

FSC National Risk Assessment

For The Netherlands

DEVELOPED ACCORDING TO PROCEDURE FSC-PRO-60-002 V 3-0

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International contact	Name: Arjan Alkema Email address: a.alkema@fsc.nl
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Body responsible for NRA maintenance	FSC the Netherlands

Summary of risk for the Netherlands

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

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1. Background information

1.1 Timeline

Activity	Period	Done
Proposal formally accepted by FSC	13 October 2016	x
Development of the risk assessment – 1 st draft (version 1)	November 2016 – January 2017	x
Training of the working group	17 January 2017	x
Revision by the working group (3 meetings)	21 February, 24 March, 16 May 2017	x
Acceptance by the working group	June 2017	x
Submission to FSC	June 2017	x
Review and acceptance by FSC International	TBD	
Public consultation on the 1 st draft	Sept-October 2017	
Analysis and incorporation of feedback from the consultation	November 2017	
Fourth meeting NRA-WG	November 2017	
Development of the 2 nd draft (final version)	December 2017	
Fifth meeting NRA-WG	Jan 2018	
Final draft submission to FSC	Jan 2018	
Implementation of required amendments (if any)	Feb 2018	
Expected approval of the NRA	March 2018	

1.2 Working group

The National Risk Assessment was developed by a working group, representing different interests, and consisting of the following people.

Name	Chamber	Qualifications
Asse Seubring	Economic	Forest economist (Wageningen University 1988) 2010-present: Auditor Staatsbosbeheer (incl. FSC certification) 2005-2010: Division Controller Staatsbosbeheer 1999-2005: Controller Businessunit SDV 1997-1999 Multi Project manager Alterra 1995-1997: Project manager Bosdata 1991-1994: Project manager Stibos
Bert de Jong	Economic	Bachelor of Built Environment (Windesheim, 1999) 2010-present Group manager De & D Consult 2002-2010 Project- / production manager Strukton Rail 2000-2001 Supervisor, maintenance planner RWS 1999-2000 Engineer Oranjewoud
Wolfgang Richert	Social	MSc, Environmental Studies (Wageningen, 1994) 2009-present: Wolfgang Richert Consulting (a.o. Co-author of FSC FPIC Guide, version 1); 2006-2008 Greenpeace 2001-2006 AIDEnvironment 1997-2001 Greens in the Dutch Parliament 1994 Researcher
Fred van Anrooy	Social	1998-present: FNV (trade union) specialist in workers' rights and labour safety; 1998-2016: OHAS coördinator / Safety expert PontMeyer NV
Ron Lamain	Environmental	Tropical Forester (2001) 2017-present: IUCN

		2015-2017: Natuurmonumenten 2014-present: IRRL 2009-2014: Municipality of Tiel 2006-2009: BTL Bomendienst 2005-2006: Eco Timber Suriname
NN	Environmental	

Since there is a vacancy in the environmental chamber the voting system is 1-1-1, although in principle the working group decides by consensus (if a second environmental chamber representative is found we will go back to a 2-2-2 voting set up).

The working group was coordinated by Arjan Alkema, Deputy Director of FSC the Netherlands. The working group was supported by an external consultant Patrick Jansen of Bosmeester.

1.3 Consultation

To be conducted Spring 2018.

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

Name & Organisation	Qualification	Contact details
Mark van Benthem, Stichting Probos	EUTR and sustainable timber expert, Stichting Probos	Mark.vanbenthem@probos.nl
Jacqueline Kraan, CNV Vakmensen	Coordinator labour union for forestry sector	j.kraan@cnvvakmensen.nl
Martijn Boosten, Stichting Probos	Cultural heritage in forest (management)	Martijn.boosten@probos.nl
Ans Merens, Sociaal Cultureel Planbureau	Researcher Care, Emancipation and Time Management	a.merens@SCP.NL
Henk Siebel, Natuurmonumenten	Forest ecologist	Henk.siebel@natuurmonumenten.nl
Rino Jans, Unie van Bosgroepen	Forester	Rino.jans@bosgroepen.nl
Paul Copini, Centre for Genetic Resources	Genetic resources	Paul.copini@wur.nl
Joukje Buiteveld, Centre for Genetic Resources	Genetic Resources	joukje.buiteveld@wur.nl
Leon Janssen	Nature Conservation Act (formerly Forest Act)	Lfh.janssen@prvlimburg.nl

3. National Risk Assessment maintenance

The responsible body (in accordance with section 2 of FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0) is
FSC Netherlands
Wilhelminapark 41
3581 VG Utrecht
info@fsc.nl

The responsible body will review the NRA periodically (every 5 years) or update the NRA continuously, if needed (in accordance with section 10 of FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0).

4. Complaints and disputes regarding the approved Country Risk Assessment

In case of complaints stakeholders may contact the responsible body. The responsible body will handle the complaint in accordance with section 12 of FSC-PRO-60-002 V3-0 as follows:

- Acknowledgment of complaints within two (2) weeks of receipt of a complaint.
- The responsible body will investigate the complaint that meets the conditions (see below) after date of acknowledgement over a period of 6 weeks.
- Conditions under which a complaint shall proceed according to *FSC-PRO-01-008 Processing formal complaints in the FSC certification scheme*:

- contain the name and contact information of the Complainant and be signed by the legal representative of the Complainant or by the individual in question if the complaint is not filed by an organization;
 - be written in Dutch or English, other languages will not be accepted;
 - list the Certificate Holder(s) and all associated companies known to the Complainant including their certificate codes, against which the complaint is lodged;
 - specify the events and issues that lead to the complaint;
 - contain evidence to support each element or aspect of the complaint;
 - indicate whether and in what form the issues have been raised with the Defendant prior to lodging the complaint and what response was provided;
 - contain an agreement to share the complaint with the Defendant and other Parties to the Complaint;
 - contain an agreement to adhere to the terms and provisions of this procedure.
- The responsible body will manage a complaint registry, including recording and filing of all complaints received, actions taken and results of complaint evaluations.
 - By latest 6 weeks after acknowledgement of the complaint the responsible body will inform the complainant about the status of the complaint.
 - By latest 3 months the responsible body must close all complaints and inform complainants about the actions taken or the rejection including justification.

5. List of key stakeholders for consultation

Name	Organization	Contact details
1. Economic interests		
Forest owners and/or managers of large, medium and small forests; high-, medium and low-intensity managed forests;		
Henk Wanningen	Staatsbosbeheer	h.wanningen@staatsbosbeheer.nl
Rino Jans	Unie van Bosgroepen	r.jans@bosgroepen.nl
Arno Willems	Kroondomein Het Loo	a.willems@kroondomeinhetloo.nl
Hank Bartelink	LandschappenNL	h.bartelink@landschappen.nl
Ronnie van Woudenberg	FPG	r.vanwoudenberg@grondbezit.nl
Forest contractors (including loggers);		
Kees Boon	AVIH	c.boon@avih.nl
Representatives of forest workers and forest industries;		
Marc Reijnders	VNP	m.reijnders@vnp.nl
Eric de Munck	VVN/ NBvT	e.de.munck@centrum-hout.nl
Markus Gleitz, Steffen Körner	Sonae/Glunz	gleitz@glunz.de ; steffen.koerner@glunz.de
2. Social interests		
<i>NGOs involved or with an interest in social aspects of forest management and other related operations;</i>		
NCIV - Leo van der Vlist	NCIV	leo@nciv.net
<i>Forest workers;</i>		
AVIH – Kees Boon	AVIH	c.boon@avih.nl
<i>International, national and local trade/labour unions;</i>		
Jacqueline Kraan	CNV Vakmensen	j.kraan@cnvvakmensen.nl
Henk Panhuizen	FNV Bouw	Henk.panhuizen@fnv.nl
<i>Representatives of recreation interests.</i>		
MVO Coordinator	ANWB	info@anwb.nl
Monique Van der Sanden	Recron	info@recron.nl
3. Environmental interests		
<i>NGOs involved or with an interest in the environmental aspects of forest management. Consultation should target the following areas of interest and expertise:</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biological diversity - Water and soil - Environmental-related High Conservation Values 		
Henk Siebel	Natuurmonumenten	h.siebel@natuurmonumenten.nl
Stefan Vreugdenhil	Vogelbescherming	Stefan.vreugdenhil@vogelbescherming.nl

Danielle van Ooijen	Milieudefensie	Danielle.vanooijen@milieudefensie.nl
4. FSC-accredited certification bodies active in the country;		
James Schadenberg	Control Union	j.schadenberg@controlunion.com
Nick Nijman	SGS	Nick.nijman@sgs.com
Miranda van Zomeren	SCS	mvanzomeren@scsglobalservices.com
Deborah van Boven	Nepcon	dbf@nepcon.net
Mark Diepstraten	SKH	diepstratenM@skh.org
5. National and state forest agencies		
Anne Reichgelt	VNBE	a.reichgelt@vbne.nl
Rob Busink	Min EZ	r.l.busink@minez.nl
Meriam Wortel	NVWA	m.wortel@minez.nl

6. Risk assessment

This section describes the process of risk assessment as specified in the Country Risk Assessment Framework for each Controlled Wood category and for each described indicator (where relevant).

Indicator	Risk designation (including functional scale when relevant)
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood	
1.1	Low risk
1.2	n.a.
1.3	n.a.
1.4	Low risk
1.5	n.a.
1.6	Low risk
1.7	Low risk
1.8	Low risk
1.9	Low risk
1.10	Low risk
1.11	Low risk
1.12	Low risk
1.13	n.a.
1.14	n.a.
1.15	n.a.
1.16	n.a.
1.17	Low risk
1.18	Low risk
1.19	Low risk
1.20	n.a.
1.21	Low risk
Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	
2.1	Low risk
2.2	Specified risk on discrimination in women and LGBT
2.3	n.a.
Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	
3.0	Data sufficient to assess the risk
3.1	Low risk
3.2	n.a.
3.3	Low risk
3.4	Low risk
3.5	n.a.
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
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Area under assessment: the Netherlands

In all Control Wood Categories the area under assessment is the Netherlands as a whole. The Netherlands is a small country and almost all legislation is on the national level. Relevant studies almost all focus on the national level.

6.1 CONTROLLED WOOD CATEGORY 1: ILLEGALLY HARVESTED WOOD

Summary of risk assessment

The Netherlands is in general a constitutional state with a well functioning administration and good law enforcement (see below).

Sources of information	Evidence	Scale of risk assessment	Risk indication
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGI report aggregate and individual governance indicators for 215 countries, 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	In 2015 (latest available year) the Netherlands scores: 97,12 for Government effectiveness 97,12 for Rule of law 94,71 for Control of corruption 96,15 for Regulatory quality 98,03 for Voice and accountability 78,57 for Political stability and no violence The scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes.	Country	Low risk
World Bank Harmonized List of Fragile Situations http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations	The Netherlands does not appear on this list.	Country	Low risk
https://www.cpi.org/reports/2016/10/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder-killed-justice.php	The Netherlands does not appear on this list.	Country	Low risk
Carleton University: Country Indicators for Foreign Policy: the Failed and Fragile States project of Carleton University examines state fragility using a combination	The Netherlands scores 'high' and 9 out of 11 indicators and 'medium' on 2 indicators on the State fragility map 2012 (latest available year).	Country	Low risk

of structural data and current event monitoring. http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/app/ffs_ranking.php			
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org	<p><u>World Report 2017</u></p> <p>“In February, the government expanded the list of safe third countries for asylum seekers. Countries from countries deemed safe are presumed not to need intercountry protection and are subject to accelerated procedures, raising concerns about the quality of individual examination of asylum claims. In September 2016, the country’s highest administrative court affirmed the legality of Albania’s designation as a safe country of origin.</p> <p>The Dutch government continued to offer support that is limited in duration and scope to rejected asylum seekers, with assistance contingent on their cooperation with removal from the country. In February, several UN special rapporteurs urged the Dutch government to provide emergency assistance to rejected asylum seekers. Refugee rights groups criticized Dutch authorities over longer waits for asylum determinations and family reunification procedures.</p> <p>At the start of 2016, NGOs reported threats and discrimination against LGBT asylum seekers at asylum facilities, and a Dutch independent monitoring body, the Dutch Board for Protection of Human Rights, found in February that LGBT asylum seekers at a large facility face discrimination.</p> <p>In May, the Netherlands enacted a law allowing authorities to strip Dutch citizenship from dual countries as young as 16 if they determine that they have joined or fought abroad with a terrorist group and pose an “immediate threat” to country security. No court conviction is required. Those whose Dutch citizenship is revoked have only four weeks to appeal.</p> <p>In January, the Netherlands ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.”</p>	Country	Low risk
US AID: www.usaid.gov Search on website for [country] + ‘human rights’	No relevant information	Country	Low risk
Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org Search on website for [country] + ‘human rights’	No relevant information	Country	Low risk

Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card http://indicators.chathamhouse.org/explore-the-data	<p>2013 Assessment Findings</p> <p>“The assessment indicates that the Netherlands has continued to show a strong response to the problem of illegal logging and related trade. The government played an active part in the development of the EU’s FLEGT Action Plan, and has been supporting the negotiation and implementation of voluntary partnership agreements with producer countries.</p> <p>The government has also been promoting the production and consumption of sustainable timber. It has a comprehensive procurement policy, established the Sustainable Trade Initiative and helped to launch the European Sustainable Tropical Timber Coalition.</p> <p>As a result of these government actions as well as engagement by the private sector, there is a high proportion of certified wood-based products on the Dutch market as well as a large number of companies with chain-of-custody certification. A high level of media coverage on the issue of illegal logging also indicates that there is widespread awareness of this issue.</p> <p>This response is thought to be partly responsible for the decline in imports into the Netherlands of timber-sector products likely to be illegal, currently estimated to comprise two per cent of the total.”</p>	Country	Low risk
Transparency Intercountry Corruption Perceptions Index https://www.transparency.org/cpi2015/results	The Netherlands scores 84 points on the Corruption Perceptions Index 2015 on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). The Netherlands ranks 5th out of 168 with rank no. 1 being the most clean country.	Country	Low risk
Amnesty Intercountry Annual Report: The state of the world’s human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; intercountry justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights	<p>“REFUGEES’ AND MIGRANTS’ RIGHTS</p> <p>Immigration detention</p> <p>Solitary confinement continued to be used in immigration detention centres, both as a means of control and as a punitive measure. In March, body scan equipment was introduced in detention centres,</p>	Country	Low risk

