic, and data from this can also be used to assess the effects of forest management on HCVs.</p>		
3.1 HCV 1	16, 18-54, 69, 106	<p>Occurrence Forests in the Czech Republic contain HCV 1, represented in this risk assessment by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specially Protected Areas (NP, PLA, NNR, NNM, NR, NM), Natura 2000 areas, and National Bio-corridors and National Bio-centres within the System of Ecological Stability • Forests containing a significant concentration of protected species, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Critically endangered (311 species), Severely endangered (293 species) and Endangered Species (196 species) strictly protected at the national level (Annex II and Annex III of Decree no 395 of 11th July 1992) [18] ○ Rare, threatened or endangered (RTE) species specified in IUCN Red Lists for the Czech Republic [19-30], ○ Bird species listed in Bird Directive [31] ○ Significant European species: Species listed in Habitat Directive [32] • Forests containing a significant concentration of endemic species • Forests containing critical, temporally occurring species and sites. 	Country (Production forest, Protection forest, Special purpose forest)	Specified risk Threshold (8) is met: HCV 1 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.

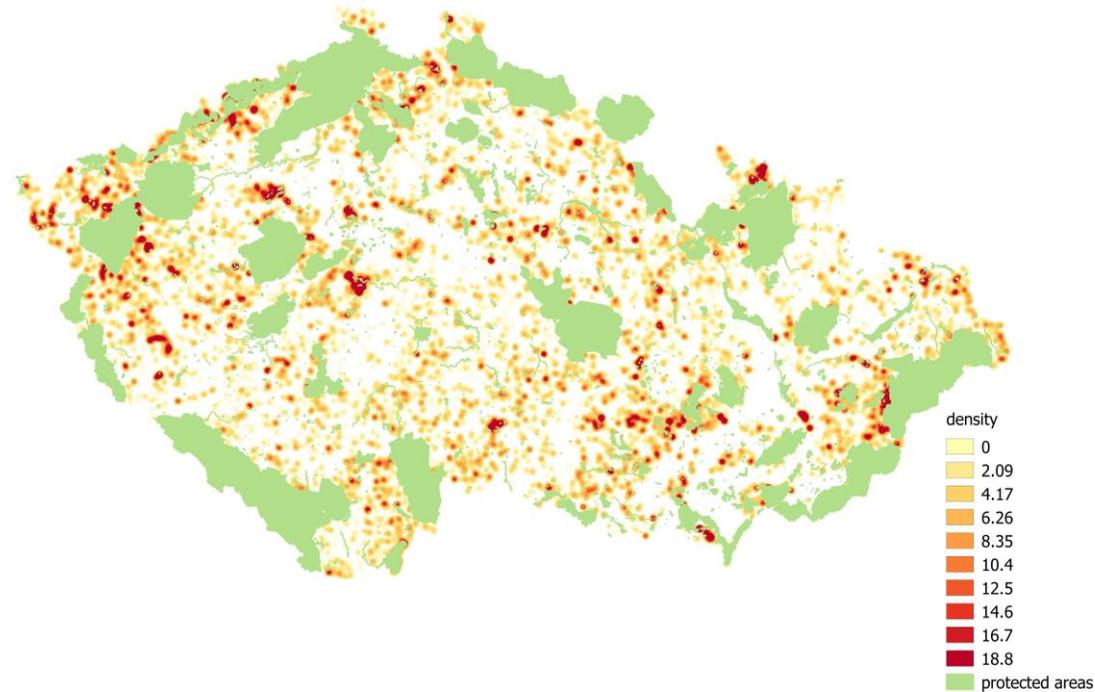
	<p>The conservation system in the Czech Republic consists of several levels of protection. According to the Act on Forests no. 289/1995, all forests are protected. The Act on Forest includes further specific provisions obliging owners to protect the forest (e.g. paragraphs 13, 20, 32, 36). This is the lowest level of protection given in the Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape no. 114/92, in which all forests are protected as Significant Landscape Components. The Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape specifies other, higher, levels of protection for areas with characteristics desirable for protection/conservation. These comprise the country's small and large-scale specially protected areas, a territorial "system of ecological stability", the country's Natura 2000 network, and other, small and large-scale protected areas. All are considered proxies for HCV1. Their locations are well-known [41].</p> <p>National parks are extensive territories that are unique according to a national or international standard. They contain natural ecosystems or ecosystems that are relatively unaffected by human activities where plants, animals, and other inanimate natural components have an exceptional scientific and educational significance [36]. Four National Parks cover 1.51% of the total area of the Czech Republic [16].</p> <p>Protected Landscape Areas are extensive territories that have a harmonious landscape, a characteristically-developed relief, a significant share of natural ecosystems of forests and permanent grasslands with abundant wood species, or preserved monuments of historical settlement [35]. 26 Protected Landscape Areas cover 14.42% of the country's total area [16].</p> <p>National Nature Reserves are smaller territories that have an exceptional natural value, where natural relief, together with a typical geological structure, forms ecosystems that are unique and significant at the national or international scales [37].</p> <p>Smaller territories of concentrated natural values with ecosystems that are typical and significant for the geographical region concerned are proclaimed Nature Reserves [39]. Natural formations of a smaller extent, and particular geological or geomorphological formations, mineral deposits, or rare or endangered species in fragments of ecosystems that are of national or international environmental, scientific, or aesthetic significance, as well as such formations formed by nature and human activities, are proclaimed National Nature Monuments [38]. Areas with the same characteristics but at smaller scales within geographical regions can be made Nature Monuments [40]. These various small-scale protected areas cover 1.40% of the country.</p> <p>A relatively large number of RTE species that are significant at the regional, national, and global levels occur in the Czech Republic. These include critically endangered, severely endangered, and endangered species that are strictly protected at the national level [18], as well as rare, threatened or endangered (RTE) species specified in Red Lists for the Czech Republic [19-30], bird species listed in the Bird Directive [31], and Significant European species. The Czech</p>		
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Republic hosts a considerable proportion of the species that are threatened at the European level. These are mostly found in forests, wetlands and grasslands. From a total number of 1 158, five are Critically endangered, 13 are Endangered, and 24 are vulnerable [49].

Specially protected species are widespread throughout the whole country, including outside protected areas. The below maps show an evaluation of the density of critically endangered, severely endangered, and endangered species within areas with 500m and 2000m perimeters, overlaid with specially protected areas and Sites of Community Interest. Forests with higher concentrations of species may represent regionally important refuges to these species.



Density of specially protected species (KO, SO, O) perimeter: 500m



Density of specially protected species (KO, SO, O) perimeter: 2000m

There are around 80 endemic plant species and around 35 endemic animal species in the Czech Republic, some of which are found in forests (e.g. *Aconitum firmum* subsp. *moravicum*, *Cochlodina dubiosa corcontica*) [33, 34].

There are forests containing critical and temporally occurring species and sites. These forests may be important as communal roosts, migration stopovers and feeding grounds of some bird species that have a very large, international range.