<p>https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/research/2016/02/annual-report-201516/</p>	<p>making strip searches of detained migrants largely unnecessary. In September the government tabled a draft law regulating immigration detention. The law mentions the need to consider alternatives to detention. However, it includes provisions that would, in practice, likely lead to harsher conditions for detained irregular migrants and asylum-seekers. The law also fails to establish an effective mechanism to prevent the detention of vulnerable groups, and the authorities' power to use solitary confinement remain unchanged.</p> <p>Economic, social and cultural rights The government failed to implement the recommendation by the European Committee of Social Rights that all people, including irregular migrants, should unconditionally have access to shelter and basic necessities. In April, the government put forward a proposal to establish shelters in a limited number of municipalities, but make accommodation there dependent on the willingness of the irregular migrant to cooperate in their deportation.</p> <p>Refoulement The government continued its attempts to deport rejected asylum-seekers to southern and central Somalia, including – under certain circumstances – to al-Shabaab-controlled areas, against guidelines issued by UNHCR, the UN refugee agency. In August, the government decided to temporarily halt forced returns of Uighurs to China, in anticipation of a new guidance report. In May, Mathieu Ngudjolo, a former Congolese militia leader, was returned to the Democratic Republic of the Congo despite alleged fears for his safety, after the Council of State rejected his request for asylum. Mathieu Ngudjolo was acquitted by the ICC of war crimes and crimes against humanity, a decision confirmed on appeal on 27 February.</p> <p>DISCRIMINATION – POLICING In response to concerns about ethnic profiling by the police, the government committed to undertaking measures focused on awareness raising and training of police officers. However, it still did not introduce clear guidelines to limit widespread stop-and-search</p>		
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	<p>powers that increase the risk of ethnic profiling, or institute systematic monitoring of stop-and-search operations.</p> <p>RIGHT TO PRIVACY In July the government published proposals to amend the powers of the intelligence and security services, including provisions which in effect would legalize indiscriminate bulk collection of telecoms data. The proposals also failed to include necessary safeguards, such as prior judicial approval of decisions to intercept personal communication or hack electronic devices.</p> <p>TORTURE AND OTHER ILL-TREATMENT The government refused to take steps to evaluate or amend the current operation of the Dutch Country Prevention Mechanism, established under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, despite ongoing criticism of its independence and efficacy.”</p>		
<p>Freedom House http://www.freedomhouse.org/</p>	<p><u>Freedom in the World Report 2016:</u> Electoral Process: 12 / 12 Political Pluralism and Participation: 16 / 16 Functioning of Government: 12 / 12 Freedom of Expression and Belief: 16 / 16 Associational and Organizational Rights: 12 / 12 Rule of Law: 15 / 16 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights: 16 / 16</p> <p>Scoring Key: X / Y X = Score Received Y = Best Possible Score</p> <p><u>Freedom of the Press Report 2016:</u> Legal Environment: 2 / 30 (0=BEST, 30=WORST) Political Environment: 5 / 40 (0=BEST, 40=WORST) Economic Environment: 4 / 30 (0=BEST, 30=WORST) Press Freedom Score: 11 / 100 (0=BEST, 100=WORST)</p>	Country	Low risk
Reporters without Borders: Press Freedom Index	<u>2016 World Press Freedom Index</u>	Country	Low risk

https://rsf.org/ranking	In 2016, The Netherlands ranked 2 out of 180 countries on World Press Freedom Index (No. 1 being the most free country).		
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/	<u>Fragile States Index 2016</u> The Netherlands is ranked 166 out of 178 countries on the Fragile States Index 2016. (No. 1 being the most failed state). This ranks The Netherlands in the category 'Sustainable'.	Country	Low risk
The Global Peace Index. Published by the Institute for Economics & Peace, This index is the world's leading measure of country peacefulness. It ranks 162 nations according to their absence of violence. It's made up of 23 indicators, ranging from a nation's level of military expenditure to its relations with neighboring countries and the level of respect for human rights. http://static.visionofhumanity.org/sites/default/files/GPI%202016%20Report_2.pdf	<u>2016 Global Peace Index</u> The State of Peace in The Netherlands is labeled 'High' with The Netherlands ranking number 21 out of 163 countries (no. 1 being the most peaceful country).	Country	Low risk
Conclusion: Netherlands is a constitutional state with a well functioning administration and good law enforcement.			

Note: No year passed or amended for legislation is mentioned. All legislation was checked in the period oktober/november 2017 and therefore all legislation was valid in this period.

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
Legal rights to harvest			
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	Applicable laws and regulations <u>Tenure Rights and ownership:</u> Tenure rights: Civil Code, Book 5 – real property rights Land lease: Dutch Civil Code, book 7, title 5 – farm lease agreements Land ownership registration: Enabling Act	Land tenure (Civil Code, Book 5 – real property rights): http://www.dutchcivillaw.com/civilcodebook055.htm Land Lease: Dutch Civil Code, book 7, title 5 – farm lease agreements:	Tenure rights are regulated in the Dutch Civil Code, Book 5. The legal owner also has the management rights to the land, excepts when these are leased to another person or organization. Management rights are leased on the basis of a lease contract. Land lease is regulated in the Dutch Civil Code, book 7, title 5. Land lease of forest land is not very common in the Netherlands according to the working

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legal Authority Land ownership registration: Cadastre</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Entry in the Cadastre Land lease contracts</p>	<p>http://www.dutchcivillaw.com/civilcodebook077.htm</p> <p>Land ownership registration Kadasterwet (Enabling Act): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0004541/2016-10-01</p>	<p>group, but examples exist. These are mainly long time lease contracts that have been registered by the Kadaster (Cadastre).</p> <p>All legal ownership is registered by the Cadaster. The Cadaster (Cadastre) is a legally defined body that implements land registry legislation. The legal basis for the Cadastre is regulated in the Kadasterwet (Enabling Act). Of all parcels the dimensions, its owners, and land use are registered. Purchase of land requires formal agreement by both parties through a notary.</p> <p>Every company has to be registered in the register of the Kamer van Koophandel (business register at the Chamber of Commerce) to be legal.</p> <p>Conflicts on land tenure and management rights are scarce in the Dutch forest sector. If they occur it is mainly about the correct border between parcels. These conflicts can be settled by measurements in the field by the Cadastre, but this rarely happens. A Google search and the Working Group confirmed this conclusion. There are therefore no indications that land tenure and management rights are a problem in the Netherlands.</p> <p>Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities.</p> <p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.</p>
1.2 Concession licenses	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Not applicable</p> <p>Legal Authority Not applicable</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p>		<p>There is no concession licenses program in the Netherlands.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	Not applicable		This indicator is not applicable.
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	Applicable laws and regulations Not applicable Legal Authority Not applicable Legally required documents or records Not applicable	Wet Natuurbescherming (Nature Conservation Act): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0037552/2017-03-01	There are no legal obligations to produce a management plan or harvesting plan. The Nature Conservation Act or other legislation does not set any regulations on management and harvesting planning. This indicator is not applicable.
1.4 Harvesting permits	Applicable laws and regulations Wet natuurbescherming (Nature Conservation Act) Legal Authority Provinces (no special organization within a province) Legally required documents or records Felling reports	Wet Natuurbescherming (Nature Conservation Act): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0037552/2017-03-01 Interview Country coordinator enforcers forest fellings (formely Forest Act): Leon Janssen of the provincie of Limburg http://www.volkskrant.nl/binnenland/b-rabants-landschap-gedaagd-om-bomenkap~a353240/ Information on law enforcement: http://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrari-sch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en-natuur/wet-natuurbescherming/handhaving	There is no system of harvesting permits in the Netherlands. However, according to the Nature Conservation Act forest managers have to report fellings at least one month prior to the work to the relevant province. Only fellings (clearcuts, not thinning) the size of at least 1,5 times the tree height have to be reported. Provinces are the legal authorities for the Nature Conservation Act. They have the right to prohibit the felling. The province has one month to do so. Thereafter the forest owner has the right to execute the felling (silent permission). Forest managers are obliged to establish a new forest by planting or natural regeneration within 3 years after clearcutting. The province has the right to increase this period to maximum 6 years when using natural regeneration. No statistics are available on the number of violations of the Nature Conservation Act concerning fellings. The country coordinator of enforcers forest fellings (formely Forest Act) has indicated that provinces employ on average 2-3 people enforcers. He stated that violations do occur, but they are isolated, small scaled and mostly unintentional. It is rare that the courts challenges forest managers for violation of forest felling procedures.

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Illegal fellings are negligible in the Netherlands. This is confirmed by the Working Group.</p> <p>Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities.</p> <p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.</p>
Taxes and fees			
1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Not applicable</p> <p>Legal Authority Not applicable</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Not applicable</p>		<p>There is no legal obligation to pay royalties or harvesting fees.</p> <p>This indicator is not applicable.</p>
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Turnover Tax Act (Wet op de omzetbelasting)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low and mid finance Authorities • Collection offices (controlling and encash) <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounts, i.e. documenting all income and investments, in conformance to law cited above • Bills, trading documents • Documents for simplifications by law, if necessary 	<p>Turnover Tax Act (Wet op de omzetbelasting): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002629/2016-05-01</p>	<p>The Netherlands has value-added taxes (VAT), described in the Turnover Tax Act (Wet op de omzetbelasting). VAT is based upon EU Directives. This means that the principles and the structure of the tax are in general the same throughout the whole EU.</p> <p>All of the above is controlled by the Dutch Tax Authorities. Every company must state its financial turnover in a tax return and, in addition, must demonstrate certain accounting practices. All documents are sent to the finance authorities for verification – also irrespective of size, volume of sales and form of organization. All cash flows have to be documented to verify and to avoid illegal and black market earnings. Not mentioning income is seen as tax evasion which attracts severe fines.</p> <p>A small amount of firewood is probably sold without paying VAT or other sales taxes. This is only done by</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>small forest owners and very limited amounts of wood. It is not done systematically or on a large scale.</p> <p>There are no statistics available on the evasion of value added taxes and other taxes. There is no indication that tax evasion by forest owners occurs systematically and on a large scale. This is confirmed by the Working Group.</p> <p>Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities.</p> <p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.</p>
1.7 Income and profit taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Income Tax Act (Wet inkomstenbelasting) Corporate Income Tax Act (Wet op de vennootschapsbelasting)</p> <p>Legal Authority Tax and Customs Administration (Belastingdienst) Ministry of Finance (Ministerie van Financiële Zaken)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Financial administration Tax return documents</p>	<p>Income Taks Act (Wet inkomstenbelasting): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011353/2016-07-01</p> <p>Corporate <i>Income Tax Act</i> (Wet op de vennootschapsbelasting): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002672/2016-01-01</p>	<p>Income taxes are based on the <i>Income Tax Act</i> (Wet Inkomstenbelasting) for private persons and the Corporate Income Tax Act (Wet op de Vennootschapsbelasting) for organizations. All companies have to be registered with the Chamber/Court of Commerce and the Tax Office. These registrations are linked so it is not possible to be registered with one and not the other. Once registered, a company is automatically requested to file their tax assessments.</p> <p>Legislation and regulatory control are strong in the Netherlands. Illegal sales of timber is therefore scarce in the Netherlands, but small amounts of mainly firewood are sometimes sold without sales documents and no taxes are being paid for the sale of this wood. This is however only a very small proportion of all the wood being sold in the Netherlands (only hundreds of m3 in the whole country), and therefore is not considered a big risk by the working group. This is not done by big forest companies, but by small forest owners with less than 5 hectares of forest. A Google search did not produce any cases of income tax evasion by forest owners and this was confirmed by the Working Group.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities.</p> <p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.</p>
Timber harvesting activities			
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Wet natuurbescherming (Nature Conservation Act)</p> <p>Legal Authority Provinces</p> <p>Legally required documents or records If applicable: -Permit or dispensation -Checklist Code of Conduct</p>	<p>Wet Natuurbescherming: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0037552/2017-03-01</p> <p>Code of Conduct Forest management: http://www.vbne.nl/Uploaded_files/Zelf/overige%20producten/gedragscode-bosbeheer-20141.54798c.pdf</p> <p>Information on law enforcement: http://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrari-sch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en-natuur/wet-natuurbescherming/handhaving</p>	<p>No specific legal requirements for harvesting techniques and technology (as mentioned in the indicator) exist in the Netherlands. The Nature Conservation Act prescribe that each management activity that potentially has a negative impact on protected flora and fauna shall be assessed on the consequences, for example in the form of a nature assessment, pre-assessment or appropriate judgement. For tree felling (Forest management) a Code of Conduct is available. If you work according to these guidelines no dispensation or permit is required for the Nature Conservation Act. The Nature Conservation Act are based on the EU Habitat and Birds Directive. According to the working group there is a strong public involvement in timber harvesting the Netherlands. The public regularly reacts on what they think is incorrect timber harvesting. Every province has several law enforcers and these are sometimes notified of proposedly incorrect timber harvesting. A Google search however confirmed that timber harvesting regulations are not broken in a substantial scale and this was confirmed by the Working Group.</p> <p>Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities.</p> <p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.9 Protected sites and species	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Wet natuurbescherming (Nature Conservation Act) Erfgoedwet (Heritage Act)</p> <p>Legal Authority Nature Conservation Act: Provinces Erfgoedwet (Heritage Act): Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands</p> <p>Legally required documents or records If applicable: -Permit or dispensation -Checklist Code of Conduct</p>	<p>Interview Country coordinator enforcers forest fellings (formerly Forest Act): Leon Janssen of the provincie of Limburg</p>	<p>Cases of illegal harvest are rare in The Netherlands. The chance that protected sites and species are harvested are very small according to the working group. No statistics are available on the number of illegal fellings. The country coordinator of forest felling enforcers (formerly Forest Act) has indicated that provinces employ on average 2-3 people enforcers. Violations do occur, but they are mostly small scale and not intentional. Cases are settled out of court. It is rare that the courts challenges recognized forest managers for violation of forest felling procedures. There is no information available on the number of cases. A Google search the working group and Leon Janssen confirmed this.</p> <p>Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities.</p> <p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.</p>
1.10 Environmental requirements	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Wet natuurbescherming (Nature Conservation Act) Code of Conduct Forest management Pesticides and Biocides Act (Wet gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en biociden) Pesticides and Biocides Decree (Besluit Gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en biociden) Spatial Planning Act (Wet Ruimtelijke Ordening) Soils Protection Act (Wet Bodembescherming) Soils Protection Decree (Besluit Bodembescherming)</p> <p>Legal Authority Nature Conservation Act: provinces Pesticides and Biocides Act: Dutch Food Safety Authority (NVWA) and Inspectie SZW (Inspectorate SZW) Spatial Planning Act: Municipalities</p>	<p>Wet Natuurbescherming: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0037552/2017-03-01</p> <p>Information on law enforcement: http://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrari-sch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en-natuur/wet-natuurbescherming/handhaving</p> <p>Code of Conduct Forest management: http://www.vbne.nl/Uploaded_files/Zelf/overige%20producten/gedragscode-bosbeheer-20141.54798c.pdf</p>	<p>The use of pesticides and other chemicals is regulated by the Pesticides and Biocides Act (Wet gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en biociden) and the Pesticides and Biocides Decree (Besluit Gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en biociden). All are obliged to deal carefully with pesticides, if one may reasonably suspect that one's act may endanger humans, animals, plants, soil or water, it is mandatory to omit this act or immediately take measures to avoid, limit or undo the peril.</p> <p>The Wet natuurbescherming (Nature Conservation Act) protects breeding birds from disturbing activities, such as timber harvesting. On the basis of this Act a Code of Conduct has been produced. It regulates timber harvesting in the birds breeding season. Harvesting in mixed- and hardwood forests is forbidden between March 15 and August 15. Harvesting in softwood forests is only</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Soils Protection Act: Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate (Inspectie Leefomgeving en Transport)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Assessments Permits</p>	<p>Pesticides and Biocides Act (Wet gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en biociden): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0021670/2015-06-01</p> <p>Pesticides and Biocides Decree (Besluit Gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en biociden): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0022530/2016-10-11</p> <p>Spatial Planning Act (Wet Ruimtelijke Ordening): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020449/2016-04-14</p> <p>Soils Protection Act (Wet Bodembescherming): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003994/2016-04-14</p> <p>Soils Protection Decree (Besluit Bodembescherming) http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0023085/2016-08-25</p>	<p>allowed if a bird breeding inventory has shown that no breeding birds are located in the relevant forest stands. (Semi-) Permanent habitats always have to be inventoried before harvesting and protected, such as anthills, dens, nests of bird of prey etc.</p> <p>The development of both forestry and non-forestry infrastructure is regulated in the Spatial Planning Act (Wet Ruimtelijke Ordening). The environmental, social and ecological effects of the construction of forestry and non-forestry infrastructure has to be assessed. If there are possible negative effects a permit has to be obtained.</p> <p>The protection of soil and ground water quality is regulated by the Soils Protection Act (Wet Bodembescherming) and the Soils Protection Decree (Besluit Bodembescherming). The Soil Protection Act contains the conditions for activities on or in the ground.</p> <p>The Netherlands has numerous laws, regulations, ordinances and directives designed to regulate environmental values and requirements. There are no statistics available relating to on-site visits by relevant authorities; however on-site visits are a known measures of control and planning. If there is an infringement of the law, this is normally pointed out by local communities or local conservation NGOs. In addition, due to the awareness of high penalties, there are no known significant environmental conflicts relating to harvesting activities. A Google search and the Working Group confirms this conclusion.</p> <p>Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.11 Health and safety	<p>Applicable laws and regulations ARBO-wet (Working Conditions Act) Wet gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en biociden (Pesticides and biocides Act)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>ARBO-wet (Working Conditions Act): Inspectie SZW (Inspectorate SZW)</p> <p>Wet gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en biociden (Pesticides and biocides Act): Minister of Infrastructure and the Environment</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Bewijs van vakbekwaamheid (Proof of professionalism concerning the use of pesticides and biocides) Risk inventory and assessment</p>	<p>ARBO-wet (Working Conditions Act): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0010346/2016-01-01</p> <p>Arbobesluit (Working Conditions Decree): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0008498/2016-10-11</p> <p>Arboregeling (Working Conditions Regulations): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0008587/2016-10-04</p> <p>Wet gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en biociden (Pesticides and biocides Act): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0021670/2015-06-01</p> <p>Statistics: http://www.inspectieszw.nl/Images/Klachten-en-ongevallenrapport-2015_tcm335-372842.pdf</p>	<p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.</p> <p>Health and safety regarding operations in the forest are set out in the Arbeidsomstandighedenwet (Working Conditions Act), the Arbobesluit (Working Conditions Decree) and the Arboregeling (Working Conditions Regulations). The ILO Code is covered by this legislation. The employer is responsible for safe working conditions and the prevention of disease and disability. The employer has to conduct risk inventories and assessments. He/she is responsible to supply safety equipment and the usage of it. He/she also has to take care of proper training and the use of adequate working methods in the forest. These regulations are also relevant for volunteers. Employees also have responsibilities. They are obliged, for example, to follow the relevant safety conditions that apply within the workplace.</p> <p>The use of chemicals is covered in the Wet gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en biociden (Pesticides and biocides Act). This act regulates the trade in and use of biocidal products. Only products authorized by the Board for the Authorisation of Plant Protection Products and Biocides can be used. Every authorized product has a use prescription to be followed by the forest owner.</p> <p>Statistics on the forest sector show 0 accidents in 2014, 1 in 2013 and 1 in 2014. One accident is equivalent to 71 accidents on every 100.000 employees (http://www.inspectieszw.nl/Images/Klachten-en-ongevallenrapport-2015_tcm335-372842.pdf).</p> <p>Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities.</p> <p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.12 Legal employment	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Constitution:</p> <p>Criminal Law (Wetboek van Strafrecht) article 273: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0001854/2016-07-01 and https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/art_273_dutch_criminal_code_en_1.pdf</p> <p>Working Hours Act (Arbeidstijdenwet) Public Assemblies Act Act on Board for the Protection of Human Rights (Wet College voor de Rechten van de Mens) Equal Treatment Act (Algemene wet gelijke behandeling) Equal treatment on the grounds of disability or chronic illness Act (Wet gelijke behandeling op grond van handicap of chronische ziekte) Equal Treatment in Employment Act (Wet gelijke behandeling op grond van leeftijd bij arbeid) General Act on Equality and Equal Treatment of men (Wet gelijke behandeling van mannen en vrouwen) Modalities Child Labour (Nadere regeling kinderarbeid).</p> <p>Legal Authority Inspectorate SZW (Inspectie SZW)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment contract • Social Security card 	<p>Constitution:</p> <p>Criminal Law (Wetboek van Strafrecht) article 273: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0001854/2016-07-01 and https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/art_273_dutch_criminal_code_en_1.pdf</p> <p>Working Hours Act (Arbeidstijdenwet): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007671/2016-01-01</p> <p>Modalities Child Labour (Nadere regeling kinderarbeid): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007195/2016-04-01 (See also: http://www.arbeidstijdenwet.nl/atw-regelgeving-werken-kinderen/)</p> <p>Public Assemblies Act: http://www.legislationline.org/documents/action/popup/id/4703</p> <p>Act on Board for the Protection of Human Rights (Wet College voor de Rechten van de Mens): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0030733/2016-01-18</p> <p>- Equal Treatment Act (Algemene wet gelijke behandeling): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0006502/2015-07-01</p>	<p>Works Councils Act: companies with more than 50 persons employed are required to have a works council. Working Conditions Act: For less than 50 employees a personnel representative shall be assigned. Both bodies represent the interests of the staff and ensure sufficient work meetings, good working conditions, equal treatment and rules for working conditions, working hours and that rest periods are respected. In addition, they can make arrangements with the employer.</p> <p>The freedom of association is regulated in the Constitution, Article 6: Right to liberty and security and the Public Assemblies Act.</p> <p>Forced labour is prohibited by the Constitution -Article 6 and regulated by Criminal Law (Wetboek van Strafrecht): Article 273: slavery and human trafficking are prohibited.</p> <p>The minimum age is regulated in the Working Hours Act (Arbeidstijdenwet) and Modalities Child Labour (Nadere regeling kinderarbeid).</p> <p>Discrimination is regulated in the Constitution, Article 1: "All who are in the Netherlands shall be treated equally in equal circumstances. Discrimination based on religion, belief, political opinion, race, gender or any other grounds whatsoever shall not be permitted." This is further elaborated in: - Act on Board for the Protection of Human Rights (Wet College voor de Rechten van de Mens) - Equal Treatment Act (Algemene wet gelijke behandeling)</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>- Equal treatment on the grounds of disability or chronic illness Act (Wet gelijke behandeling op grond van handicap of chronische ziekte): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0014915/2016-06-14</p> <p>- Equal Treatment in Employment Act (Wet gelijke behandeling op grond van leeftijd bij arbeid): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0016185/2015-07-01</p> <p>- General Act on Equality and Equal Treatment of men (Wet gelijke behandeling van mannen en vrouwen): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003299/2015-07-01</p> <p>Equal Treatment Legislation: https://mensenrechten.nl/sites/default/files/2013-05-08.Legislation%20Equal%20Treatment.pdf</p> <p>Freedom House: https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/netherlands</p>	<p>- Equal treatment on the grounds of disability or chronic illness Act (Wet gelijke behandeling op grond van handicap of chronische ziekte)</p> <p>- Equal Treatment in Employment Act (Wet gelijke behandeling op grond van leeftijd bij arbeid)</p> <p>- General Act on Equality and Equal Treatment of men (Wet gelijke behandeling van mannen en vrouwen)</p> <p>The Netherlands scores a 1 (scale 1 to 7, 1 being the best) on freedom rating, civil liberties and political rights according to the Freedom House.</p> <p>According to the working group there are no known significant conflicts in timber harvesting in the Netherlands relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forced and compulsory labor; - Underage labor (for personnel involved in hazardous work); - Discrimination; - Freedom of Association; - Illegal labor. There are no documents available (which happens often when something is not a problem). <p>Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities.</p> <p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.</p>
Third parties' rights			
1.13 Customary rights	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Not applicable</p> <p>Legal Authority Not applicable</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p>	Not applicable	Customary right on forests regarding harvesting operations do not exist in the Netherlands, according to the working group. There are for example no customary rights to the sharing of benefits.

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	Not applicable		This indicator is not applicable.
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	Applicable laws and regulations Not applicable Legal Authority Not applicable Legally required documents or records Not applicable	Not applicable	There are no individuals of groups in The Netherlands with the right to FPIUC. This indicator is not applicable.
1.15 Indigenous peoples rights	Applicable laws and regulations Not applicable Legal Authority Not applicable Legally required documents or records Not applicable		There are no indigenous people in the Netherlands (see 2.3 for explanation). This indicator is not applicable.
Trade and transport			
1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	Applicable laws and regulations Not applicable Legal Authority Not applicable Legally required documents or records Not applicable		The Netherlands has no legal legislation related to the classification of timber. The Netherlands has no royalty system and wood sales are not taxed based on classification of harvested material. Incorrect classification of harvested material does not have an impact on payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees. This indicator is not applicable.
1.17 Trade and transport	Applicable laws and regulations <i>Road Transport Goods Law (Wet Wegvervoer Goederen)</i> Legal Authority	<i>Road Transport Goods Law (Wet Wegvervoer Goederen):</i> http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0024800/2015-01-01	The main mode of transport of wood (and wood products) within Belgium is the carriage by road. Furthermore, shipping via inland waterways and railways account for relatively limited volumes, for wood products in containers or bulk (e.g. roundwood for paper industries, or sawnwood).