	<p>Threats and Safeguards</p> <p>Based on the results of the evaluation report on the status of nature in the Czech Republic [2], HCV 1 can be negatively influenced by two factors of forest management. On one hand, and relevant to this risk assessment, intensive forest management (e.g. clear-cutting, which is the most common regeneration method) does appear to threaten some protected species. Except for birds and mammals, all types of animals are likely to be negatively affected by forest management [43]. On the other hand, afforestation causes a decline of some other protected species [44-47]. This is because some species require open canopy habitats, which are produced by forest management that was practised for centuries, and an absence of this causes decline of some threatened species, even in protected areas. For example, in National Nature Monument (Hodonínská Důbrava), one critically endangered plant species (<i>Gladiolus palustris</i>) needs forest-free areas but it grows in woodland where afforestation is required by forest law. Conflict between the requirements of two acts (Act on Protection of Nature and Act on Forest) may make the protection of this species difficult. It is clear from the above mentioned that different sites/species require different approaches. It does not mean that complete ban on logging could save the HCV. On the contrary, for some species/biotopes, active forest management is necessary with respecting specific species requirements.</p> <p>Habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation are the most significant threats at the European level to species that occur in the Czech Republic, and hunting, logging, and invasive and other problematic species (both native and non-native) also pose serious threats to mammals in the country. While many species already receive some conservation attention, others do not [49]. Habitats of threatened species are negatively influenced by the spread of invasive species but it is not clear if the spread of invasive species is caused by production forestry. Invasive species of plants and animals are not clearly included in any applicable legislation of the Czech Republic, though under the Act on Forests, forest owners are obliged to prevent the development, spread and infestation of harmful organisms [48]. One study on forest management effects has attributed an invasive species becoming the most common plant on prepared sites to the mechanical site preparation and stump grinding before planting as part of management for timber production [52].</p> <p>Czech legislation gives general protection to populations of all wild fauna and flora from activities which may cause deterioration to their condition, including protection of wild birds in accordance with the Birds Directive [51]. General plant and animal protection is enshrined in the Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape (Art. 5). All species must be protected from destruction, damage, collection or catching, which leads or could lead to the endangered existence of these species, their degeneration, the impairment of their reproductive ability, the extinction of a population, or to the destruction of the ecosystems of which they are a part. Forestry work must proceed in a manner that will not cause excessive destruction of plants, or injury to, or death of animals, nor the destruction of their biotopes, which can be prevented with the use of technical or economically accessible means. Per Articles 49 and 50, specially protected species are protected</p>		
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	<p>in all stages of their development. Furthermore, the natural and artificial habitats they use, as well as their biotopes, are protected. It is prohibited to harmfully intervene in the natural development of these species and it is not permitted to destroy and damage their habitats.</p> <p>Special, stricter protection applies to a list of specially protected species and categories of endangerment, including species listed in the Habitats Directive. This legislation protects species, habitats and ecosystems across the Czech territory and prohibits activities which may cause deterioration in their condition, effectively constituting some legislative provision for biodiversity conservation outside protected areas as well as within. It has been stated that in practice, the protection of species and natural habitats faces significant difficulties, however, the difficulties are not described [51].</p> <p>Species listed in the Habitat Directive [58], are included in NATURA 2000 sites, many of which overlap with specially protected areas, or in production forests in which the protection of Critically endangered, Severely endangered and Endangered species is legally required by the Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape. The natural and artificial habitats that these species use, as well as their biotopes, are also protected.</p> <p>Most endemic species are protected in specially protected areas.</p> <p>Some forests that contain critical and temporally occurring species and sites are protected by Czech legislation and some occur in production forests where there are regulations requiring timber production to be modified for the purpose of maintaining the necessary habitat.</p> <p>In protected areas, where protection would be expected to be strongest, nature conservation authorities (such as the Ministry of Environment, Administration of National Parks, and Regional offices), must prepare care plans, which contain principles of management that should be followed to protect the conservation values of the forest (Sections 77a and 78 of Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape [60]). The duration of the plans is 10 years, at the end of which the plan and management are evaluated. The Ministry of the Environment determines the content of care plans, and approves them for NPs, PLAs, NNRs, and NNMs (Section 79 Art. 4 (h) of Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape [60]). Once a care plan is approved, it must be implemented into a Forest Management Plan (if the management unit is larger than 50 ha) or into Forest Management Guidelines (when the management unit is less than 50 ha). Forest Management Plan/Guideline is a forest owner's tool. The relevant state nature conservancy authority must approve forest management plans and forest management guidelines in NP, PLA, NNR, NNM, NR, NM. If the draft forest management plan is deemed to contain plans that negatively affect the protected area, it is not approved (Section 4 Art. 3 of Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape [60]).</p> <p>There are various issues that result in care plans and the ensuing forest management plans and guidelines being insufficient for protecting conservation values. In preparing care plans,</p>		
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	<p>stakeholders must be consulted (environmental NGOs can't comment, but foresters and local communities can (Section 38 of Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape [60]), but from in-country experience (corroborated by expert review, and source [106] is an example), forest managers often block their implementation, either during the consultation, or when they should be implemented, because they do not agree with forest management activities being prohibited within proposed protected site area(s). It is particularly problematic that care plans are legally binding for nature conservancy bodies and not for forest management entities (Section 38 of Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape [60]), meaning that there may be conflicts between forest management for production purposes and nature conservation. Except for national parks, forests in protected areas are not managed by a nature conservancy body. In some cases, laws themselves may conflict. For example, Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape [60](section 50) requires dying trees to be left in areas where there are protected species, but the Act on Forest (section 33) requires priority to be given to incidental felling to prevent the development, spreading and mass outbreaks of harmful organisms, which in some areas means the removal of habitat of protected species.</p> <p>When a care plan is implemented into a forest management plan or forest management guidelines, many requirements lose their legal significance. This is because in the Act on Forests (Section 24, paragraph 2) [89] there are only three indicators (or four for state forests) that are legally binding for the forest management entity: maximum aggregate volume of felled timber, the minimum proportion of soil-improving and reinforcing species for stand regeneration, and the total volume that can be thinned in the first 40 years of a forest stand. The forest management plans/guidelines serve only as a recommendation for site management and do not have to be followed, except for these three binding provisions. The minimum proportion of soil-improving and reinforcing species must only be kept during afforestation, and they can be removed at the time of thinning (Act on Forests, Section 24, paragraph 2 [89]). In several cases, in protection forests, in 1st zones of National Parks and Protected Landscape Areas and in NNR and NR, the proposed measures from care plans affect one of the binding indicators and result in a decrease in the volume of timber that can be felled. In protection forests, in 1st zones of National Parks and Protected Landscape Areas and in NNR and NR must be logging located directly in the forest stands [109]. Due to the simplicity of what is legally required (e.g. no requirements regarding the identification of species/habitats and protection of them), the management plans/guidelines are unlikely to be sufficient for effectively protecting HCV1.</p> <p>Natura 2000 areas have special restrictions in accordance with the requirements for bird protection (Special Protection Areas), however these usually have minimal impact in modifying forest management plans. Most SCIs are nationally designated as Specially Protected Areas, but some are not. Those that are not are given so called 'basic protection', and are not assigned a national designation [51]. SCIs outside specially protected areas were previously meant to be protected through framework guidelines for forest management in natural habitats in SCI [54]. These are</p>		
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	<p>generic (i.e. they apply to all SCIs), and are not specific to local conditions. Currently however, the Ministry of the Environment processes an individual “set of the recommended measures (SRMs) for individual SCIs [51], as required by Art. No 6, par. 1 of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). This is a shorter alternative to a management plan. SRMs are continuously published. These SRMs are based on the guidelines for forest management (or other habitat management) and the demands of individual species/habitats that are protected, and will eventually replace the framework guidelines, once they are completed. SRMs consist of an identification and description of the protected area and an expert explanation of the goals and management measures proposed for the target species or habitat [51]. These documents can be found (in Czech) in the Central Register of Nature Conservation [54, 17]. However, they are not binding for the forest manager, nor for the nature conservancy bodies, meaning management may not take the necessary steps to ensure protection of HCV1.</p> <p>Parts of forest management plans for production forests are focussed on production and contain even less requirements than those parts for Special Protection Areas and SCIs. The forest management plans including parts for production forests are also submitted to the nature conservation authority, however like those for Special Protection Areas, only the most basic forest management requirements are legally binding for the manager. The general protection as provided in the legislation is likely to be insufficient for effectively protecting HCV1. Forest management in an area within the Dolní Morava Biosphere Reserve (the only Biosphere Reserve partly covered by an SCIs and SPAs and partly by PLA, NNR, NNM, NR, NM) has been said to pose a great threat to local biodiversity, and be extremely unlikely to meet the conservation criteria of UNESCO biosphere reserves or the Natura 2000 sites [52]. Numerous adjacent clearcuts are said to have resulted in tracts of up to hundreds of hectares without trees greater than 50 years old, creating effective migration barriers to less mobile species, and remnants of forests, that serve to retain habitat continuity, are said to be clear-cut and replaced by even aged plantations [52]. The information was verified using GIS – analysis showed that hundreds of hectares of young homogenous forest (referred to as plantation by the author of the cited article) that is a barrier for species such as <i>Lucanus cervus</i>, <i>Osmoderma eremita</i>, and <i>Parnassius mnemosyne</i></p> <p>The Czech Republic has been a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) since 1993 [42], and to the Nagoya Protocol from 2011. As part of its compliance with the CBD, the Czech Republic adopted The National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic. The country is also a signatory to the European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020. All wild living species are protected by the Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape. Naturally, endangered species are more strictly protected. Places with a high density of endangered or endemic species are demarcated as large or small scale protected areas, or are covered by system of NATURA 2000 sites. Places with a high concentration of bird species listed in the Bird directive are demarcated Special Protected Areas.</p>		
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		<p>The achievement of Aichi targets is analysed in the Czech CBD report 2014 [50], where the main efforts in achieving the targets and the most important gaps are identified. In 2011 the coverage of specially protected areas (16.49% of the country) was very close to the global CBD target of 17%. Currently the specially protected areas cover 17.32% [113]. Additionally, Natura 2000 sites covered 18% of the country, however, it is stated that it would be advisable to conduct a more complex assessment of the efficiency, representation and quality of protection in these protected areas. Separately, the assessment states that a high share of natural or near-natural biotopes are currently under threat: an overwhelming majority (nearly 90%) show symptoms of unfavourable development related to changes in the utilisation of the landscape. The overall conservation status of habitats of community interest was relatively poor during 2000 - 2006; only 11 were assessed as 'favourable', 13 as 'unfavourable – inadequate', and 71 as 'unfavourable – bad'. The report states that the main reason for this seems to be a high rate of disturbance or degradation [50]. An evaluation of the status of habitats of community interest for period 2007-2012 [74] brought better figures: 15 – 'favourable', 52 - 'unfavourable – inadequate' and 25 - 'unfavourable – bad', This source also shows the status of forest habitats of community interest. During 2000 – 2006 only one forest habitat evaluated as favourable' and 23 - 'unfavourable – bad', From period 2007-2012 there was an improvement: only 10 forest habitats were evaluated as 'unfavourable – bad', 13 as 'unfavourable – inadequate' but no forest habitat was evaluated in a 'favourable' state. It is necessary to say that the change observed may be due to use of different methods to measure or evaluate individual parameters or the overall conservation status, due to more accurate data (e.g. better mapping of distribution) or improved knowledge (e.g. on ecology of species or habitat) and due to a taxonomic review: one taxon becoming several taxa, or vice versa [111].</p>		
3.2 HCV 2	56, 57	<p>There are no large scale intact forests or forests relatively unaffected by human activities ecosystems in the Czech Republic that would qualify as HCV 2 [56, 57].</p>	Country (Production forest, Protection forest, Special purpose forest)	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Threshold (9) is met: There is no HCV 2 identified and its occurrence is unlikely in the area under assessment;</p>
3.3 HCV 3	5, 17, 50-54, 58 – 69, 71, 73 – 77, 106	<p>Occurrence</p> <p>The following were used to identify HCV3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTE biotopes and Natura 2000 sites (Woodland key habitats) (66) • Forests in Biosphere Reserves within The Man and Biosphere Programme [60] • Forests in Ramsar sites (The Ramsar Convention) [60] • Forests in National Parks, Protected Landscape Areas, National Nature Reserves and National Nature Monuments, and National Bio-corridors and National Bio-centres within the System of Ecological Stability [60] 	Country (Production forest, Protection forest, Special purpose forest)	<p>Specified risk</p> <p>Threshold (17) is met: HCV 3 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural forests [65] <p>RTE biotopes (listed hereinafter as priority natural habitat types) are identified through selected habitat types according to the national classification system, which is compatible with the Natura 2000 classification system (58). The definition of the priority natural habitat types is in the Act on Protection of Nature and the Landscape (Sec. 3 (o) with reference to Annex I of 92/43/EHS).</p> <p>The priority natural habitat types are: 9180 - Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains; 91D0 - Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae); 91E0 - Riparian mixed forest of <i>Quercus robur</i>, <i>Ulmus laevis</i> and <i>Ulmus minor</i>, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 91G0 - Pannonic woods with <i>Quercus petraea</i> and <i>Carpinus betulus</i>; 91H0 - Pannonian woods with <i>Quercus pubescens</i>; 91I0 - Euro-Siberian steppic woods with <i>Quercus</i> spp.;</p> <p>Their occurrence is mapped based on continuous monitoring [5]. Known priority natural habitat types are conserved within protected areas, including within Sites of Community Interest (SCI) under the Natura 2000 network, and sometimes within areas of the NP, PLA, NNR, NNM, NR, NM, which in many cases overlap with SCIs [5]. Currently, there are 1112 SCIs in the Czech Republic, with a total area of 7951 km². If the SCI belongs to an SPA, the administration is provided by the Ministry of the Environment or by the authorized Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic. National Parks and their protection zones are managed by National Park Administrations, and military regions are managed by Military Regional Offices. SCIs outside these areas are administered by Regional Offices.</p> <p>There are six Biosphere Reserves in the Czech Republic, covering a total area of 4635 km². Five are nearly completely overlapped by specially protected areas. Only the Biosphere Reserve Dolní Morava is only partly covered by an PLA, it is covered by several SCIs and SPAs (5). Woodland areas of Ramsar sites (635 km²) mostly overlap with specially protected areas or SCIs. These sites are administrated by the Ministry of the Environment. Four national parks cover 1195 km² (5, 61-64) and these have their own administrations, which are subject to the Ministry of the Environment. 26 Protected Landscape Areas cover 113 75 km², 109 National Nature Reserves cover 295 km², and 124 National Nature Monuments cover 66 km². The administration of these is provided by the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic. 808 Nature Reserves cover 429 km², 1556 Nature Monuments cover 319 km². Outside the National parks and PLAs administration is provided by Community and District Offices and Military Regional Offices. RTE biotopes can also be included in the System of Ecological Stability that is spread as a net over the whole country [72, 73]. This is a network consisting of 'biocentres' and 'biocorridors', which can be optionally included in spatial planning [72]. Biocentres are areas that should enable, due to their size and ecological conditions, the permanent existence of a variety of species in the</p>		threatened by forest management activities
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	<p>landscape and include a range of natural and more man-made or agricultural landscapes, while biocorridors are designed to connect biocentres and thus enable migration, interaction and landscape permeability [73].</p> <p>Natural Forests in the Czech Republic are mapped by the Department of Forest Ecology of the Silva Taroucy Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Pub. Res. Inst, and spatial data is available (5). The databank of natural forests of the Czech Republic contains up-to-date information on the distribution, protection and various quality parameters of natural forests. Natural forests can be considered as an example of RTE biotopes little affected by man. A total of 296 km² of natural forest has been demarcated in the Czech Republic, and this is classified into three categories: original, natural, and near natural (67). 2157 ha of original forest occurs in National Parks, and 309 ha in PLA. Natural forest also occurs in NP (4060 ha) and PLA (2153 ha), as well as outside of protected areas (862 ha). Near natural forest mostly occurs in NP (8036 ha) and PLA (6791 ha). 4748 ha is unprotected.</p> <p>Threats and Safeguards</p> <p>All priority natural habitats are covered by some level of protection, however not every level may be considered effective protection, and several habitats/forest areas are not found within specially protected areas where protection is strongest.</p> <p>With respect to priority natural habitat types, several SCIs are not in specially protected areas. When the Czech Republic proposed a list of SCIs to the EU in 2008 [74], it made the commitment that the SCIs not already protected shall be incorporated within specially protected areas or shall be protected by “contractual protection” [75] within 6 years. Contractual protection is defined in the Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape (Art. 39 and Art. 45c), and involves an agreement between the land owner and the relevant nature conservation authority (e.g. District Office, Nature Conservation Agency, Military Regional Office). Contractual protection is not widely used by competent administration bodies, with a few exceptions (e.g. in Military Regions, and territories where there is only one land owner). Currently, only 53 589 ha, in 33 areas, are under contractual protection. Due to a lack of information, the likelihood that contractual protection is effective could not be assessed.</p> <p>The remaining proposed areas (751 520 ha) are given so called ‘basic protection’ [51]. This was previously meant to be provided through generic framework guidelines (applicable to all SCIs) [53]. Currently however, the Ministry of the Environment processes a “set of the recommended measures (SRMs) for individual SCIs [54], as required by Art. No 6, par. 1 of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). This is a shorter alternative to a forest management plan, and only a small few of these have been published. The SRMs are based on the guidelines for forest management (or other habitat management) and the demands of individual species/habitats that are protected and will eventually replace the framework guidelines, once they are completed. Only internal</p>		
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	<p>guidance has been developed on how to produce these documents, but they should consist of an identification and description of the protected area and an expert explanation of the goals and management measures proposed for the target species or habitat [51]. These documents are not published, but full details of adopted sets of recommended measures can be found (in Czech) in the Central Register of Nature Conservation [17]. A key problem however, is that they are not binding for the forest manager, nor for the nature conservancy bodies, meaning management may not take the necessary steps to ensure protection of HCV3.</p> <p>The effects of forest management on an area within the Dolní Morava Biosphere Reserve partly covered by SCIs and SPAs, and partly by PLA, NNR, NNM, NR, NM) have been studied and provide an example of forest management conducted outside specially protected areas, but where it may be assumed that a relatively higher level of protection may exist [52]. Aside to being an SCI, and within a Biosphere Reserve, the forest area studied has been legally declared as “forest under special management aimed at biodiversity conservation”, and has been certified under the Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification Scheme (PEFC) since 2009. However, commenting on the level of legal protection afforded to forests outside of specially protected areas, the authors of the study state that Natura 2000 sites are only guaranteed weak protection status, while Ramsar sites and UNESCO biosphere reserves lack any legal recognition. Commenting on the effects of forest management, the (legal) rate of logging is said to pose a great threat to local biodiversity, and be extremely unlikely to meet the conservation criteria of UNESCO biosphere reserves or the Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>The management of NPs, PLAs, NNRs, NNMs, NRs, and NMs may also not effectively protect the habitats found within them. While most SCIs are found within protected areas, during the period 2007-2012, not a single RTE forest biotope within SCIs was assessed to be in a favourable condition, and 13 forest habitats were in an unfavourable condition [74].</p> <p>Within national parks it is prohibited to farm the land (forests) in a manner that requires the use of intensive technology, and activities that could cause fundamental changes in the biological diversity, structure and function of the ecosystems, or could irreversibly damage the soil surface are prohibited. The territory of national parks is divided into 3 zones of nature protection [51, 71, 73]. Areas with the most important natural values in the national park should be classified as Zone I (strictly natural), particularly natural or slightly amended ecosystems. These have the strictest rules for protection, which aim to preserve or restore natural ecosystem processes and limit human intervention in the natural environment to maintain this state. Zone II includes the natural areas that in the past were variously influenced by human activities and which now generally require active management, and Zone III includes urban villages and adjacent non-forested areas, where the main habitats are heavily modified and altered by human activities.</p>		
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	<p>Protected Landscape Areas also have graded zones of protection (usually four, but at least three). Economic usage of the territory is permissible, if it does not damage the natural values of the area. The use of such territories must be carried out according to the zones so as to preserve and improve their natural conditions, and to preserve and create the optimum ecological function of these territories [51, 73]. The first zone has the strictest rules of protection. In the first and second zones, “farming” the land (forests) in a manner which requires the use of intensive technology, particularly means and activities that can cause fundamental changes in the biological diversity, structure and function of ecosystems, or can irreversibly damage the soil surface, to use biocides, to alter the water conditions, or to carry out extensive adjustments (alternations) of the terrain, is prohibited. In the first zone, alteration of the composition and location of cultivated plant life (if this alternation is not required by the care plan) is also prohibited. The same rules apply to the territories of NNRs.</p> <p>In protected areas, nature conservation authorities (such as the Ministry of Environment, Administration of National Parks, and Regional offices), must prepare care plans, which contain principles of management that should be followed to protect the conservation values of the forest (Sections 77a and 78 of Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape [60]). The duration of the plans is 10 years, at the end of which the plan and management are evaluated. The Ministry of the Environment determines the content of care plans, and approves them for NPs, PLAs, NNRs, and NNMs (Section 79 Art. 4 (h) of Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape [60]). Once a care plan is approved, it must be implemented into a Forest Management Plan (if the management unit is larger than 50 ha) or into Forest Management Guidelines (when the management unit is less than 50 ha). The relevant state nature conservancy authority must approve forest management plans and forest management guidelines in NP, PLA, NNR, NNM, NR, NM. If the draft forest management plan is deemed to contain plans that negatively affect the protected area, it is not approved (Section 4 Art. 3).</p> <p>There are various issues that result in care plans and the ensuing forest management plans and guidelines being insufficient for protecting conservation values. In preparing care plans, stakeholders must be consulted (environmental NGOs can’t comment, but foresters and local communities can (Section 38 of Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape [60]), but from in-country experience (corroborated by expert review, and source [106] is an example), forest managers often block their implementation, either during the consultation, or when they should be implemented, because they do not agree with forest management activities being prohibited within proposed protected site area(s). It is particularly problematic that care plans are legally binding for nature conservancy bodies and not for forest management entities (Section 38 of Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape [60]), meaning that there may be conflicts between forest management for production purposes and nature conservation. Except for national parks, forests in protected areas are not managed by a nature conservancy body (unless it is the owner). In some cases, laws themselves may conflict. For example, Act on the Protection of Nature and the</p>		
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	<p>Landscape [60](section 50) requires dying trees to be left in areas where there are protected species, but the Act on Forest (section 33) requires to give priority to incidental felling to prevent the development, spreading and mass outbreaks of harmful organisms and in some areas this means removal of biotope of protected species.</p> <p>When a care plan is implemented into a forest management plan or forest management guidelines, many requirements lose their legal significance. This is because in the Act on Forests (Section 24, paragraph 2) [89] there are only three indicators (or four for state forests) that are legally binding for the forest management entity: maximum aggregate volume of felled timber, the minimum proportion of soil-improving and reinforcing species for stand regeneration, and the total volume that can be thinned in the first 40 years of a forest stand. The forest management plans/guidelines serve only as a recommendation for site management and do not have to be followed, except for these three binding provisions. The minimum proportion of soil-improving and reinforcing species must only be kept during afforestation, and they can be removed at the time of thinning (Act on Forests, Section 24, paragraph 2 [89]). In several cases the proposed measures from care plans affect one of the binding indicators (aggregate volume of felled timber). In protection forests, in 1st zones of National Parks and Protected Landscape Areas and in NNR and NR must be logging located directly in the forest stands [109]. Due to the simplicity of what is legally required (e.g. no requirements regarding the identification of species/habitats and protection of them), the management plans/guidelines are unlikely to be sufficient for effectively protecting HCV3.</p> <p>Although the area of forest habitat within protected areas might be deemed sufficient, long term forest management has had negative effects on forest quality [75] and therefore may not effectively protect the HCV. Forest management that was practised for centuries (14th-19th century) ensured open-canopy forest with high biodiversity. After the traditional ways of forest management were abandoned, the forest became shady and inhospitable for light-demanding species. From this point of view, management without active intervention in favor of endangered species can be considered as an activity that damages some species. This applies mainly to forests that were formerly managed as coppice, coppice with standards or pasture forests. However, it cannot be generalized that these modes of forest management are appropriate for protection of every HCV. In the other forest habitats, the threat to HCVs are often caused by intensive forest management. Forest management can threaten habitats, mainly due to clear-cutting (instead of natural regeneration), conversion of natural ecosystems to monocultures, intensity of forest operations, planting of unsuitable tree species (e.g. spruce instead of broadleaves, pine in non-stocked sandy forest land), the removal of valuable trees (e.g. with hollows, or that form habitat for important animal species), and a lack of active management where it is needed [52, 76, 77]. Exceptions are likely to be found in forest management areas where there are designated protected sites with the strictest protection (NP, PLA - 1st zones, NNR, NNM), but because of the restrictions on harvesting, these most highly protected areas are relatively unimportant in terms of the supply of wood and other products from the forest.</p>		
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	<p>That said, it is important to note that some existing protected sites in the 2nd and 3rd zones of national parks (which allow for forest management exceptions) should be upgraded to the strict protection in 1st zones, as any level of forest management threatens the RTE biotope values. Šumava National Park is one example of where issues with zonation have been recorded [68]. The original zonation, mostly based on the international concept of zoning as a basic tool for scaling the value and protecting the interior of the protected area, was changed in 1995 so that the area of strictly protected core zones (Zone I) were significantly reduced in area and fragmented. This was apparently heavily criticised by experts, international organizations, and NGOs. In the Dolní Morava Biosphere Reserve, it has been argued that the reserves in the area are insufficient to facilitate the survival of local biodiversity.</p> <p>Areas that are a part of the System of Ecological Stability do not need to be designated as protected areas, but they are supposed to be protected by all landowners within its boundaries. It has been stated that it is a little unclear what this entails, with the perception being that it is some form of planning restriction [51].</p> <p>It must also be noted that 862 ha of natural forest and 4748 ha of near natural forest are not located within protected areas [5].</p> <p>Regarding enforcement of legislation relevant to protected areas, the risk assessment for legality (see category 1, indicator 1.9) found that while there are records of some instances of violations – of forest management practices – of the legislation covering protected sites and species, the magnitude of such violations was low enough to justify a low risk designation for the whole country, for the enforcement of such legislation.</p> <p>The achievement of Aichi targets is analysed in the Czech CBD report 2014 [50], where the main efforts in achieving the targets and the most important gaps are identified. In 2011 the coverage of specially protected areas (16.49% of the country) was very close to the global CBD target of 17%. Currently, the specially protected areas cover 17.32%. Additionally, Natura 2000 sites covered 18% of the country, however, it is stated that it would be advisable to conduct a more complex assessment of the efficiency, representation and quality of protection in these protected areas. Separately, the assessment states that a high share of natural or near-natural biotopes are currently under threat: an overwhelming majority (nearly 90%) show symptoms of unfavourable development related to changes in the utilisation of the landscape. The overall conservation status of habitats of community interest is relatively poor; only 11 are assessed as 'favourable', 13 as 'unfavourable – inadequate', and 71 as 'unfavourable – bad'. According to the report, the main reason for this seems to be a high rate of disturbance or degradation [50]. It must be noted that these findings are related to all habitats and sectors, and not specifically forests and forestry. Evaluation of status of habitats of community interest for period 2007-2012 [74] brought better figures: 15 – 'favourable', 52 - 'unfavourable – inadequate' and 25 - 'unfavourable – bad', This</p>		
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		source also shows status of forest habitats of community interest. In period 2000 – 2006 was only 1 forest habitat evaluated as 'favourable' and 23 - 'unfavourable – bad', From period 2007-2012 was reported shift to better status: only 10 forest habitats were evaluated as 'unfavourable – bad', 13 as 'unfavourable – 'inadequate' but no forest habitat was evaluated in a 'favourable' state. It is necessary to say that the change observed is due to use of different methods to measure or evaluate individual parameters or the overall conservation status, due to more accurate data (e.g. better mapping of distribution) or improved knowledge (e.g. on ecology of species or improved knowledge (e.g. on ecology of species or habitat) and due to a taxonomic review: one taxon becoming several taxa, or vice versa [111].		
3.4 HCV 4	55, 72, 79 – 88, 90, 91, 100, 101, 103 – 105, 107, 109, 110, 114, 115	<p>Occurrence</p> <p>HCV4 are present in the Czech Republic, identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection Forests (by the Act on Forest [55]). These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ forests at exceptionally unfavourable sites (debris, “stone seas”, steep slopes, ravines, unstable sediment or sand, peatland, spoil banks or spoil heaps etc.), ○ high-elevation forests below the boundary or wooded vegetation protecting forests situated below, and forests on exposed ridges, ○ forests in the dwarf pine vegetation zone • Special purpose forests with increased functions in the area of soil protection, water protection, and climate or landscape formation, and which essentially fulfil the same function as Protection Forests, as defined by the Act on Forests [55], and special purpose forests in zones of hygienic protection of water resources of the 1st degree (water resources in the immediate vicinity of the accumulation or withdrawal facility) (fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities) [86] • Protected Areas of Natural Water Accumulation (Czech abbreviation: CHOPAV) [84]. These serve as natural water accumulation areas [72] and include extensive floodplain and wetland forests that, besides serving a water accumulation function, are critical to mediating flooding and regulating stream flow and water quality. <p>Protection forests are defined and demarcated using landscape characteristics and terrain. Their spatial distribution is known thanks to Regional Plans of Forest Development, which define or categorise the forests according to stand characteristics and their main protective function [79, 80]. Specific protection is afforded to exceptionally unfavourable sites (477 km²), forest situated below the forest boundary and wooded vegetation (131 km²), and forest in the dwarf pine vegetation zone (41 km²). Forests are included in the protection forest class based on a decision by a state forest administration body, made at the suggestion of the owner of the forest, or at the administration body's own initiative. Owners of protection forests are required to carry out forestry activities in a manner that ensures the protective functions of these forests (Sec. 36 art. 2 of the Act on Forest), and shall respect all restrictions during their forestry activities in such forests (Sec. 36 art. 3 of the Act on Forest). Protection forests have important ecological functions; in addition to soil</p>	Country (Production forest, Protection forest, Special purpose forest)	Low risk Threshold (22) is met: HCV 4 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment but it is effectively protected from threats by management activities.