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate (Inspectie Leefomgeving en Transport)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Bill of lading</p>		<p>Transport is regulated in the <i>Road Transport Goods Law</i> (Wet Wegvervoer Goederen). A transporter needs to have an instruction from the wood trader and a Bill of Lading. This Bill of Lading has to mention location, data of transport, transporter (incl. license plate), buyer (incl. address) and load (wood species and volume). This law does not specify the classification of species, quantities and qualities. The bill of loading is not used to backtrace the wood to the forest (to check illegal harvest for example).</p> <p>With the unification of the European market, inspections by customs services are not only carried out at the national borders, but can be carried out anywhere. These inspections include inspections of validity and conformity of required transport documents.</p> <p>Corruption with transport documents is not an issue in the Dutch wood transporting sector. A Google search and the Working Group confirmed this conclusion.</p> <p>Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities.</p> <p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.</p>
1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Not applicable</p> <p>Legal Authority Not applicable</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Not applicable</p>	<p>Statistics: http://www.probos.nl/images/pdf/bosberichten/bosberichten2016-05.pdf</p>	<p>Dutch wood is mainly traded in the Netherlands and surrounding countries. In 2015 1.050.000 m3 was harvested. 51% was processed in the Netherlands. 49% was exported, mainly for board and paper production to surrounding countries (mainly Germany and Belgium). No substantial amounts of wood are exported to countries outside Europe. Offshore trading and transfer pricing is not known as a problem for The Netherlands. A Google search and the Working Group confirmed this conclusion.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities.</p> <p>There are no indications or evidence that wood or wood products from the Netherlands are traded through countries known as “tax havens”.</p> <p>There are no indications or evidence that there is illegal manipulation in relation to the transfer pricing in the Netherlands.</p> <p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.</p>
1.19 Custom regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations European Union: - Council Regulation (EEC) number 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code, and subsequent amending acts - Commission Regulation (EEC) number 2454/93 of 2 July 1993 (implementing provisions)</p> <p>Legal Authority Douane (Customs Office)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records • Customs declaration</p>	<p>http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/other/l11010_en.htm (EEC Customs Code - summary) http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:1992R2913:20070101:EN:PDF (EEC Customs Code) http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:1993R2454:20130131:EN:PDF (implementing provisions) http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/index_en.htm http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/commo_n/legislation/legislation/customs/index_en.htm</p>	<p>The Netherlands is part of the EU internal market. Export of Dutch wood to outside the EU is very limited (see 1.18). The chances of breaking custom regulations outside the EU are therefore very small. The working group states that here are no known examples.</p> <p>All relevant international legislation is implemented in Dutch legislation, and inspections are carried out. Export of domestic wood occurs as high and low grade roundwood, wood products and biomass. The Customs Office carries out checks on exports, including verification of documents and EU TR, FLEGT and phytosanitary requirements.</p> <p>At present there are no documents required for Customs clearance within the EU. There are no indications or records of any significant violations that would qualify for specific risk.</p> <p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		http://europa.eu/youreurope/business/vatcustoms/report-imports-exports/index_nl.htm	
1.20 CITES	<p>Applicable laws and regulations Wet natuurbescherming (Nature Conservation Act)</p> <p>Legal Authority Provinces Police and the Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (criminal enforcement)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Not applicable</p>	<p>Wet Natuurbescherming: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0037552/2017-03-01</p> <p>Checklist of CITES Species: http://checklist.cites.org/#/en/search/country_ids%5B%5D=23&output_layout=alphabetical&level_of_listing=0&show_synonyms=1&show_author=0&show_english=1&show_spanish=1&show_french=1&scientific_name=plantae&page=1&per_page=20</p>	<p>The Nature Conservation Act refers directly to the EU-CITES regulations and it provides a checklist of all relevant species. No woody species produced in the Netherlands are included on the CITES lists. Working group members know what species grow in the Netherlands. There is thus no risk that wood from Dutch forests are being traded in conflict with CITES.</p> <p>This indicator is not applicable.</p>
Diligence/due care procedures			
1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures	<p>Applicable laws and regulations EUTR</p> <p>Legal Authority Dutch Food Safety Authority (Nederlandse Voedsel- en Warenautoriteit)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Operators placing timber or timber products on the EU market: Documents required to fulfil the obligation for operators to exercise a due diligence system Documentation on information concerning the operator's supply</p>	<p>EUTR: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/timber_regulation.htm</p> <p>Interview: Mark van Benthem, EUTR and sustainable timber expert, Stichting Probos</p>	<p>The European Timber Regulation (EUTR) prohibits illegal timber being placed on the European market; the operator (importer) needs to conduct due diligence and prove that the timber was harvested in accordance with the relevant legislation of the country of origin. The EUTR is directly applicable in the Netherlands through the Besluit Uitvoering Europese Houtverordening (Decree Implementing European Timber Regulation) of 7 December 2012. The Dutch Food Safety Authority (NVWA) is responsible for ensuring that the EUTR is properly applied by operators.</p> <p>The Biennial report of the Dutch Food Safety Authority shows that between March 2013-February 2015 98 inspections have been executed. 24 trading companies (not Dutch wood) have been given a notices of remedial actions. The rechecks showed that all companies have solved the problem.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>An interview with Mark van Benthem showed that due diligence/due care on Dutch wood is not a problem, since the wood chains are short and clear. Besides, administration is rather simple with felling reports and bill of lading (short supply chain).</p> <p>Identified laws are upheld. Cases where laws are violated are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities.</p> <p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.</p>

6.2 CONTROLLED WOOD CATEGORY 2: WOOD HARVESTED IN VIOLATION OF TRADITIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Summary of risk assessment

General/contextual information

The table below gives an overview of sources on governance in the Netherlands. This information is relevant to a large number of indicators.

Sources of information	Evidence	Scale of risk assessment
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGI report aggregate and individual governance indicators for 215 countries, 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	In 2015 (latest available year) the Netherlands scores: 97,12 for Government effectiveness 97,12 for Rule of law 94,71 for Control of corruption 96,15 for Regulatory quality 98,03 for Voice and accountability 78,57 for Political stability and no violence The scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes.	Country
World Bank Harmonized List of Fragile Situations http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations	The Netherlands does not appear on this list.	Country
https://www.cpj.org/reports/2016/10/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder-killed-justice.php	The Netherlands does not appear 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/app/ffs_ranking.php	The Netherlands scores 'high' and 9 out of 11 indicators and 'medium' on 2 indicators on the State fragility map 2012 (latest available year).	Country

Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org	<p>World Report 2017: https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2017/country-chapters/european-union#a67d4c</p> <p>“In February, the government expanded the list of safe third countries for asylum seekers. Countries from countries deemed safe are presumed not to need intercountry protection and are subject to accelerated procedures, raising concerns about the quality of individual examination of asylum claims. In September 2016, the country’s highest administrative court affirmed the legality of Albania’s designation as a safe country of origin.</p> <p>The Dutch government continued to offer support that is limited in duration and scope to rejected asylum seekers, with assistance contingent on their cooperation with removal from the country. In February, several UN special rapporteurs urged the Dutch government to provide emergency assistance to rejected asylum seekers. Refugee rights groups criticized Dutch authorities over longer waits for asylum determinations and family reunification procedures. At the start of 2016, NGOs reported threats and discrimination against LGBT asylum seekers at asylum facilities, and a Dutch independent monitoring body, the Dutch Board for Protection of Human Rights, found in February that LGBT asylum seekers at a large facility face discrimination.</p> <p>In May, the Netherlands enacted a law allowing authorities to strip Dutch citizenship from dual countries as young as 16 if they determine that they have joined or fought abroad with a terrorist group and pose an “immediate threat” to country security. No court conviction is required. Those whose Dutch citizenship is revoked have only four weeks to appeal.</p> <p>In January, the Netherlands ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.”</p>	Country
US AID: www.usaid.gov Search on website for [country] + ‘human rights’	No relevant information	Country
Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org Search on website for [country] + ‘human rights’	No relevant information	Country
Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card	2013 Assessment Findings	Country

http://indicators.chathamhouse.org/explore-the-data	<p>“The assessment indicates that the Netherlands has continued to show a strong response to the problem of illegal logging and related trade. The government played an active part in the development of the EU’s FLEGT Action Plan, and has been supporting the negotiation and implementation of voluntary partnership agreements with producer countries.</p> <p>The government has also been promoting the production and consumption of sustainable timber. It has a comprehensive procurement policy, established the Sustainable Trade Initiative and helped to launch the European Sustainable Tropical Timber Coalition.</p> <p>As a result of these government actions as well as engagement by the private sector, there is a high proportion of certified wood-based products on the Dutch market as well as a large number of companies with chain-of-custody certification. A high level of media coverage on the issue of illegal logging also indicates that there is widespread awareness of this issue.</p> <p>This response is thought to be partly responsible for the decline in imports into the Netherlands of timber-sector products likely to be illegal, currently estimated to comprise two per cent of the total.”</p>	
<p>Transparency Intercountry Corruption Perceptions Index https://www.transparency.org/cpi2015/results</p>	<p>The Netherlands scores 84 points on the Corruption Perceptions Index 2015 on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). The Netherlands ranks 5th out of 168 with rank no. 1 being the most clean country.</p>	<p>Country</p>
<p>Amnesty Intercountry Annual Report: The state of the world’s human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; intercountry justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/research/2016/02/annual-report-201516/</p>	<p>Annual Report Amnesty International 2015/2016 “REFUGEES’ AND MIGRANTS’ RIGHTS Immigration detention Solitary confinement continued to be used in immigration detention centres, both as a means of control and as a punitive measure. In March, body scan equipment was introduced in detention centres, making strip searches of detained migrants largely unnecessary. In September the government tabled a draft law regulating immigration detention. The law mentions the need to consider alternatives to detention. However, it includes provisions that would, in practice, likely</p>	<p>Country</p>

	<p>lead to harsher conditions for detained irregular migrants and asylum-seekers. The law also fails to establish an effective mechanism to prevent the detention of vulnerable groups, and the authorities' power to use solitary confinement remain unchanged.</p> <p>Economic, social and cultural rights The government failed to implement the recommendation by the European Committee of Social Rights that all people, including irregular migrants, should unconditionally have access to shelter and basic necessities. In April, the government put forward a proposal to establish shelters in a limited number of municipalities, but make accommodation there dependent on the willingness of the irregular migrant to cooperate in their deportation.</p> <p>Refoulement The government continued its attempts to deport rejected asylum-seekers to southern and central Somalia, including – under certain circumstances – to al-Shabaab-controlled areas, against guidelines issued by UNHCR, the UN refugee agency. In August, the government decided to temporarily halt forced returns of Uighurs to China, in anticipation of a new guidance report. In May, Mathieu Ngudjolo, a former Congolese militia leader, was returned to the Democratic Republic of the Congo despite alleged fears for his safety, after the Council of State rejected his request for asylum. Mathieu Ngudjolo was acquitted by the ICC of war crimes and crimes against humanity, a decision confirmed on appeal on 27 February.</p> <p>DISCRIMINATION – POLICING In response to concerns about ethnic profiling by the police, the government committed to undertaking measures focused on awareness raising and training of police officers. However, it still did not introduce clear guidelines to limit widespread stop-and search powers that increase the risk of ethnic profiling, or institute systematic monitoring of stop-and-search operations.</p>	
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	<p>RIGHT TO PRIVACY In July the government published proposals to amend the powers of the intelligence and security services, including provisions which in effect would legalize indiscriminate bulk collection of telecoms data. The proposals also failed to include necessary safeguards, such as prior judicial approval of decisions to intercept personal communication or hack electronic devices.</p> <p>TORTURE AND OTHER ILL-TREATMENT The government refused to take steps to evaluate or amend the current operation of the Dutch Country Prevention Mechanism, established under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, despite ongoing criticism of its independence and efficacy.”</p>	
<p>Freedom House http://www.freedomhouse.org/</p>	<p><u>Freedom in the World Report 2016:</u> Electoral Process: 12 / 12 Political Pluralism and Participation: 16 / 16 Functioning of Government: 12 / 12 Freedom of Expression and Belief: 16 / 16 Associational and Organizational Rights: 12 / 12 Rule of Law: 15 / 16 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights: 16 / 16</p> <p>Scoring Key: X / Y X = Score Received Y = Best Possible Score</p> <p><u>Freedom of the Press Report 2016:</u> Legal Environment: 2 / 30 (0=BEST, 30=WORST) Political Environment: 5 / 40 (0=BEST, 40=WORST) Economic Environment: 4 / 30 (0=BEST, 30=WORST) Press Freedom Score: 11 / 100 (0=BEST, 100=WORST)</p>	Country
<p>Reporters without Borders: Press Freedom Index https://rsf.org/ranking</p>	<p><u>2016 World Press Freedom Index</u> In 2016, The Netherlands ranked 2 out of 180 countries on World Press Freedom Index (No. 1 being the most free country).</p>	Country

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/	<u>Fragile States Index 2016</u> The Netherlands is ranked 166 out of 178 countries on the Fragile States Index 2016. (No. 1 being the most failed state). This ranks The Netherlands in the category 'Sustainable'.	Country
The Global Peace Index. Published by the Institute for Economics & Peace, This index is the world's leading measure of country peacefulness. It ranks 162 nations according to their absence of violence. It's made up of 23 indicators, ranging from a nation's level of military expenditure to its relations with neighboring countries and the level of respect for human rights. http://visionofhumanity.org/app/uploads/2017/02/GPI-2016-Report_2.pdf	<u>2016 Global Peace Index</u> The State of Peace in The Netherlands is labeled 'High' with The Netherlands ranking number 21 out of 163 countries (no. 1 being the most peaceful country).	Country

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Indicator 2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens country or regional security and/or linked to military control.			
Guidance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the country covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber? Is the country covered by any other intercountry ban on timber export? Are there individuals or entities involved in the forest sector that are facing UN sanctions? 			
Sources of evidence	Evidence	Scale of risk	Risk indication
Compendium of United Nations Security Council Sanctions Lists: www.un.org	https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/sites/www.un.org.sc.suborg/files/consolidated.pdf	Country	Low risk
US AID: www.usaid.gov	There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from The Netherlands.		
Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org	The Netherlands is not covered by any other intercountry ban on timber export.		