	<p>conservation and climatic and water protection, there may also be specific functions such as protection from avalanches and landslides. Since 1990 the proportion of protection forests dropped from 4% to 2, 6% [85], as some forests in this category were recategorized as special purpose forests.</p> <p>Special purpose forests with increased functions in the areas of soil protection, water protection, and climate or landscape formation (1154 km²) are defined through Regional Plans of Forest Development and their spatial distribution is publicly available (79, 80). Since 1990 the proportion of special purpose forests rose from 17.8 % to 23.0 %. Special purpose forests in zones of hygienic protection of water resources of the 1st degree (fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities) (86) cover an area of 9 736ha and are located in watersheds that supply drinking water (87).</p> <p>19 Protected areas of Natural Water Accumulation were announced between 1978 and 1991 [81-83] and comprise a total area of 18 250, 27 km² (23 % of the Czech Republic) These large areas have natural conditions that are suitable for natural water accumulation (the retention of water, and slowing of surface runoff, to reduce erosion). Forests are an integral part of these areas, covering approximately 45% of the total area.</p> <p>Threats and Safeguards</p> <p>The Czech Republic, like other members of the European Union, committed to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater by 2015, as required by the Water Framework Directive no 2000/60/EC [88]. To meet the target, Act no. 254/2001 Coll. on Waters was put in place, and several laws were amended. The Water Act [86] obliges landowners to ensure proper care of their land to prevent deterioration of the water regime and forest owners shall not reduce the area of forests, nor shall they drain any forest. The assessment for controlled wood category 1 notes the Act on Waters and concludes a low risk of illegality for the relevant indicators (1.9 and 1.10).</p> <p>According to the Report on the State of the Environment of the Czech Republic, the quality of water in watercourses during the period 1990-2014 has improved, although in the period 2000-2014 it deteriorated slightly. This was mostly caused by a period of drought, and forestry is not considered to have played a significant part in this. In 2014, the forestry sector was responsible for 0.6% of the total number of accidents that caused pollution of surface waters. This is relevant to all forests, and not just the ones identified here as proxies for HCV 4.</p> <p>Protection forests are mostly demarcated in “extreme” places such as those at a high altitude, with a steep slope, etc., where forest management and operations are adapted to the specific site conditions and the designated protection function/functions of the forest to ensure the protective functions are not threatened [89, 103]. Felling in these forests is allowed, but management must ensure the maintenance of the protective, non-production functions of the forests. Only when the</p>		
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	<p>protective functions are ensured may other functions like wood production also be managed for [89], however, in most cases, no felling operations may be carried out in forests with an increased protection regime [104].</p> <p>There are no specific legal requirements regarding how protection forests shall be managed to do this. However, due at least in part to the low economic efficiency of timber production in these forests, they are rarely logged. Given their location, it is rarely, if ever, economically advantageous to manage protection forests for timber production, and the extreme conditions make regeneration after felling difficult, so harvesting is typically not conducted to avoid the likely negative effects of poor regeneration on the ability of the forest to maintain its functions. It is therefore considered that protection forests are managed in accordance with their functions, effectively preserving them.</p> <p>The above situation is similar for special purpose forests. These forests may be managed for both production and the protection of their special functions, without negatively impacting the protection functions. Production is of secondary importance to, and conditioned by, the fulfilment of specific non-wood producing functions [71, 104]. Management of these special purpose forests is based on general regulations contained in Regional Plans of Forest Development, which are then incorporated into forest management plans that are based on the declared functions of the specific forest stands and natural characteristics of the forest.</p> <p>There are two restrictions on forest management in Protected Areas of Natural Water Accumulation (CHOPAV) in the Act on Waters. It is forbidden to reduce the extent of forest land and it is forbidden to drain the forests. Forests in CHOPAV may be harvested and must be regenerated/replanted afterwards. By the Act on Forests, cleared forest land must be afforested within 2 years and forest stands on such areas must be established within 7 years of their establishment. The issue was described during the preparation of the National Forestry Programme II in the discussion article “Condition of Forests of the Czech Republic from the Ecological Perspective”, as well as in other documents [90, 100, 101]. Compliance with the provisions of the law is overseen by the state forest administration. The Czech government appears to be investing in the protection of water sources, including through attempting to improve water retention in rural areas, which contain forests [114, 115]. Water management is also the non-productive management activity that receives the highest level of funding by the state forest administration [116]. Analysis of the changes of forest area in CHOPAV, using the European Environmental Agency’s “CORINE” land cover data (1970-2012), showed that forest area increased from 798 876 ha in 1990 to 835 996 ha, following a significant decrease prior to 1990.</p> <p>According to the Act on Waters no 254/2001 Coll., special purpose forests in zones of hygienic protection of water resources of the 1st degree must be managed to prevent threats to the yield and quality of water and ensure water doesn’t become harmful to human health [86]. The water</p>		
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		<p>management objectives/functions of these forests are to reduce erosion and protect watercourses and water reservoirs from pollution, by providing a protected zone along/around stream or rivers and water reservoirs. They also constitute a sanitary barrier to capture surface runoff and retain waste from the surrounding vegetation, especially when forest operations are taking place. These zones are fenced or marked and managed following the forest management plans where all requirements set by Act on Waters are implemented with the objective of ensuring the quality of drinking water. The water authority sets limitations on forest management for hygienic protection of water, and pesticides, repellents and mineral fertilizers (excluding lime and mafic rocks) cannot be used [87, 99]. Special purpose forests in zones of hygienic protection of water resources of the 1st degree also come under HCV5, and as noted there, there seems to be an overall consensus among stakeholders at the national level, including the environmental chamber and NGOs, that there is low risk for this category. As an evidence for low risk designation, the issue did not get a special attention in the FSC FM standard setting process and no special indicators were developed to tackle the potential threat to HCV 5 in the National Forest Stewardship Standard for Czech Republic (FSC-STD-CZE-03-2013 Czech Natural and Plantations EN).</p> <p>Calculations of prescribed felling volumes in Forest Management Plans and Forest Management Guidelines Database yielded lower values (volumes) than may be prescribed, indicating that protection requirements are impacting harvesting, and the full option of cutting is not being used [109, 110].</p>		
3.5 HCV 5	86, 87, 99	<p>Occurrence HCV5 is considered to be represented by Special purpose forests in zones of hygienic protection of water resources of the 1st degree (water resources in the immediate vicinity of the accumulation or withdrawal facility) (fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities) [86]. They cover an area of 9 736ha and are located in watersheds that supply drinking water (87).</p> <p>Threats and Safeguards According to the Act on Waters no 254/2001 Coll., special purpose forests in zones of hygienic protection of water resources of the 1st degree must be managed to prevent threats to the yield and quality of water and ensure water doesn't become harmful to human health [86]. The water management objectives/functions of these forests are to reduce erosion and protect watercourses and water reservoirs from pollution, by providing a protected zone along/around stream or rivers and water reservoirs. They also constitute a sanitary barrier to capture surface runoff and retain waste from the surrounding vegetation, especially when forest operations are taking place. These zones are fenced or marked and managed following the forest management plans where all requirements set by Act on Waters are implemented with the objective of ensuring the quality of drinking water. The water authority sets limitations on forest management for the hygienic protection of water, and pesticides, repellents, and mineral fertilizers (excluding lime and mafic rocks) cannot be used [87, 99].</p>	Country (Production forest, Protection forest, Special purpose forest)	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Threshold (25) is met: HCV 5 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.</p>

		<p>The assessment for controlled wood category 1 notes the Act on Waters and concludes a low risk of illegality for the relevant indicators (1.9 and 1.10), and the review of the available information sources (used in this risk assessment) did not yield evidence that special purpose forests in zones of hygienic protection of water resources of the 1st degree are threatened by forest management activities. There seems to be an overall consensus among stakeholders at the national level, including the environmental chamber and NGOs, that there is low risk for this category. As an evidence for low risk designation, the issue did not get a special attention in the FSC FM standard setting process and no special indicators were developed to tackle the potential threat to HCV 5 in the National Forest Stewardship Standard for Czech Republic (FSC-STD-CZE-03-2013 Czech Natural and Plantations EN).</p>		
3.6 HCV 6	5, 16, 89, 92-94, 96 – 99, 102	<p>Occurrence The following are considered to represent HCV6 in the Czech Republic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests with monuments/sites of national cultural [92], archaeological and historical significance [93] (Act no. 20/1987) • Forests within UNESCO Cultural Landscapes [94, 95] • Spa forests, suburban forests, other forests that have an important role in recreation, and forests serving forestry research and education roles [89]. • Noteworthy trees [102]. <p>Significant cultural monuments are objects that: a) are important documents of historical development, of the life style and of the environment of society from the most ancient times to the present day, as manifestations of the creative abilities and work of humankind in various fields of human activity, based on their revolutionary, historical, artistic, scientific or technological value; b) have a direct relationship to important persons and historic events [93]. These are identified and registered in the Central List of Cultural Monuments [92], and are classified (by the Act on State Landmark Conservation no 20/1987 Coll.) into three categories: National Cultural Landmarks, Landmark Reservations, and Landmark Zones [93]. National Cultural Landmarks and Landmark Reservations are designated by the Government of the Czech Republic, and Landmark Zones are designated by the Ministry of Culture. Significant archaeological sites are included in the system of Cultural Landmarks, Landmark Reservations and Landmark Zones.</p> <p>Some significant cultural features are classified as World Heritage Areas. The values of one of the 12 of these that have been identified in the Czech Republic, the Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape (UNESCO) [94], may be affected by forest management. It is a large area – nearly 300km² – containing forests, while the other cultural landscapes are in towns or cities. Forestry is the predominant land use in the area [94].</p>	Country (Production forest, Protection forest, Special purpose forest)	Low risk Threshold (29) is met: 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>Spa forests (1 623 ha), suburban and other forests that have an important role in recreation (27 822 ha), and forests serving forestry research and education roles (19 033 ha), are forests in which management prioritises the protection and improvement of the forest and its ability to fulfil the non-wood-producing functions (here seen as values) over timber production functions. These forests are included in the special purpose forest class based on decisions by a state forest administration body, made at the suggestion of the owner of the forest, or on its own initiative. Special purpose forests are demarcated in Regional Plans of Forest Developments. The “special purpose” of a forest is indicated in the forest management plan.</p> <p>Noteworthy trees (25 082 trees) are exceptionally remarkable trees, or group of trees, proclaimed as such by virtue of a decision of the nature conservation authorities. All trees are recorded in the central register [16, 5] and marked in the field. Protective zones are demarcated around them.</p> <p>Threats and Safeguards</p> <p>By a decree, the Czech Government stipulates the general conditions for the protection of National Cultural Landmarks and Landmark Reservations. The Ministry of Culture, which designates Landmark Zones, can stipulate conditions for their protection. The Act on State Landmark Conservation imposes an obligation on managers to care for their preservation and maintain them in good condition, and to protect them against danger, damage and destruction. This obligation also follows from the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms [96]. These requirements are also applied to forest management.</p> <p>Due to the recognition that values of Cultural Landmarks, Cultural Reservations, Landmark zones and archaeological sites can be damaged by inappropriate logging, wood transportation, and construction of forest roads, the sites are listed in Regional Plans of Forest Development. During the preparation of forest management plans the Regional Offices of the National Heritage Institute are entitled to make comments on the forest management plan. As mentioned in HCV 1 and 3, management recommendations are not obligatory, however, and only three indicators for forest management are binding for the manager. This safeguard for the protection of HCV6 is therefore considered weak. However, there are no recorded cases of forest management causing direct damage to such sites in the Czech Republic, and observation, corroborated by expert review, indicates that these values are not threatened by forestry activities.</p> <p>With 33 overlapping protection regime categories, which are protected by 27 national legislation acts, and eight international, the Lednice – Valčice Cultural Landscape has been described as one of the most protected areas in the world [97]. However, there has been concern that management objectives for cultural and natural values may have been contradictory [97, 98]. One of the main aims of the area’s management plan is to address this issue, and it has been stated that a balance between cultural and natural values has been achieved [97]. None of the documented concerns about the management of the area raise forest management for production purposes as</p>		
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		<p>an issue, or as having any negative impact on cultural values. Forest management in this area is subject to the objectives of protection of cultural values, and furthermore, is subject to the additional requirements within the SCI “Niva Dyje”, and by the Biosphere Reserve “Dolní Morava”, which cover the area.</p> <p>Logging is allowed in spa forests, suburban forests, and other forests that have an important role in recreation, and in forests serving forestry research and education roles. However, the management must maintain the non-production functions (values) of the forests and this is observed in practice. The largest forest management entity in the country (the state enterprise Forests of the Czech Republic) has declared that it manages forests in such a way that preserves recreational and spa functions [99]. This has meant “sensitive” forest management in suburban forests, good maintenance of recreational facilities, and the building new facilities used for recreation. No evidence of inappropriate forest management that might affect the values of these forests has been found, and in consideration of the above, and observation within the country, corroborated by expert review, it is deemed that wood production within these special purpose forests does not threaten HCV6.</p> <p>The Act on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape [60] Sec. 46 (2) prohibits damage to noteworthy trees and disturbance of their natural development. Their management shall be carried out with the approval of the nature conservation authority that proclaimed the protection. Noteworthy trees may be habitats of protected species so it is also necessary to evaluate the threats from this view. Time to time there may be some issues with their protection, but it is generally assumed, based on observation, corroborated by expert review, that the protection of noteworthy trees is ensured.</p>		
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Recommended control measures