	There are no individuals or entities involved in the forest sector in The Netherlands that are facing UN sanctions.		
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 on conflict timber in The Netherlands found.	Country	Low risk
www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests	No information on conflict timber in The Netherlands found.	Country	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	No information on conflict timber in The Netherlands found. https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2016 No information found on conflict timber in The Netherlands in the World Report 2016.	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	No information found on conflict timber in The Netherlands.	Country	Low risk
Amnesty Intercountry Annual Report: The state of the world's human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; intercountry justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/research/2016/02/annual-report-201516/	No information in the Amnesty Intercountry Report 2015-16 on conflict timber in The Netherlands found.	Country	Low risk
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGI's report aggregate and individual governance	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports In 2015 (latest available year) The Netherlands scores on the indicator <i>Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism</i> 78,57 on the	Country	Low risk

indicators for 213 economies (most recently for 1996–2014), 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	percentile rank among all countries (ranges from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes.		
Greenpeace: www.greenpeace.org Search for 'conflict timber [country]'	No information on conflict timber or illegal logging in The Netherlands found.	Country	Low risk
CIFOR: http://www.cifor.org/ http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm	No information on conflict timber or illegal logging in The Netherlands found.	Country	Low risk
From country CW RA	Not available	-	-
Conclusion on indicator 2.1: No information was found on The Netherlands as a source of conflict timber and the forest sector is not associated with any violent armed conflict. There is no UN security ban, other ban or UN sanction. The following low risk thresholds apply: (1) The area under assessment is not a source of conflict timber ¹ ; 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 intercountry ban on timber export; AND (4) Operators in the area under assessment are not involved in conflict timber supply/trade; AND (5) Other available evidence does not challenge 'low risk' designation.		Country	Low risk

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

Guidance

- Are the social rights covered by the relevant legislation and enforced in the country or area concerned? (refer to category 1)
- Are rights like freedom of association and collective bargaining upheld?

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

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

<p>Status of ratification of fundamental ILO conventions: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001:0::NQ:: or use: ILO Core Conventions Database: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11110:0::NQ:11110:P11110_COUNTRY_ID:102768 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>	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102768 The Netherlands has ratified all 8 ILO core conventions. The status of all 8 conventions is "in force".	Country	Low risk
	C29 http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3279364:NO Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2016, published 106th ILC session (2017)Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) – Netherlands No relevant problems found	Country	Low risk for forced labour
	C87 No ILO observations available (no issues)	Country	Low risk for Freedom of association
	C98 http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3186288:NO Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2014, published 104th ILC session (2015) Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) - Netherlands (Ratification: 1993) No relevant problems found	Country	Low risk on right to organize
	C100 Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014) Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) - Netherlands (Ratification: 1971)	Country	Specified risk for gender wage

	<p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3148578:NO</p> <p>“The Committee notes the observations on the Government’s report by the Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO–NCW) and the Netherlands Trade Union Confederation (FNV).</p> <p>Assessment of the gender pay gap. The Committee recalls that various studies and research have been undertaken on differences in remuneration and the underlying causes of the uncorrected gender pay gap, which remained relatively high. The Committee notes the Government’s indication that the information provided by Statistics Netherlands on the uncorrected difference is based on the gross hourly wage and that the corrected difference is calculated on a number of characteristics such as gender, age and education. This resulted in an uncorrected gender wage gap in 2010 of 13 per cent in government and 20 per cent in industry; after correction a difference of 7 and 8 per cent remained in industry. The Government considers, however, that a difference after correction does not mean that discrimination exists as some differences cannot be measured, such as those related to ambition. The FNV points out, however, in this regard that the difficulties for women to be promoted to better paid positions cannot be explained only by their assumed lack of ambition, but rather indicate the existence of a glass ceiling.</p> <p>Articles 2 and 3 of the Convention. Wage setting and determining value. The Committee recalls its previous comments in which it addressed issues relating to the scope of comparison of work of equal value beyond the level of the same company or enterprise, the promotion of the use of objective job evaluation systems free from gender bias, the evolution of pay structures in the public sector, and measures to monitor the application of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value in the context of flexible pay systems, performance pay and long pay scales. The Committee notes the general reply of the Government that it will not take any further action before the Social and Economic Council (SER) has published its advice on discrimination in the labour market. In addition, the Committee notes that, with respect to measures to allow for appropriate comparison beyond enterprise level, the VNO–NCW expresses the view that the objective to eliminate wage discrimination between men and women should not be extended beyond company level as different companies and different sectors</p>		discrimination
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	<p>have different wage levels and structures, based on their competitiveness and labour market position. The Committee also notes that the Government provides only general information on the number of cases on wage discrimination addressed by the courts in 2011 and by the Equal Treatment Commission (now incorporated in the Institute for Human Rights (CRM)) in 2012 (ten and four, respectively). The Committee wishes to reiterate that the reach of comparison between jobs performed by women and men should be as wide as possible, in the context of the level at which wage policies, systems and structures are coordinated. Where women are more heavily concentrated in certain sectors or occupations, there is a risk that the possibilities for comparison at the enterprise or establishment will be insufficient; the possibility to look outside an enterprise for appropriate comparisons should therefore exist, where necessary.”</p> <p>C105 No ILO observations available (no issues). This means no issues exist on this topic.</p> <p>C111 Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014) Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) - Netherlands (Ratification: 1973) http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3148612:NO “Article 1(2). Inherent requirements of the job. The Committee notes that section 5(2)(a) to (c) of the Equal Treatment Act allows institutions founded on religious, ideological or political principles, as well as private educational establishments, to impose requirements which, having regard to the purpose of the institution, are necessary for the fulfilment of the duty attached to the post, provided that such requirements do not lead to discrimination on the sole grounds of political opinion, race, sex, countryity, heterosexual or homosexual orientation or civil status. The Committee notes the Government’s statement that “new officers of civil status who are conscientious objectors would not be appointed.” The Committee recalls that FVN</p>	Country	
		Country	<p>Low risk on forced labour</p> <p>Specified risk on discrimination of LGBT</p>

	<p>had previously expressed concern that lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender workers in these institutions would continue to be vulnerable to discriminatory treatment under section 5(2)(a).</p> <p>Equality between men and women. The Committee recalls the differences in the employment rates of men and women and the country context in which the overall majority of male workers continue to work full time while female workers usually work part time (84 per cent of the male workers are employed more than 35 hours a week compared to 29 per cent of women). The Committee notes the reply of the Government that the participation rate of female workers is among the highest in Europe while at the same time a large proportion of this group work only part time. The Government nonetheless considers that the trend is positive and younger generations of female workers tend to work more hours, also after children are born. The Committee notes that the FNV disagrees with the Government's analysis and considers that the substantial reduction in government subsidies for childcare has greatly increased the costs of formal childcare facilities for many parents. According to the FNV, the Government's investment in full day-care arrangements for children is lagging behind, the increase in the participation of women in the labour market and the number of working hours of women working part time stagnating and the number of working hours for single parents decreasing."</p>	Country	Low risk on discrimination of women on the workplace
		Country	
	<p>C138 No ILO observations available (no issues). This means no issues exist on this topic.</p>		Low risk on Minimum age
	<p>C182 No ILO observations available (no issues). This means no issues exist on this topic.</p>		Low risk on Child labour

ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Country reports. http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm Source of several reports. Search for 'racial discrimination', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'gender equality', 'freedom of association'	<u>Review on annual reports 2015</u> http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_420196.pdf The Netherlands does not appear in the document.	Country	Low risk on labour rights
ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/lang--en/index.htm	No additional information found.	-	-
Global March Against Child Labour: http://www.globalmarch.org/	No information found on child labour in The Netherlands.	Country	Low risk on child labour
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Committee on Rights of the Child: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx	No information found on child labour in The Netherlands.	Country	Low risk on child labour
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fNLD%2fCO%2f6&Lang=en	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women “Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of the Netherlands C.Principal areas of concern and recommendations 15.The Committee welcomes the State party's efforts to ensure coordination among the various entities of its country machinery for the advancement of women and to promote cooperation with non-governmental organisations in the area of women's rights. However, the Committee is concerned that: (a) No unified strategy and policy for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention has been adopted and that most policies are gender-neutral;	Country	Specified risk for discrimination of women


	<p>Temporary special measures</p> <p>19. The Committee commends the State party for the adoption of amendments to Civil Code Book 2 in 2013, which set out a minimum target of 30 per cent for women's representation on management and supervisory boards of large companies. Nevertheless, the Committee is concerned that temporary special measures have not been adopted in order to accelerate <i>de facto</i> equality between women and men in other areas covered by the Convention, in particular with regard to education and women's participation in political and public life.</p> <p>Stereotypes and harmful practices</p> <p>21 The Committee welcomes the State party's efforts to combat discriminatory gender stereotypes and harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and crimes in the name of so-called honour, as well as the adoption of the Forced Marriages (Countermeasures) Act, which entered into force in December 2015. The Committee is, however, concerned that:</p> <p>(a) Discriminatory stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society persist in the State party;</p> <p>(b) The media and the advertising sector continue to convey stereotyped and sexualized images of women and the self-regulation of the media including under the Advertising Code Foundation does not sufficiently address this issue;</p> <p>(c) Discriminatory stereotypes and hate speech target Muslim, migrant and asylum seeking women in the State party;</p> <p>(d) Women and girls continue to be risk of female genital mutilation, forced marriages and crimes in the name of so-called honour; and</p> <p>(e) Medically irreversible sex-assignment surgery and other treatments are performed on intersex children.</p> <p>Gender-based violence against women</p>		
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	<p>23. The Committee commends the State party on its efforts to address gender-based violence against women such as the adoption of the Social Support Act (2015) which broadened the concept of social support to include safety in the domestic setting and the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention) in 2015. However, the Committee remains concerned at:</p> <p>(a) The high number of women who are victims of domestic violence, particularly partner violence;</p> <p>(b) Information that the recidivism rate for perpetrators of domestic violence who had been subjected to a domestic exclusion order amounts to 29 per cent, with 24.6 per cent of cases considered as serious and 5.8 per cent as extremely serious;</p> <p>(d) The lack of data on the impact of the broadening of the Social Support Act, 2015 to include safety in domestic setting as well as the merger of child abuse and domestic violence into safe home organisations;</p> <p>(e) The lack of information on the impact of measures taken following a change in approach to have a gender-neutral police service that handles gender-based violence; and</p> <p>(f) Reports of hate crimes against lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex women.</p> <p>Trafficking and exploitation of prostitution</p> <p>27. The Committee welcomes the sharp increase in the prosecution of cases of trafficking in persons partly due to the use of specialised prosecutors and criminal investigators. The Committee also commends the State party that since January 2013, all cases of trafficking in persons are heard by specialised judges in order to build their capacity and expertise on trafficking. However, the Committee is concerned at the prevalence of trafficking of women and girls for purposes of sexual exploitation and at information that the State party's focus is on smuggling of human beings other than trafficking in persons.</p>		
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	<p>29. The Committee notes that prostitution is legal in the State party. However, it is concerned at the lack of specific information on the existing programmes for women who wish to leave prostitution and the specific policy measures aimed at prosecuting “lover boys” who exploit women and girls in prostitution. The Committee is also concerned that a planned survey on women in prostitution is yet to be conducted in Aruba. The Committee notes that the draft law on the Regulation of Prostitution and Combating Abuses in the Sex Industry, which removed the provisions on compulsory registration for women in prostitution and the obligation of a client to verify registration, was adopted by the House of Representatives and is now pending before the Senate.</p> <p>Participation in political and public life</p> <p>31. The Committee commends the State party for its efforts to increase women’s representation in decision-making positions such as the development of an action plan that seeks to achieve at least 30 per cent representation of women in the senior civil service (ABD). The Committee also commends the State party for having achieved at least 30 per cent representation of women in both houses of parliament and at ministerial level. However, the Committee is concerned at:</p> <p>(a) The low number of women mayors, professors and senior diplomats; and</p> <p>(b) The under-representation of women in political and public life in high-level decision-making positions in Curaçao.</p> <p>Employment</p> <p>35. The Committee welcomes the adoption of the Flexible Working Arrangements Law, which entered into force in January 2016 and the adoption of a Country Action Plan on Discrimination in the Labour Market. However, the Committee is concerned at continued horizontal and vertical occupational segregation, with women being concentrated in part time work predominantly due to child care responsibilities, which</p>		
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	<p>adversely affects women's career development and pension benefits. The Committee is particularly concerned at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The persistent gender wage gap partly due to the fact that a relatively high number of women work part-time; (b) The fact that women take more hours of parental leave per week than men notwithstanding the increase in the entitlement to parental leave days for men; (c) The drop in the use of child-care facilities notwithstanding the increased funding for childcare services; (d) The lack of information provided to the Committee on the labour market participation of women of migrant origin and on the labour exploitation of ethnic minority women who frequently work more hours; (e) The high number of women who have experienced discrimination based on pregnancy according to a study done by the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights and the underreporting of cases regarding sexual harassment; (g) The fact that women domestic workers still do not enjoy full social and labour protection due to provisions of the Home Services regulation currently in force. <p>Disadvantaged groups of women</p> <p>39. The Committee notes with concern that women and children are at higher risk of poverty than men and that women accumulate lower pension benefits than men, resulting in higher poverty rates among older women. The Committee is also concerned that women provide most of the informal care work, which hampers their economic independence. It is further concerned at the remaining obstacles that women of migrant origin face in various fields, including intersecting forms of discrimination notwithstanding the efforts made by the State party to integrate them.</p>		
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Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	This document contains no information that indicates a 'specified risk'. https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2016 <i>World Report 2016</i>	Country	Low risk
The 2015 ITUC Global Rights Index ranks 141 countries against 97 intercountryly recognized indicators to assess where workers' rights are best protected, in law and in practice. The Survey provides information on violations of the rights to freedom of association, collective bargaining and strike as defined by ILO Conventions, in particular ILO Convention Nos. 87 and 98 as well as jurisprudence developed by the ILO supervisory mechanisms. There are 5 ratings with 1 being the best rating and 5 being the worst rating a country could get. http://www.ituc-csi.org/new-ituc-global-rights-index-the?lang=en	The Netherlands is classified in the category 1: "Irregular violations of rights"	Country	Low risk for violation of workers' rights
European Commission	http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-pay-gap/situation-europe/index_en.htm In 2012: NL: 16,9% EU average: 16.4%	Country	Specified risk on discrimination of women
Gender wage gap (in OECD countries) https://data.oecd.org/earnwage/gender-wage-gap.htm	The Netherlands's gender wage gap in 2014 (latest available year) was 14.1 per cent. The OECD average was 15.46 per cent (see appendix 3).	Country	Specified risk on discrimination of women
Gender wage gap https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2016/47/krijgen-mannen-en-vrouwen-gelijk-loon-voor-gelijk-werk-	A recent study indicated that there is a gender wage gap in the Netherlands. This can mainly be explained by differences in education, professional level, fulltime/part-time work and working experience. The differences are getting smaller (see figure), among others due to an		Low risk on gender wage gap