The recommended control measures here are only indicative in nature, and are not mandatory. Organizations shall evaluate and devise appropriate control measures to mitigate the risks identified in this risk assessment as applicable.

Indicator	Recommended control measures
3.0	N/A
3.1 HCV 1	<p>For harvesting within specially protected areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence that care plans prepared by the nature conservation authority of the protected area are implemented into the forest management plan, and implemented in practice (e.g. positive statement from the competent nature conservation authority) <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence provided by nature conservation authority that forest management does not threaten HCV 1 (e.g. decision not to grant an exemption from the ban to interfere with natural development of the population (or to interfere biotopes) of the specially protected species is respected).

	<p>For harvesting outside specially protected areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence (e.g. statement from the competent nature conservation authority– a positive binding statement on FMP, or surveys conducted by experts or by the forest owner/manager and reviewed and agreed by experts) that HCV1 are not present <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that care plans prepared by the nature conservation authority of the protected area are implemented into the forest management plan, and implemented in practice (e.g. positive statement from the competent nature conservation authority) <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence (e.g. statement from the competent nature conservation authority or by experts, that the forest management plan contains requirements for survey of all species/sites identified as HCV1 and ensures that they are not threatened by management activities, and evidence that the plan is implemented) that HCV1 are present but are not threatened by forest management activities.
3.2 HCV 2	N/A
3.3 HCV 3	<p>Evidence that harvesting does not take place within priority habitat types, Biosphere reserves, Ramsar sites, protected areas, or natural forests – obtain copy of forest management plan and compare location with protected sites identified at the time the management plan was valid (Portal of the Information System of Nature Protection (http://mapy.nature.cz))</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Evidence that forest management plan for harvesting within priority habitat types, Biosphere reserves, Ramsar sites, and protected areas contains plans/requirements for identifying and protecting HCV3 (a positive binding statement on FMP) and these are implemented (e.g. positive statement from the competent nature conservation authority or experts, as for HCV1).</p>
3.4 HCV 4	N/A
3.5 HCV 5	N/A
3.6 HCV 6	N/A

Information sources

No.	Source of information	Relevant HCV category and indicator
1	Interactive list of Critically endangered, Severely endangered and Endangered Species with maps of their occurrence is publicly available at: http://portal.nature.cz/redlist/v_cis_vyhl.php?opener=&vztazne_id=0&order=STUPEN_OHROZENI&orderhow=ASC	0
2	Interactive list of bird species with SPA specification is publicly available on (http://www.nature.cz/natura2000-design3/web_druhy.php?cast=1804&akce=seznam&quickfilter=11&order=DRUH_LAT&orderhow=ASC)	0

3	Information System Portal of Nature Protection (http://portal.nature.cz/redlist/v_cis_vyhl.php?opener=&vztazne_id=0&order=STUPEN_OHROZENI&orderhow=ASC)	0
4	Intact Forest Landscapes (http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html)	0
5	Portal of the Information System of Nature Protection (http://mapy.nature.cz)	0, 3, 6
6	Art. 7 and Art. 8 point 2e of Act no 289/1995 Coll. on Forests and Amendments to some Acts	0
7	Art. 8 point 1a of Act no 289/1995 Coll. on Forests and Amendments to some Acts	0
8	UNESCO. 2016. Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape. http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/763	0
9	National Heritage Institute. Heritage Preservation Geoportal. https://geoportal.npu.cz/webappbuilder/apps/83/	0
10	http://isad.npu.cz/tms/arch_public/index.php?client_type=map_resize&Project=TMS_ARCH_PUBLIC&client_lang=cz_win&strange_opener=0	0
11	http://geoportal.uhul.cz/dpzmap/	0
12	http://geoportal.uhul.cz/LHPOMapNew/	0
13	Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. The Fifth National Report of the Czech Republic to the Convention on Biological Diversity. https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/cz/cz-nr-05-en.pdf	0
14	Forest Management Institute (2007): National Forest Inventory In the Czech Republic, Introduction, methods, results. Brandýs nad Labem	0
15	Institute of Forest Management Brandys nad Labem (FMI) – Maps and Data. http://www.uhul.cz/mapy-a-data	0
16	Central list of nature protection. http://drusop.nature.cz/ , http://drusop.nature.cz/ost/chrobjekty/sumarizace/	0, 1, 6
17	Ministry of the Environment. Summary of Recommended Measures. http://www.mzp.cz/cz/souhrn_doporucenych_opatreni	0, 3
18	Annex II and Annex III of Decree no 395 of 11th July 1992, amended in 2013 (189/2013)	1
19	Red list of fungi (macromycetes) of the Czech Republic: Holec J. et al. (2006): Červený seznam hub (makromycetů) České republiky . Příroda 24: 1-282.	1
20	Kučera J., Váňa J. (2003): Check and Red List of bryophytes of the Czech Republic. Preslia 75: 193-222.	1
21	Kučera J., Váňa J. (2005): Seznam a červený seznam mechorostů České republiky (2005) . Příroda 23: 1-104.	1
22	Kučera J., Váňa J., Hradílek Z. (2012): Bryophyte flora of the Czech Republic: update of the checklist and Red List and a brief analysis. Preslia 84: 813-850.	1
23	Liška J., Palice Z., Slavíková Š. (2008): Checklist and Red List of lichens of the Czech Republic. Preslia 80: 151-182	1
24	Liška J., Palice Z. (2010): Červený seznam lišejníků České republiky (verze 1.1) . Příroda 29: 3-66.	1
25	Čeřovský J., Holub J. & Procházka F. (1979): Červený seznam flóry ČSR. – Památ. a Přír., 1979: 361–378.	1
26	Holub J. & Procházka F. (2000): Red List of vascular plants of the Czech Republic – 2000.– Preslia 72:187–230.	1
27	Procházka F. [ed.] (2001): Černý a červený seznam cévnatých rostlin České republiky (stav v roce 2000) . – Příroda 18: 1–133.	1
28	Grulich V. (2012): Red List of vascular plants of the Czech Republic: 3rd edition . – Preslia 84: 631–645.	1
29	Farkač J., Král D. & Škorpík M. [eds.] (2005): Červený seznam ohrožených druhů České republiky. Bezobratlí . AOPK ČR, Praha. 760 pp.	1
30	Plesník J., Hanzal V. & Břejšková L. [eds.] (2003): Červený seznam ohrožených druhů České republiky. Obratlovci . Příroda, Praha, 22: 1-184.	1
31	Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds	1

32	Habitat Directive Annex II (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora)	0, 1
33	Gerža M. (2009). Endemismus v České republice. Rostliny – 1. část. Ochrana přírody 2/2009:12-15.	1
34	Gerža M. (2009). Endemismus v České republice. Endemismus živočichů, ochrana endemismu – 2. část. Ochrana přírody 3/2009:22-25	1
35	Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. Protected Landscape Areas. http://www.mzp.cz/en/protected_landscape_areas	1
36	Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. National Parks. http://www.mzp.cz/en/national_parks	1
37	Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. National Nature Reserves http://www.mzp.cz/en/national_nature_reserves	1
38	Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. National Nature Monuments http://www.mzp.cz/en/national_nature_monuments	1
39	Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. Nature Reserves http://www.mzp.cz/en/nature_reserves	1
40	Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. Nature Monuments http://www.mzp.cz/en/nature_monuments	1
41	Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection in the Czech Republic. http://www.cittadella.cz/europarc/index.php?p=index&site=default_en	1
42	Notification of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech republic on the Convention on Biological Diversity no: 134/1999 Sb.	1
43	Miko, L. & Hošek, M. [eds.]: Příroda a krajina České republiky. Zpráva o stavu 2009. 1. vydání. Praha. Agentura ochrany přírody a krajiny ČR, 2009.	1
44	Konvička, M., Čížek, L., & Beneš, J. (2004). Ohrožený hmyz nížinných lesů: ochrana a management. Sagittaria.	1
45	Konvička, M., Cizek, O., Filipová, L., Fric, Z., Beneš, J., Krupka, M. & Dockalova, Z. (2005). For whom the bells toll: Demography of the last population of the butterfly <i>Euphydryas maturna</i> in the Czech Republic. <i>Biologia</i> ,60, 551-557.	1
46	Konvicka, M., Novak, J., Benes, J., Fric, Z., Bradley, J., Keil, P. & Marhoul, P. (2008). The last population of the Woodland Brown butterfly (<i>Lopinga achine</i>) in the Czech Republic: habitat use, demography and site management. <i>Journal of Insect Conservation</i> , 12(5), 549-560.	1
47	Hédl, R. (2003). Lesní vegetace NPR Děvín (CHKO a BR Pálava) po 50 letech samovolného vývoje a alternativy budoucího hospodaření. In Vliv hospodářských zásahů a spontánní dynamiky porostů na stav lesních ekosystémů. Sborník příspěvků z konference v Kostelci nad Černými lesy(Vol. 20, No. 21, p. 11).	1
48	European Network on Alien Invasive Species. Regulation relevant to alien species - Czech Republic (CZ) https://www.nobanis.org/globalassets/national-regulations/regulation-relevant-to-alien-species_cz.pdf	1
49	IUCN. 2013. Czech Republic's biodiversity at risk. https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/czech_republic_s_biodiversity_at_risk_fact_sheet_may_2013.pdf	1
50	Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. 2014: The Fifth National Report of the Czech Republic to the Convention on Biological Diversity. https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/cz/cz-nr-05-en.pdf	1, 3
51	Bartosova, S. In Underwood, E., Ashcroft, R., Kettunen, M., McConville, A. and Tucker, G., 2014. Protected area approaches in the EU. http://www.ieep.eu/assets/1891/IEEP2014_Protected_area_approaches_in_Europe.pdf	1, 3
52	Miklín, J. & Čížek, L. (2014). Erasing a European biodiversity hot-spot: Open woodlands, veteran trees and mature forests succumb to forestry intensification, logging, and succession in a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. <i>Journal for Nature Conservation</i> , 22(1):35-41	1, 3

53	MŽP, R. (2006). Pravidla hospodaření pro typy lesních přírodních stanovišť v evropsky významných lokalitách soustavy Natura 2000. Planeta. Ročník XIV, číslo 9/2006	1, 3
54	http://www.nature.cz/natura2000-design3/sub-text.php?id=6689	1, 3
55	Article no 7 and 8 of the Act no 289/1995 on Forests and Amendments to some Acts	4
56	Intact Forest Landscapes (http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html)	2
57	Global Forest Watch (http://www.globalforestwatch.org/)	2
58	Habitats Directive 92/43/EHS, Annex I	3
59	Government Regulation no 132/2005 Coll., amend by Government Regulation no 318/2013 Coll.	3
60	Act no 114/1992 Coll. on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape and Amendments to some Acts	3
61	Government Regulation no 164/1991 Coll., that defining National Park Podyjí	3
62	Government Regulation no. 163/1991 Coll., that defining National Park Šumava	3
63	Government Regulation no 41/1963 Coll., that defining National Park Krkonošský národní park	3
64	Act no 161/1999 Coll., that defining National Park České Švýcarsko	3
65	Natural Forests of the Czech Republic. www.naturalforests.cz	3
66	Natura 2000 Network Viewer. http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/#	3
67	Natural Forests of the Czech Republic. Terminology: Principles in the Assessment of Forests "Naturalness" http://naturalforests.cz/databank-terminology-proposal-for-terminology	3
68	Křenová, Z. and Vrba, J., 2014. Just how many obstacles are there to creating a National Park? A case study from the Šumava National Park. European Journal of Environmental Sciences, 4(1). http://web.natur.cuni.cz/uzp/ejes/index.php/ejes/article/viewFile/150/69	3
69	Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic. Specially Protected Areas. http://www.cittadella.cz/euoparc/index.php?p=zvlaste_chranena&site=zakladni_udaje_en	1, 3
70	Koderová, D et al. 2004. Country Report: Czech Republic. In: Proceedings of the FAO/Czech Republic Forestry Policy Workshop: Trends in Forest Use and Conservation - Policy Options For Action. http://www.fao.org/docrep/MEETING/007/AD744E/AD744E06.htm#P1768_121355	3
71	Vrska, T, Adam, D & Hort, L. Protected Forest Areas in Europe – Analysis and Harmonisation (PROFOR) Country Report - Czech Republic http://bfw.ac.at/020/profor/pdf/country/coste27_CzechRep.pdf	3, 4
72	Article no 28 of the Act no 254/2001 on Waters	4
73	Buček, A., Maděra, P. & Úradníček, L. (2012). Czech Approach to Implementation of Ecological Network. Journal of Landscape Ecology, 5(1), pp. 14-28.	3
74	MŽP, R. (2015). Statistická ročenka životního prostředí České republiky 2014–Statistical Environmental Yearbook of the Czech Republic 2014	3
75	Dušek, J., Hošek, M., & Kolářová, J. (2007). Hodnotící zpráva o stavu z hlediska ochrany evropsky významných druhů a typů přírodních stanovišť v České republice za období 2004-2006. Ochrana přírody, 62(5).	3
76	Härtel Handrij, Lončáková Jarmila & Hošek Michael [eds.]: Mapování biotopů v České republice. Východiska, výsledky, perspektivy. 1. vydání. Praha: Agentura ochrany přírody a krajiny ČR, 2009. 125 s. ISBN 978-80-87051-36-8	3
77	Svoboda, M. (2009). Problematika managementu lesů v národních parcích—co je nutno změnit a jak. Fanta, J., et Křenová, Z.: Management lesů v českých národních parcích, Správa NP a CHKO Šumava, Vimperk.	3

78	SVOBODA, M., & ZENÁHLÍKOVÁ, J. (2009). Historický vývoj a současný stav lesa v NP Šumava kolem „Kalamitní svážnice“ v oblasti Trojmezí. <i>Amphibia-Reptilia</i> , 26, 223-230.	3
79	Decree no. 83/1995 Coll. on the preparation of Regional Plans of Forest Development and the definition of management files	4
80	http://geoportal.uhul.cz/OPRLMapNew/	4
81	Government regulation no 40/1978 Nařízení on Protected Areas of Natural Water Accumulation CHOPAV Beskydy, Jeseníky, Jizerské hory, Krkonoše, Orlické hory, Šumava a Žďárské vrchy	4
82	Government regulation no 10/1979 on Protected Areas of Natural Water Accumulation - Brdy, Jablunkovsko, Krušné hory, Novohradské hory, Vsetínské vrchy a Žamberk – Králíky	4
83	Government regulation no 85/1981 on Protected Areas of Natural Water Accumulation - Chebská pánev a Slavkovský les, Severočeská křída, Východočeská křída, Polická pánev, Třeboňská pánev a Kvartér řeky Moravy	4
84	https://geoportal.gov.cz/web/guest/map	4
85	Krejzar, T., eds. (2015) Information on Forest and Forestry in the Czech Republic by 2014. Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic. Prague 2015	4
86	Act on Waters no 254/2001 Coll.	4
87	ŠACH, F., P. KANTOR, and V. ČERNOHOUS. (2007) Metodické postupy obhospodařování lesů s vodohospodářskými funkcemi. [Guidelines on management of forests with water management functions.] Recenzované metodiky pro praxi. Lesnický průvodce, č. 1:.	4
88	Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32000L0060	4
89	Act No. 289/1995 Coll., on Forests	1, 4, 6
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91	Report on the Environment of the Czech Republic. http://www.mzp.cz/C125750E003B698B/en/state_of_the_environment_reports_documents/\$FILE/SOPSZP-environment_report-20160502.pdf	4
92	National Heritage Institute. MonumNet. http://monumnet.npu.cz/monumnet.php	6
93	Act No. 20/1987 Coll., on State Landmark Conservation amended	6
94	UNESCO. Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/763	6
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96	Art. no 35 of the Constitutional Act no. 2/1993 Coll - Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms	6
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98	Mitchell N, Rossler M & Tricaud PM. 2009. World Heritage Cultural Landscapes: A handbook for conservation and management. UNESCO. (Pages 48-49). http://whc.unesco.org/documents/publi_wh_papers_26_en.pdf	6
99	LČR s.p. (2011): Program 2020. http://www.lesy.cz/o-nas/dokumenty-ke-stazeni/Documents/Programme-2020-LCR.pdf	6
100	Friends of the Earth Czech Republic. 2007 The role of forestry in water retention in the Czech countryside http://www.hnutiduha.cz/publikace/role-lesniho-hospodareni-pri-zadrzovani-vody-v-ceske-krajine	4

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102	Sec. no 46 of the Act no 114/1992 Coll. on the Protection of Nature and the Landscape and Amendments to some Acts	6
103	Němec, J. & Hrib, M. (eds.). 2009. Forests in the Czech Republic. https://sites.ualberta.ca/~pcomeau/FOR_456/czechforests1.pdf	4
104	Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic. 2014. Information on Forests and Forestry in the Czech Republic by 2013. http://eagri.cz/public/web/file/353116/Zprava_o_stavu_lesa_2013_ENG.pdf	4
105	Changes in land cover in Protected Areas of Natural Water Accumulation in the Czech Republic.	4
106	Ministry of the Environment. 2014. Protocol for the settlement of comments and the approval of the care plan, NPP Hodoninská Důbrava, for the period 2014-2015. http://drusop.nature.cz/ost/archiv/plany_pece/ug_file.php?RECORD_ID=25473	1, 3
107	Statistical Yearbook of the Czech Republic 2016: pages 428-438. https://www.czso.cz/documents/10180/33199363/32019816.pdf/a2dde9e4-2973-433e-a863-aa20b47ad784?version=1.5	4
108	Jongepierová, I, Pešout, P, Jongepier, W.J. & Prach, K. 2012. Ecological restoration in the Czech Republic. Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic. http://chapter.ser.org/europe/files/2012/12/Ecological-Restoration-in-the-Czech-Republic1.pdf	Overview
109	Decree no. 84/1996 Coll.	4
110	Vašíček, J., Synek, M. 2015. Výhled těžebních možností do roku 2050 – Scénář upřednostnění biodiverzity. Lesnická práce 94: 319-321	4
111	European Environmental Agency - Eionet Central Data Repository. 2013. Audit Trail on changes in the overall conservation status. http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/cz/eu/art17/envuhdblq/audit_trail_CZ.xls/manage_document	Overview
112	Vydalo Ministerstvo zemědělství. 2009. Zpráva O Stavů Lesů A Lesního Hospodářství České Republiky V Roce 2009. http://eagri.cz/public/web/file/60217/Zprava_o_stavu_lesa_09.pdf	Overview
113	Central Register of Nature Conservation (AOPK CR). 2017. Přehled k dnešním dni za celou ČR http://drusop.nature.cz/ost/chrobjekty/sumarizace/	1
114	No Author. No date. Preparing the Implementation of Measures to Mitigate the Negative Impact of Drought and Water Scarcity. http://eagri.cz/public/web/file/417667/3_material_VLADA.pdf	4
115	Kopecký, J. 2017. Better water retention, less spruce. Due to climate change, the Czech Republic will issue a billion. Idnez.cz. http://zpravy.idnez.cz/priprava-ceska-na-klimaticke-zmeny-dto-domaci.aspx?c=A170116_150416_domaci_kop	4
116	Lesy CR. Strategic Development Concept of the Forests of the Czech Republic for the period 2015-2019. https://lesy-cr.cz/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/concept-lcr-2015-2019.pdf	4

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

Risk assessment

Indicator	Source of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3D Forest, undated. Tool for point cloud data processing from forest environment acquired by terrestrial laser scanner. Available: http://www.3dforest.eu/ FAO (2014) Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015 – Country Report. Czech Republic. Rome. Available at: http://www.fao.org/3/a-az196e.pdf (last accessed on 17 May 2017) http://www.vukoz.cz/ Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic (2015). Information on Forests and Forestry in the Czech Republic by 2015. Monitoring of natural forests of the Czech Republic (Undated). Website of the project: Monitoring of natural forests of the Czech Republic. Available: http://www.monitoringprirozenychlesu.cz/. PRALESY.CZ, undated. Databank of natural forests CR. Available: http://pralesy.cz/databanka-prirozenych-lesu The Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening (RILOG). Publications available in website. Zákon č. 289/1995 Sb. o lesích a o změně a doplnění některých zákonů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Forest Act -Act no. 289/1995 Coll. on forests and amending and supplementing certain acts, as amended), paragraph 15 and 16. 	-	<p>Assessment based on legality</p> <p><i>Content of law</i></p> <p>The Czech legislation (Forest Act 289/1995 Coll., §15, §16) aims at protecting forest land and in general conversion of forest land to other kind of land is not allowed (Forest ActFA § 13). Instances of illegal forest conversion are prosecuted. The legislation allows temporary or permanent conversion only under special circumstances (either where the forest functions cannot be performed any longer, or where recreational facilities are to be constructed in the forest, or permanent change in the use of land) and following the payment of fees set by the relevant state forest administration body (that in practice work as preventive measure against too many applications for forest conversion). The fee is calculated using the following formula:</p> <p>I. Calculation of the fee for temporary withdrawal</p> <p>The annual fee for 1 hectare shall be calculated according to the following formula:</p> $OLP = PP \cdot CD \cdot f \text{ (CSK ha}^{-1}\text{)}$ <p>OLP - fee for the withdrawal of forest land PP - average annual potential production of forests in the Czech Republic in m³ per ha⁻¹ CD - average price of timber at roadside in CSK per m³ f - factor of the ecological value of the forest</p> <p>II. Calculation of the fee for permanent withdrawal</p> <p>The fee for permanent withdrawal of forest land (OLP) shall be calculated as the capital value of annual duties with the interest rate of 2%, i.e. according to the following formula:</p> $OLP = \frac{PP \cdot CD \cdot f}{0.02} \text{ (CSK ha}^{-1}\text{)}$ <p>The decision on conversion is taken by State forest administration body in whose area of competence the land in question is situated, using</p>