	<p>increasing education level of women. Young women have higher salaries than young men.</p> <p>Figure: Gender wage gap in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014.</p>  <table><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Bedrijfsleven (%)</th><th>Overheid (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2008</td><td>9.0</td><td>7.0</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>8.2</td><td>6.0</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>8.0</td><td>4.5</td></tr><tr><td>2014</td><td>7.2</td><td>5.5</td></tr></tbody></table>	Year	Bedrijfsleven (%)	Overheid (%)	2008	9.0	7.0	2010	8.2	6.0	2012	8.0	4.5	2014	7.2	5.5		
Year	Bedrijfsleven (%)	Overheid (%)																
2008	9.0	7.0																
2010	8.2	6.0																
2012	8.0	4.5																
2014	7.2	5.5																
Interview with expert Jacqueline Kraan, coordinator labour Union CNV Vakmensen	<p>According to Jacqueline Kraan, most forest owners and forest contractors follow the Collective Labour Agreement Forest and Nature (CAO Bos en Natuur). This CAO has a system of scales for salaries. Although the CAO has not been declared binding, almost all forest management organisations and forest contractors organisations follow the agreement. (Note: the state forest commission has its own agreement). According to Jacqueline Kraan, the collective agreement is also part of a certification scheme for forest contractors. This means that the chance of unequal payment between men and women (for the same work) in Dutch forestry is low.</p> <p>In general, the pay gap is explained by women working more often in part-time, women working less often in executive positions, and by women re-entering the labour market (e.g. after having taken care for their children) and starting in low salary scale.</p>	Country	Low risk on gender wage gap															

Arbeidsmarktrapportage bos- en natuurbeheer 2014: https://www.vbne.nl/Uploaded_files/Zelf/overige%20producten/rapportarbeidsmarktonderzoekbosennatuur2014.d11a4c.pdf	In the Netherlands 3175 persons are employed in the forest and nature sector. 48% is employed in forestry (1524 persons) of which approximately 183 are women. Approximately 130 (or 70%) of those women is employed by the State Forest Service (which is FSC-certified), which by following the General Public Workers Agreement (Algemeen RijksambtenarenReglement) has a policy for equal payment for men and women for same functions.	Country	Low risk on gender wage gap
World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Index 2017 .	http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2017/economies/#economy=NLD The Netherlands ranks no. 32 out of 144 countries for the overall Gender Gap Index 2016. The Netherlands ranks no. 682 for the more specific sub-index on Economic participation and opportunity out of the 144 countries that were included. Within that index, the most specific and most relevant indicator is the Wage equality for similar work . Here, The Netherlands ranks no. 50 out of 144 countries with a score of 0.68. The scores of the 144 countries are shown in the figure in Annex 1 (low score is high gender wage gap).	Country	Specified risk on discrimination of women
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."	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 the Netherlands is about 28% (24% plus (minus minus) 4%). This percentage represents the unexplained gender wage gap which may capture discriminatory practices. The average unexplained gender wage gap for Europe is 20%. (Figure 37, p. 49). See annex 2.	Country	Specified risk on discrimination of women
From country CW RA	Not available	-	-

Conclusion on Indicator 2.2: The study on all aspects of labour rights including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work showed that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social rights are covered by the relevant legislation and enforced in the country or area concerned • Rights like freedom of association and collective bargaining are upheld • There is evidence confirming absence of compulsory and/or forced labour • There is evidence confirming absence of discrimination , except for gender and LGBT • There is evidence confirming absence of child labour • The Netherlands is signatory to the relevant ILO Conventions? 	Country	Specified risk for discrimination of women. For all other aspect of this indicator low risk.
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Indicator 2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld. Guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there Indigenous Peoples (IP), and/or Traditional Peoples (TP) present in the area under assessment? • Are the regulations included in the ILO Convention 169 and is UNDRIP enforced in the area concerned? (refer to category 1) • Is there evidence of violations of legal and customary rights of IP/TP? • Are there any conflicts of substantial magnitude [footnote 6] pertaining to the rights of Indigenous and/or Traditional Peoples and/or local communities with traditional rights? • Are there any recognized laws and/or regulations and/or processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to TP or IP rights and/or communities with traditional rights? • What evidence can demonstrate the enforcement of the laws and regulations identified above? (refer to category 1) • Is the conflict resolution broadly accepted by affected stakeholders as being fair and equitable? 			
Definition of UN: http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/5session_factsheet1.pdf ILO Dossier on Indigenous People (pp. 5 ff.): http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/publication/wcms_118120.pdf Dutch legislation: http://wetten.overheid.nl/zoeken	UN-description of indigenous people: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self- identification as indigenous peoples at the individual level and accepted by the community as their member. • Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies • Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources • Distinct social, economic or political systems • Distinct language, culture and beliefs • Form non-dominant groups of society 	Country	Low risk

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities. <p>There are no groups of people in the Netherlands that include all of these criteria.</p> <p>Since no indigenous people exist in the Netherlands, there is no legislation concerning them.</p>		
From country CW RA	Not available	-	-
Conclusion on Indicator 2.3: Based on United Nations and FSC definitions, no Traditional or Indigenous Peoples exist in the Netherlands.		Country	Not applicable

6.3 CONTROLLED WOOD CATEGORY 3: WOOD FROM FORESTS IN WHICH HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES ARE THREATENED BY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Summary of risk assessment

In the current Dutch FSC standard HCV is poorly defined and had no added value to the quality of forest management. An evaluation showed that the definition had to be strengthened. The Dutch FSC standard is currently being developed and HCV has been completely new defined. The disadvantage of this is that it is not possible to evaluate the impact of forest management on HCV. This evaluation therefore had to be done based on available general information on forest types, cultural heritage etc.

More than half of Holland's woodland consists of conifers (57%), mostly Scots pine, Douglas fir, larch and Norway spruce. The remaining woodland is deciduous, with oak, beech, birch and poplar the most common species. Some woods are dark and dense and have little or no understorey; others are much lighter, with a rich tapestry of small plants on the forest floor. The density of trees is determined by the species and location, the age of the woodland, and how it is managed. Dutch woodland is rarely made up of only one tree species. About a third of the total forested area in the Netherlands is mixed woodland.

The composition and structure of Dutch woodlands is becoming more varied thanks to the increasing quantity of dead wood. Many plants and animals are dependent on older woodland and dead wood, and mature woods are more attractive for recreation. Surveys of tree diameters clearly show how Holland's woodlands are changing. Over the last 25 years, the number of thin trees (diameter 5-20 cm) has decreased while the number of thick specimens has grown. This clearly indicates that Dutch woodland is still in the growth phase, with a lower absolute number of trees but ones which are thicker and so account for a rapid increase in the stock of timber. There are therefore more older and larger trees.

The ratio of coniferous to broadleaf trees is changing, too. The number of young conifers (diameter 5-20 cm) has decreased much more over the past 25 years than the number of young broadleaves. Scots pine, larch and spruce have declined more compared to the total number of trees, while the number of native deciduous trees is increasing.

In the late 19th century and the early 20th, woodlands were a purely economic asset and were managed from an economic perspective. Single-species forests were planted and later all the trees were felled at once. Such "clear-cutting" is still practised in most of Europe's forests, including the Ardennes and the Black Forest. Although the benefits of integrated woodland management had been known for some time, only a few woodland owners were initially willing to adopt it. This changed as the disadvantages of clear-cutting became increasingly evident: both its economic vulnerability (only a single product) and its vulnerability to natural phenomena such as storms and forest fires.

In the 60s and 70s the Dutch public, unhappy with monoculture woodland, demanded that more attention be paid to the quality of the countryside and to opportunities for recreation. In the late 80s both the government and the forestry industry did a turn around and declared their support for integrated woodland management which could combine the various functions of woodland in a more balanced way.

The introduction of this type of management means that Dutch woodlands are being transformed from single-species woodlands with trees all of the same age to small-scale mixed woodland in which native species will predominate. The trees will also be of different ages, ensuring greater variation in woodland structure.

The Netherlands has over 160 [Natura 2000 areas](#). They are all part of the [National Ecological Network](#) (NEN), some of which still need to be created. Natura 2000 areas are protected under the Nature Conservancy Act. The European [Birds Directive](#) and [Habitats Directive](#) define what areas qualify as Natura 2000 areas. There is a fixed procedure for placing a nature area under the protection of Natura 2000. First, the Netherlands registers the area with the European Union. Then the Minister of Economic Affairs designates it a Natura 2000 area, by issuing a 'designation order'. Eventually, the provincial authority, which is responsible for implementing nature policy, will draw up and officially adopt a management plan, in collaboration with all those involved with the area in question.

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Definition of the categories for high conservation values

High conservation values (HCVs) refer to biological, ecological, social or cultural values of exceptional or key significance. There are six HCV categories that are taken into consideration. The following definitions taken from the Dutch FSC Forest Standard (Draft version May 2017) are applied for the purposes of the risk assessment:

HCV 1 Species diversity. Concentration of biological diversity including endemic, rare and endangered species of significance on a global, regional or country level.

Definition for Netherlands: Areas with an exceptionally high concentration of rare, threatened or endangered species.

HCV 2 Landscape ecosystems and mosaics. Large landscape ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics of significance on a global, regional or country level and which contain viable populations of the large majority of the naturally occurring species in their natural composition with respect to distribution and frequency.

Definition for Netherlands: N.A. The Netherlands is one of the most crowded countries in the world. Approximately 14% of the landmass is nature area, most of which was and is intensively managed for wood and other products and therefore heavily fragmented by roads, agricultural land, villages etc.

HCV 3 Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems, habitats and refuges.

Definition for Netherlands: Protected Natura 2000-habitat types outside designated Natura 2000-areas and in-situ populations of genetically native trees and shrubs (gene bank).

HCV 4 Special ecosystem services. Fundamental, endangered ecosystem services including the protection of water catchment areas and protection against the erosion of endangered soils and slopes.

Definition for Netherlands: Drinking water collection areas.

HCV 5 Needs of the resident communities. Sites and resources satisfying the basic needs of resident communities and indigenous populations (for their basis of existence, health, nutrition, water, etc.); identified with the participation of the local communities/indigenous population.

Definition for Netherlands: N.A. The Netherlands is a market economy and forests in the Netherlands are not providing basic needs of resident communities for their basis of existence. There are no indigenous people in the Netherlands.

HCV 6 Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or country cultural, archaeological or historical significance and/or or key cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance for the traditional cultures of the resident communities or indigenous population; identified with the participation of the resident communities and indigenous population.

Definition for Netherlands: Areas with an exceptionally high concentration of rare cultural historical elements and structures

Experts consulted (Name and Organisation to be blackened in the document for public consultation)

	Name	Organization	Area of expertise (category/sub-category)
1.	Martijn Boosten	Stichting Probos	Cultural heritage in forest (management) HCV 6 and 4
2.	Henk Siebel	Natuurmonumenten (Country Trust)	Forest ecology HCV 1 and 3
3.	Paul Copini	Centre for Genetic Resources	Genetically native trees and shrubs HCV3

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3.0				
a) There are sufficient data available to determine the occurrence of HCVs within the area under assessment.	<p>Ecological (species):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Country Database Flora and Fauna (https://www.ndff.nl/) (retrieved 14 jan 2018) <p>Cultural heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Country Monuments Cultural heritage: https://monumentenregister.cultureelerfgoed.nl/ -Archis: Archis is a database in which all kinds of information on archaeological sites and sites from prehistory to the new time are stored in the Netherlands. (retrieved 14 jan 2018) (https://archis.cultureelerfgoed.nl/#/login) <p>Drinking water supply areas: https://data.overheid.nl/data/dataset/waterwingebieden All drinking water areas are marked in the field</p>	The Dutch database on Flora and Fauna contains more than 100 million observations of species The monuments Cultural Heritage database contains thousands of monuments. Drinking water supply areas and Natura 2000 areas are known. These sources are sufficient to determine HCV presence.	Country	The data basis in relation to HCVs in the Netherlands forests is sufficient to determine the HCV presence.