		<p>administrative processes based on a number of documents and analyses. The authority issues the applicant a formal decision that includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Details of the forest land affected by the decision b. The intention served by the decision; c. Period of time granted for temporary withdrawal or restriction, and the approval of the reclamation plan, should this be required; d. Method and deadline of the re-forestation of the land if the land in question is to be returned for the fulfilment of forest functions following the termination of the period of use of land for other purposes; e. If the decision on withdrawal due to extensive construction works for extraction of minerals, deadlines of gradual clearance of the withdrawn areas so that the land was used for the fulfilment of forest functions up to the time of the actual commencement of use for other purposes f. Any other conditions set out in the opinion of the relevant state administration bodies, or conditions called for in the interest of the protection of land designated for the fulfilment of forest function, forest stand or equipment serving the purposes of forestry activities. <p>The legal documents required to convert land are the official decision on conversion or restrictions on the use of forest (Rozhodnutí o odnětí nebo o omezení využívání lesa), the details of which are set out above.</p> <p>If conversion takes place the following has to be ensured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preferably the land used is less important in terms of forest functions - Not to inappropriately separate the forest - Not to disrupt forest road network - Not to build new roads <p>Enforcement of legislation</p> <p><i>Is the law enforced?</i></p> <p>Conversion is very well controlled and prosecuted in case any minor illegal conversion occurs. There are heavy financial penalties for illegal conversion and the forest land must be restored to the pre-conversion state.</p> <p>There is no available information to indicate that illegal land conversion is an issue in Czech.</p>
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			<p>The law does not specify what special circumstances it allow for conversion, and it is possible to apply for anything (house, downhill course, etc.). The complicated nature of the approvals process, and the heavy scrutiny of applications, makes it unlikely that the end approval is issued unless it is for extreme public interests.</p> <p>The approval is not needed for constructions of utilities for drinking water, electric wires, etc., but it cannot be bigger than 50m2. For recreational, protection and special forest conversion is allowed only when function of the forests is preserved.</p> <p><i>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold can be met by assessing the enforcement of legislation?</i></p> <p>No. The law does not prohibit conversion to the outcomes of the indicator. The legislation allows temporary or permanent conversion under special circumstances and following significant payments. The decision on conversion is taken by State forest authorities using administrative processes based on a number of documents and analyses.</p> <p>Assessment based on spatial data</p> <p>According to statistics, there has been a slight annual increase in forest area in the Czech Republic over the last several decades – which is related to legislation aimed at protecting forest lands as well as the processes (since 1990) of reforestation of abandoned agricultural land. Forest cover has increased from 33,35% in 1990 to 33,78% in 2013.</p> <p>According to a report prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic, “the total area of forest land in the Czech Republic has been constantly increasing”. This is partly thanks to afforestation of new land, which exceeds the extent of transformation of forest land for other purposes, and partly thanks to the improvements as to the precision of data from the Land Register. In 2015, the forest land area increased in year-on- year terms by 2 016 ha” (Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic 2015, p.13). Data from 2010 to 2015 show that the forest land area increased annually on average by 2203.2 ha (this is ca. 0.08 % increase of forest land according to FSC CZ). This information is supported by FSC CZ.</p>
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		<p>However, while this data is useful as a general reference, the “forest land” data does not make a distinction between natural (or semi-natural) forest and commercial plantations. Therefore, further spatial data is needed to support the assessment.</p> <p>According to the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015 for Czech Republic prepared by FAO, the forest area increased by 10,000 ha between the years 2010 and 2015 (from 2,657,000 ha to 2,667,000 ha). The same report states that no (commercial) plantations are recorded and that artificial regeneration prevails but the use of domestic and site proper species is requested. The use of introduced species is strongly limited and must be approved by regional bodies of the ministry of environment and of the agriculture.</p> <p>As reported by FAO (2014), between the years 2005 and 2010, the original forest area increased by 1546 ha, the natural forest area decreased by 843 ha, the near natural forest left to spontaneous development increased by 776 ha, and the planted forest increased by 8,481 ha. It should be noted that “planted forest” refers to “managed forest composed of domestic species, regenerated artificially or naturally”.</p> <p>There are no clear data available about primary forest area converted to plantations or other lands, but the primary forest area increased by 1000 ha from 2005 to 2010 and stayed the same for 2015.</p> <p><i>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold (0.02% or 5000 ha) is met?</i></p> <p>According to the spatial data provided above, conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is below the threshold of 0.02% or 5000 hectares average net annual loss. This conclusion is supported by FSC Czech Republic.</p> <p>Risk designation: Low risk Thresholds (1) and (3) are met: (1) Thresholds provided in the indicator are not exceeded; AND (3) Other available evidence does 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>Martin Těhník, GMO responsible person at Czech Environmental Inspectorate, Prague, Czech Rep. www.cizp.cz/GMO/Legislativa</p> <p>Register of authorized GMOs: http://www.mzp.cz/cz/registr_uzivatelu_geneticky_modifikovanych_organismu</p> <p>FSC-CWRA-011-CZ FSC CW Risk Assessment for the Czech Republic</p> <p>Act. No. 78/2004 Coll., on the use of genetically modified organisms and genetic products</p> <p>Decree 209/2004 Coll. of the Ministry of Environment on detailed conditions for the use of genetically modified organisms and genetic products.</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1830/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 concerning the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed products produced from genetically modified organisms and amending Directive 2001/18/EC</p> <p>Ministry of Environment on GMO: http://www.mzp.cz/cz/geneticky_modifikovane_organismy</p>	N/A	<p>Low risk</p> <p><i>(1) GMO use is illegal according to applicable legislation of the area under assessment AND the risk assessment for relevant indicators of Category 1 confirms that applicable legislation is enforced.</i></p> <p>Applicable legislation does not include a ban on commercial use of GMOs. The main legal act related to the use of GM organisms in the Czech Republic is Act No. 78/2004 Coll., on the use of genetically modified organisms and genetic products ("Law on GMO"). The Law on GMOs is performed by Decree 209/2004 Coll. and provides detail as to the conditions for the use of genetically modified organisms and genetic products. The main governing body for the GMO legislation is the Ministry of Environment while control over compliance with this legislation is maintained by Czech Environmental Inspectorate.</p> <p>The legislation on GMOs regulates the application, authorization and supervision of all activities connected with GMOs and genetically modified products. The use of GMOs is regulated also by international treaties and European directives such as Regulation (EC) No. 1830/2003 which provides precedence over the law in the Czech Republic. Czech Republic is the signatory to the Cartagena Protocol on biosafety to the convention on biological diversity.</p> <p>According to the Law on GMOs there is no licensing as such but the process of authorization is described in the related legislation. Each organization or person who wishes to perform activities involving the use of genetically modified organisms shall apply for authorisation from the Ministry of the Environment. The Ministry evaluates the applications and consults with experts at the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health. Once the GMO is authorized it is registered in the registry of authorized GMOs.</p> <p><i>(2) There is no commercial use of GMO (tree) species in the area under assessment,</i></p> <p>There is no evidence that anyone uses GMO trees for the purpose of forestry. The official Register of authorized GMOs includes several agricultural crops and one experimental trial with <i>Prunus domestica</i> Stanley (clone C-5); however, this test is conducted in isolated experimental conditions and the tree species is not to be used in forestry.</p>

	<p>Czech Environmental Inspectorate on GMO: http://www.cizp.cz/GMO/Odkazy-na-informace-o-GMO</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture on GMO: http://eagri.cz/public/web/mze/zemedelstvi/gmo-geneticky-modifikovane-organismy/</p>		<p>There are some other laboratory trials in isolated experimental conditions with poplars; however, these are in the stage of in vitro cultivation (and thus are not covered by the register of authorized GMOs).</p> <p>AND</p> <p><i>(3) Other available evidence does not challenge 'low risk' designation.</i></p>
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GMO Context Question	Answer
<p>1. Is there any legislation covering GMO (trees)?</p>	<p>The main legal act related to the use of GM organism in the Czech Republic is an Act. No. 78/2004 Coll., on the use of genetically modified organisms and genetic products ("Law on GMO"). The Law on GMOs is performed by Decree 209/2004 Coll. and provides detail as to the conditions for the use of genetically modified organisms and genetic products. The main governing body for the GMO legislation is the Ministry of Environment while the control over the compliance with this legislation is maintained by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.</p> <p>The legislation on GMOs regulates the application, authorization and supervision of all activities connected with GMOs and genetically modified products.</p> <p>The use of GMOs is regulated also by international treaties and European directives such as Regulation (EC) No. 1830/2003 which provides precedence over the law in the Czech Republic. Czech Republic is the signatory to the Cartagena protocol on biosafety to the convention on biological diversity.</p>
<p>2. Does applicable legislation for the area under assessment include a ban for commercial use of GMO (trees)?</p>	<p>Applicable legislation does not include a ban on commercial use of GMOs. According to the Law on GMO each organization or person who wish to perform activities involving the use of genetically modified organisms shall fulfil the legislative requirements, but also need authorization from the Ministry of the Environment, that consults with Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health. Once approved the GMO is registered in the Register of authorized GMOs.</p>
<p>3. Is there evidence of unauthorized use of GM trees?</p>	<p>There is no such evidence.</p>
<p>4. Is there any commercial use of GM trees in the country or region?</p>	<p>There is no such evidence.</p>
<p>5. Are there any trials of GM trees in the country or region?</p>	<p>Register of authorized GMOs includes one experimental trial with Prunus domestica Stanley (clone C-5) however this tree species is not to be used in forestry. There are some other laboratory trials in isolated experimental conditions with poplars however this is in the stage of in vitro cultivation (and thus it is not covered by the register of authorized GMOs).</p>

6. Are licenses required for commercial use of GM trees?	According to the Law on GMO there is no licensing as such but the process of authorization is described in the related legislation. Each organization or person who wishes to perform activities involving the use of genetically modified organisms shall apply for authorization from the Ministry of the Environment. The Ministry evaluates the applications and consults with experts at the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health. Once the GMO is authorized it is registered in the registry of authorized GMOs.
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 is no approval for planting GMO trees outside experimental conditions.
8. What GM 'species' are used?	No GMO tree species are used out of experimental conditions.
9. Can it be clearly determined in which MUs the GM trees are used?	N/A

Recommended control measures

N/A