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
	<p>by signs and forest owners are well aware of the locations, because there are mayor restrictions on the use of chemicals etc.</p> <p>-Natura 2000: All Natura 2000 areas are mapped in the database. (retrieved 14 jan 2018) https://www.synbiosys.alterra.nl/natura2000/googlemapszoek2.aspx</p>			
b) There are sufficient data available to assess the threats to HCVs from forest management activities within the area under assessment.	<p>Ecological (species):</p> <p>-Country Database Flora and Fauna (retrieved 14 jan 2018) (https://www.ndff.nl/)</p> <p>Ecological (red list species): The status of red list species and Natura 2000-goals is monitored by the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (http://www.clo.nl/indicatoren/nl1521-rode-lijst-indicator?ond=20912) (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p> <p>Annual report on the Natura 2000 goals, red lists and ecosystem quality (retrieved 7-2-2018) in 2016: http://themasites.pbl.nl/balansvandeleeftomgeving/jaargang-2016/themas/natuur</p> <p>Map of drinking water areas: http://www.vewin.nl/SiteCollectionDocuments/Publicaties/Vewin_Kerngegevens_2016-NL.pdf (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p>	<p>Nature goals are monitored by the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency. The national reports are part of an annual series under the name: Balans van de leefomgeving (Balance on the living environment). This gives a broad overview on the goals of Natura2000, the status of red lists species and overall ecosystem quality.</p>	Country	<p>The data basis in relation to HCVs in Dutch forests is sufficient to assess the level of threat.</p> <p>The risk of this indicator (a and b) is considered to be LOW.</p>
3.1 HCV 1	<p>Red lists: http://minez.nederlandsesoorten.nl/content/rode-lijsten (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p> <p>Wet natuurbescherming (Nature Conservation Act): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0009640/2016-04-14 (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p>	<p>HCV 1 focusses on areas of exceptionally high concentration of rare, threatened or endangered species (red list species). These areas are not clearly defined in the Netherlands.</p> <p>There are no endemic species in the Netherlands. Rare, threatened and endangered species in the Netherlands are registered in Red lists. There are 18 red lists in the</p>	Country	<p>There is a risk that HCV 1 is not identified in the area under assessment</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Study on effectiveness of legislation on flora and fauna: http://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/cms/publicaties/PBL_2011_Effectiviteitnatuurwetgeving_555084002.pdf (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p> <p>Monitoring of red list species: http://www.clo.nl/indicatoren/nl1521-rode-lijst-indicator?ond=20912 (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p> <p>Report on the status of red lists (Balans van de leefomgeving 2017): http://themasites.pbl.nl/balansvandeleeftomgeving/jaargang-2017/themas/natuur</p>	<p>Netherlands. A Red List is a list of species that have disappeared from the Netherlands or in danger of disappearing. This is determined on the basis of rarity and/or a negative trend. The lists are periodically determined by the Minister of Economic Affairs.</p> <p>The number of species on the Red List of endangered species in the Netherlands is one of the measures for the state of Dutch biodiversity, alongside indicators on population trends of species and ecosystem quality. Between 1950 and 1995 the number of endangered species increased sharply and the number of non-endangered species has also decreased. More than a third of all species have ended up on the Red List during this period, because they are threatened to a greater or lesser extent. Between 1995 and 2005, the number of threatened species increased slightly, but after 2005 the number of threatened species declined slightly. The Red List, and with it the RLI length, has therefore become slightly shorter.</p> <p>When zooming in on the individual species groups, we see that these trends are not only due to improvements in plants. There has also been an improvement since 1995 in dragonflies and mammals; the index values of these species groups in 2016 are lower than 100 for both RLI-length and RLI-color. The other species groups - breeding birds, reptiles, amphibians and butterflies - have more endangered species (RLI-length) in 2016 than in 1995. With the exception of the reptile species group, the degree of threat (RLI color) for these groups is also greater in 2016 than in 1995.</p> <p>The RLI shows an average. So even after 2005, many species have become more seriously threatened, but there are others that have progressed. Of the "vulnerable" and "sensitive" species, 28 improved and 22 which deteriorated. Nine species that were "seriously threatened" or "threatened" in 2005 continued to deteriorate in the period up to and including 2016, but 36 species have</p>		<p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be specified.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>actually improved. It is precisely the most threatened species that have improved a bit. In addition, after 2005 more species have returned (11) than</p> <p>All species are protected by the Nature Conservation Act, but the amount of protection varies. Approximately 500 species that are mentioned in the Act, which are the most rare, endangered and threatened species in the Netherlands, have the strongest protection regime. A study on the effectiveness of the Nature Conservation Act and Nature Conservation Act showed that these laws are ecologically effective. See http://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/cms/publicaties/PBL_2011_Effectiviteitnatuurwetgeving_555084002.pdf how they got to their conclusion (that's what the report is for).</p>		
3.2 HCV 2	<p>http://intactforests.org/world.webmap.html (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p> <p>Forest map: http://www.clo.nl/indicatoren/nl006109-bodemgebruikkaart-voor-nederland (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p>	<p>There is no HCV 2 identified according to the following source: http://intactforests.org/world.webmap.html. There is, as far as we know, no forestland that has been intact in time. All land was cleared in time and sometimes reforested. The working group confirms this statement.</p>	Country	<p>There is no HCV 2 identified in the area under assessment and its occurrence is unlikely; This indicator is not applicable.</p>
3.3 HCV 3	<p>Natura 2000: http://www.natura2000.nl/pages/wat-is-natura-2000.aspx (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p> <p>Status of management plans of Natura 2000 areas: http://www.natura2000.nl/pages/kaartpagina.aspx (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p> <p>Protected habitat types Natura 2000: http://www.synbiosys.alterra.nl/natura2000/gebieden/database.aspx?subj=profielen (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p>	<p>This HCV focusses on Natura 2000-habitat outside designated Natura 2000-areas and in-situ populations of genetically native trees and shrubs (gene bank). Natura 2000-habitat outside designated Natura 2000-areas are not clearly defined in the Netherlands. According to the national FSC standard these areas have to be designated by forest owners with the help of experts. Thus in time these areas will be clearly identified.</p> <p>The locations genetically native trees and shrubs (gene bank) are mentioned in the gene bank</p>	.Country	<p>There is a risk that the areas containing HCV 3 are not identified</p> <p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be specified.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Location of genetically native trees and shrubs: http://www.rassenlijstbomen.nl/nl/Home/Soorten.htm (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p> <p>Interview Paul Copini (Centre for Genetic Resources) (11-11-2017)</p>	<p>(http://www.rassenlijstbomen.nl/nl/Home/Soorten.htm). The national coordinator of the Dutch Gene Bank for Trees (Centre for Genetic Resources), Paul Copini states that there are no significant threats to genetically native trees and shrubs of the Gene Bank. A large part of the Off Situ Gene Bank is owned and effectively protected by State Forest Service. This view was shared by the members of the working group.</p> <p>All ecologically important forest habitats have been identified during the Natura 2000 process. These habitats receive a high level of protection by law (Nature conservation Act) within Natura 2000-areas and management activities cause a negligible threat. These habitats are however not protected by law outside designated Natura 2000 areas. For this reason they are identified as possible HCV in the proposed Dutch FSC standard. The threat of management activities to these habitats is however negligible, according to the working group.</p>		
3.4 HCV 4	<p>Drinking water supply areas: https://data.overheid.nl/data/dataset/waterwingebieden (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p> <p>Provincial Spatial Regulation: http://www.ondernemersplein.nl/regel/pmv/ (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p> <p>Environmental Act 30-08-2017: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003245/2017-08-30 (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p> <p>Statistics on drinking water areas: Vewin, Synopsis Water in zicht.</p>	<p>This HCV focusses on drinking water areas in forests. Drinking water areas are the areas where the groundwater is extracted for the production of drinking water. These areas receive the strongest protection from negative influences, together with bore-free zones and the so-called 25- and 100-year conservation zones. (Source: https://data.overheid.nl/data/dataset/waterwingebieden)</p> <p>Forests in the Netherlands play a significant role in clean drinking water supply due to the limited use of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizer in forestry. These areas are specifically protected for this service by the Provincial Environmental Regulation and Provincial Spatial Regulation. (source: Environmental act) The juridical basis</p>	Country	HCV 4 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is <u>effectively protected</u> from threats from management activities. (20)

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
	<p>(http://www.vewin.nl/SiteCollectionDocuments/Publicaties/Vewin_Synopsis_Water_in_Zicht.pdf) (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p> <p>Report on the quality of management by drinking water companies: http://edepot.wur.nl/378969 (retrieved jan 13 2018)</p> <p>Interview B. Nijhuis, Forest manager Vitens water company (6-2-2018)</p>	<p>for these provincial regulations is the Environmental Act (source: see first column).</p> <p>The Netherlands has 123.300 hectares (not all forest) of drinking water areas (source: Vewin, see left column). Approximately 20% is owned and managed by drinking water companies. The main goal of management is the production of clean drinking water. Other goals are nature conservation and recreation. A study on the quality of the management of nature areas by drinking water companies showed that the biodiversity is high (75-95% of all species in the Netherlands are also found in the areas managed by drinking water companies) and many red list species occur (source: http://edepot.wur.nl/378969). There are no specific information sources on the threats of drinking water resources of other management organisations, but the working group has no indications whatsoever that forest management threatens drinking water resources. This was confirmed by one of the forest managers of one of the main water producing companies in the Netherlands.</p> <p>The working group and a Google search revealed no information of possible threats of forest management to drinking water quality and quantity and this was confirmed by the Working Group.</p>		The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.
3.5 HCV 5	Based on United Nations, ILO and FSC definitions, no Indigenous Peoples exist in the Netherlands. There is no legislation in the Netherlands concerning indigenous peoples.	There is no HCV 5 identified.	Country	<p>There is <u>no</u> HCV # identified in the area under assessment and its occurrence is unlikely;</p> <p>This indicator is not applicable.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3.6 HCV 6	<p>Erfgoedwet (Heritage Act): http://cultureelerfgoed.nl/sites/default/files/publications/heritage-act-2016.pdf</p> <p>Archis: http://cultureelerfgoed.nl/dossiers/archis-30/wat-is-archis</p> <p>Protected Country Archeological Monuments: http://www.clo.nl/indicatoren/nl2169-beschermde-rijksmonumenten?ond=20912</p> <p>Interview: Martijn Boosten: Senior advisor Cultural heritage in forests, Stichting Probos</p>	<p>This HCV focusses on an exceptionally high concentration of rare cultural historical elements and structures.</p> <p>Archeological and cultural heritage sites of country importance are protected by the Heritage Act (Erfgoedwet). The treaty of Valdetta has been incorporated in this Act. Protected sites and elements are identified and documented in the Country Archis database. Owners have the obligation to protect these protected sites and elements. The Cultural Heritage Agency of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science is responsible for Archis and the enforcement of the Heritage Act. 1435 Country archeological monuments are protected.</p> <p>To protect archeological sites which have not yet been identified, Archis also contains an indicative Archeological Value Map. This map gives an indication of</p>	Country	HCV 6 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is <u>effectively protected</u> from threats from management activities.

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
	Jansen, P.A.G., M. van Benthem, M. Boosten. Bosgeschiedenis en erfgoed; Handreikingen voor (veld)onderzoek, Stichting Probos, 2013	<p>the chance to find archeological remains in the ground. When planning earth work these chances have to be taken into account to ensure that possible archeological elements are not disturbed.</p> <p>The last 10 years have shown an increasing interest in cultural heritage in forest management in the Netherlands. The Dutch forests harbor thousands of relics of the past, either connected to the forest itself or a former land-use. It is impossible to actively protect all of these cultural heritage elements, since forests are not an open air museum, but important sites and elements are protected by forest managers (Jansen et al, 2013).</p> <p>An interview with expert Martijn Boosten showed that the level of protection of both archeological and cultural heritage elements and structures has increased sharply in the last 10 years. Archeological and cultural heritage values are not threatened by forest management.</p>		The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.

6.4 CONTROLLED WOOD CATEGORY 4: WOOD FROM FORESTS BEING CONVERTED TO PLANTATIONS OR NON-FOREST USE

Indicator	Source of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
4.1 Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less)	<p>Wet Natuurbescherming: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0037552/2017-03-01</p> <p>For database of last forest inventory see: http://www.probos.nl/publicaties/overige/1094-mfv-2006-nbi-2012</p> <p>For report on last forest inventory see: http://edepot.wur.nl/307709</p> <p><u>Landuse since 1900:</u> http://www.clo.nl/indicatoren/nl1001-ontwikkeling-van-het-bodemgebruik-vanaf-1900</p> <p>Information on law enforcement: Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, 2010, Over wetten van de natuur. (http://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en-natuur/wet-natuurbescherming/handhaving)</p> <p>Evaluation Nature Conservation Laws: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2008/09/05/over-wetten-van-de-natuur</p>	Country	<p>Content of law: A main goal of the Nature Conservation Act (Wet natuurbescherming) is to protect the area of forestland in the Netherlands (quantitative goal). Conversion of a forest to another land use is forbidden without prior permission of the minister of Economic Affairs. In general the area cut down has to be compensated by reforestation (multiple factor). Permission is only possible for conversion to other nature types when this is included in a approved Natura 2000 management plan. Permission for conversion to agricultural land is not possible. Conversion to infrastructure and building is only possible under strict conditions. A forest is defined as an area bigger than 0,1 hectares with a minimum crown projection of 60% as a guideline or 20 trees in a row. A forest owner has to establish a new forest three years after a clearcut, but he/she can get another 3 years maximum if using natural regeneration.</p> <p>The forest area has increased in the period between the 5th Country Inventory (approx. 2004) and the 6th Country Inventory (approx. 2015) from 370.041 to 373.480 hectares. The standing (living) stock increased in the same period from 195,6 to 223,2 m3/ha, showing that harvest was substantially below growing stock. Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02%.(source forest inventory).</p> <p>The Country Forest Inventory shows that the forested area and growing stock are steadily growing since the first Country Forest Inventory in (1939-1942) (in reality the forested area has steadily grown since 1800 from approximately 150.000 hectares tot 373.480 now). The standing (living) stock increased from 195,6 m3/ha around 1940 to 223,2 m3/ha now, showing that harvest was substantially below growing stock (source forest inventory).</p> <p>Law enforcement: An evaluation of the Nature conservation laws showed that this rule has been very effective to protect the forest area and enforcement is strong (source Ministry for Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, 2010).</p> <p>Thresholds: Conversion is illegal at the national level, without permission. Permission is only granted under specific circumstances and strict conditions. AND The law is very effective to protect the forest area and law enforcement is strong. AND</p>

			<p>Conversion of natural forest tot plantations or non-forest use is less than 0,02% and 5.000 hectares for the period we have statistics for.</p> <p>Risk designation:The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW.</p>
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6.5 CONTROLLED WOOD CATEGORY 5: WOOD FROM FORESTS IN WHICH GENETICALLY MODIFIED TREES ARE PLANTED

Indicator	Sources of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
5.1	<p>Besluit genetisch gemodificeerde organismen milieubeheer 2013 (Decree on Genetically Modified Organisms): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035090/2015-03-01</p> <p>Regeling genetisch gemodificeerde organismen milieubeheer 2013 (Regulation on Genetically Modified Organisms): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035072/2016-01-01</p> <p>EU guideline 2001/18: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32001L0018</p>	Country	<p>The following thresholds are met: (1) GMO (trees) 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 AND (2) There is no commercial use of GMO (tree) species in the area under assessment</p> <p>The risk of this indicator is considered to be LOW</p>

GMO Context Question	Answer	Sources of Information (list sources if different types of information, such as reports, laws, regulations, articles, web pages news articles etc.).
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1	Is there any legislation covering GMO (trees)?	Yes. The legislation covers the production, transport, trade and usage of GMO-organisms. Permits are necessary for each step in the process,	<p>Besluit genetisch gemodificeerde organismen milieubeheer 2013: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035090/2015-03-01</p> <p>Regeling genetisch gemodificeerde organismen milieubeheer 2013: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035072/2016-01-01</p> <p>EU guideline 2001/18: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32001L0018</p>
2	Does applicable legislation for the area under assessment include a ban for commercial use of GMO (trees)?	No. No ban in The Netherlands exists, but commercial use of GMO trees requires permission, including consideration of the rationale for use of GMO.	<p>Besluit genetisch gemodificeerde organismen milieubeheer 2013: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035090/2015-03-01</p> <p>Regeling genetisch gemodificeerde organismen milieubeheer 2013: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035072/2016-01-01</p>
3	Is there evidence of unauthorized use of GM trees?	No. A Google search did not show any examples of unauthorized use and this was confirmed by the Working Group.	Google
4	Is there any commercial use of GM trees in the country or region?	No. The list on http://gmoinfo.jrc.ec.europa.eu/gmp_browse.aspx does not show any commercial use of GM trees in the Netherlands.	http://gmoinfo.jrc.ec.europa.eu/gmp_browse.aspx

5	Are there any trials of GM trees in the country or region?	No. The list on http://gmoinfo.jrc.ec.europa.eu/gmp_browser.aspx does not show any trials of GM trees in the Netherlands.	http://gmoinfo.jrc.ec.europa.eu/gmp_browser.aspx
6	Are licenses required for commercial use of GM trees?	Yes. Any use and release onto the market must be registered and approved due to the requirement for assessment and monitoring. The Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management is responsible for the issuing of licenses.	<p>Besluit genetisch gemodificeerde organismen milieubeheer 2013: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035090/2015-03-01</p> <p>Regeling genetisch gemodificeerde organismen milieubeheer 2013: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035072/2016-01-01</p>
7	Are there any licenses issued for GM trees relevant for the area under assessment? (If so, in what regions, for what species and to which entities?)	No. The list http://gmoinfo.jrc.ec.europa.eu/gmp_browser.aspx does not show any licenses issued for GM trees.	http://gmoinfo.jrc.ec.europa.eu/gmp_browser.aspx
8	What GM 'species' are used?	Not applicable	
9	Can it be clearly determined in which MUs the GM trees are used?	Not applicable	

ANNEX 1: LIST OF INFORMATION SOURCES

No	Source of information	Relevant indicator(s) or CW category
	Land tenure (Civil Code, Book 5 – real property rights): http://www.dutchcivillaw.com/civilcodebook055.htm	1.1
	Land Lease: Dutch Civil Code, book 7, title 5 – farm lease agreements: http://www.dutchcivillaw.com/civilcodebook077.htm	1.1
	Land ownership registration Kadasterwet (Enabling Act): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0004541/2016-10-01	1.1
	Wet Natuurbescherming: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0037552/2017-03-01	1.3, 1.4, 1.8, 1.10, 1.20, 3.1, 4.1
	For database of last forest inventory see: http://www.probos.nl/publicaties/overige/1094-mfv-2006-nbi-2012 For report on last forest inventory see: http://edepot.wur.nl/307709	1.3
	Information on law enforcement: http://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/agrarisch-ondernemen/beschermde-planten-dieren-en-natuur/wet-natuurbescherming/handhaving	1.3, 1.4, 1.10
	Evaluation Nature Conservation Laws: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2008/09/05/over-wetten-van-de-natuur	1.3
	http://www.volkskrant.nl/binnenland/brabants-landschap-gedaagd-om-bomenkap~a353240/	1.4
	Turnover Tax Act (Wet op de omzetbelasting): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002629/2016-05-01	1.6
	Income Tax Act (Wet inkomstenbelasting): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011353/2016-07-01	1.7
	Corporate <i>Income Tax Act</i> (Wet op de vennootschapsbelasting): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002672/2016-01-01	1.7
	Code of Conduct Forest management: http://www.vbne.nl/Uploaded_files/Zelf/overige%20producten/gedragscode-bosbeheer-20141.54798c.pdf	1.8, 1.10
	Pesticides and Biocides Act (Wet gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en biociden): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0021670/2015-06-01	1.10
	Pesticides and Biocides Decree (Besluit Gewas-beschermingsmiddelen en biociden): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0022530/2016-10-11	1.10
	Spatial Planning Act (Wet Ruimtelijke Ordening): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020449/2016-04-14	1.10
	Soils Protection Act (Wet Bodembescherming): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003994/2016-04-14	1.10
	Soils Protection Decree (Besluit Bodembescherming): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0023085/2016-08-25	1.10
	ARBO-wet (Working Conditions Act): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0010346/2016-01-01	1.11
	Arbobesluit (Working Conditions Decree): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0008498/2016-10-11	1.11
	Arboregeling (Working Conditions Regulations): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0008587/2016-10-04	1.11

Wet gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en biociden (Pesticides and biocides Act): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0021670/2015-06-01	1.11
Statistics: http://www.inspectieszw.nl/Images/Klachten-en-ongevallenrapport-2015_tcm335-372842.pdf	1.11
Criminal Law (Wetboek van Strafrecht) article 273: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0001854/2016-07-01 and https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/art_273_dutch_criminal_code_en_1.pdf	1.12
Working Hours Act (Arbeidstijdenwet): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007671/2016-01-01	1.12
Modalities Child Labour (Nadere regeling kinderarbeid).: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007195/2016-04-01 (See also: http://www.arbeidstijdenwet.nl/atw-regelgeving-werken-kinderen/)	1.12
Public Assemblies Act: http://www.legislationline.org/documents/action/popup/id/4703	1.12
Act on Board for the Protection of Human Rights (Wet College voor de Rechten van de Mens): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0030733/2016-01-18	1.12
Equal Treatment Act (Algemene wet gelijke behandeling): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0006502/2015-07-01	1.12
Equal treatment on the grounds of disability or chronic illness Act (Wet gelijke behandeling op grond van handicap of chronische ziekte): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0014915/2016-06-14	1.12
Equal Treatment in Employment Act (Wet gelijke behandeling op grond van leeftijd bij arbeid): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0016185/2015-07-01	1.12
General Act on Equality and Equal Treatment of men (Wet gelijke behandeling van mannen en vrouwen): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003299/2015-07-01	1.12
Equal Treatment Legislation: https://mensenrechten.nl/sites/default/files/2013-05-08.Legislation%20Equal%20Treatment.pdf	1.12
Freedomhouse: https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/netherlands	1.12
Definition of UN: http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/5session_factsheet1.pdf	1.15
ILO Dossier on Indigenous People (pp. 5 ff.): http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/publication/wcms_118120.pdf	1.15
Dutch legislation: http://wetten.overheid.nl/zoeken	1.15
Checklist of CITES Species: http://checklist.cites.org/#/en/search/country_ids%5B%5D=23&output_layout=alphabetical&level_of_listing=0&show_synonyms=1&show_author=0&show_english=1&show_spanish=1&show_french=1&scientific_name=plantae&page=1&per_page=20	1.16, 1.20
Road Transport Goods Law (Wet Wegvervoer Goederen): http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0024800/2015-01-01	1.17
Statistics: http://www.probos.nl/images/pdf/bosberichten/bosberichten2016-05.pdf	1.18
EUTR: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/timber_regulation.htm	1.21
Compendium of United Nations Security Council Sanctions Lists: www.un.org	2.1
US AID: www.usaid.gov	2.1
Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org	2.1
www.usaid.gov	2.1
www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests	2.1
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	2.1
World Resources Institute: Governance of Forests Initiative Indicator Framework (Version 1) http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep09.pdf	2.1

Now: PROFOR http://www.profor.info/node/1998	
Amnesty Intercountry Annual Report: The state of the world's human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; intercountry justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights http://www.amnesty.org	2.1
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home Use indicator 'Political stability and Absence of violence' specific for indicator 2.1	2.1
Greenpeace: www.greenpeace.org Search for 'conflict timber [country]'	2.1
CIFOR: http://www.cifor.org/ http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm	2.1
Status of ratification of fundamental ILO conventions: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001:0::NO::	2.2
ILO Core Conventions Database: http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm	2.2
ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Country reports. http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm Source of several reports. Search for 'racial discrimination', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'gender equality', 'freedom of association'	2.2
ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/lang--en/index.htm	2.2
Global March Against Child Labour: http://www.globalmarch.org/	2.2
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Committee on Rights of the Child: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx	2.2
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx	2.2
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	2.2
2015 ITUC Global Rights Index: http://www.ituc-csi.org/new-ituc-global-rights-index-the?lang=en	2.2
European Commission: http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-pay-gap/situation-europe/index_en.htm	2.2
Gender wage gap (in OECD countries) http://www.oecd.org/gender/data/genderwagegap.htm	2.2
Gender wage gap https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2016/47/krijgen-mannen-en-vrouwen-gelijk-loon-voor-gelijk-werk-	2.2
Arbeidsmarktrapportage bos- en natuurbeheer 2014: https://www.vbne.nl/Uploaded_files/Zelf/overige%20producten/rapportarbeidsmarktonderzoekbosennatuur2014.d11a4c.pdf	2.2
World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Index 2016: http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/economies/#economy=NLD	2.2
http://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_324678/lang--en/index.htm <i>Global Wage Report 2014/15</i>	2.2
Definition of UN: http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/5session_factsheet1.pdf	2.3
ILO Dossier on Indigenous People (pp. 5 ff.): http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/publication/wcms_118120.pdf	2.3
Country Database Flora and Fauna (https://www.ndff.nl/)	3.0

Country Monuments Cultural heritage: https://monumentenregister.cultureelerfgoed.nl/	3.0
Archis: (https://archis.cultureelerfgoed.nl/#/login)	3.0, 3.6
Drinking water supply areas: https://data.overheid.nl/data/dataset/waterwingebieden	3.0
Natura 2000 areas: https://www.synbiosys.alterra.nl/natura2000/googlemapszoek2.aspx	3.0
Red lists: http://minez.nederlandsesoorten.nl/content/rode-lijsten	3.1
Study on effectiveness of legislation on flora and fauna: http://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/cms/publicaties/PBL_2011_Effectiviteitnatuurwetgeving_555084002.pdf	3.1
Monitoring of red list species: http://www.clo.nl/indicatoren/nl1521-rode-lijst-indicator?ond=20912	3.1
http://intactforests.org/world.webmap.html	3.2
Forest map: http://www.clo.nl/indicatoren/nl006109-bodemgebruikskaart-voor-nederland	3.2
Natura 2000: http://www.natura2000.nl/pages/wat-is-natura-2000.aspx	3.3
Status of management plans of Natura 2000 areas: http://www.natura2000.nl/pages/kaartpagina.aspx	3.3
Protected habitat types Natura 2000: http://www.synbiosys.alterra.nl/natura2000/gebiedendatabase.aspx?subj=profielen	3.3
Location of genetically native trees and shrubs: http://www.rassenlijstbomen.nl/nl/Home/Soorten.htm	3.3
Drinking water supply areas: https://data.overheid.nl/data/dataset/waterwingebieden	3.4
Provincial Spatial Regulation: http://www.ondernemersplein.nl/regel/pmv/	3.4
Environmental Act: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003245/2016-07-01.ondernemersplein.nl/regel/pmv/	3.4
Statistics on drinking water areas: http://www.vewin.nl/SiteCollectionDocuments/Publicaties/Vewin_Synopsis_Water_in_Zicht.pdf	3.4
Report on the quality of management by drinking water companies: http://edepot.wur.nl/378969	3.4
Erfgoedwet (Heritage Act): http://cultureelerfgoed.nl/sites/default/files/publications/heritage-act-2016.pdf	3.6
Protected Country Archeological Monuments: http://www.clo.nl/indicatoren/nl2169-beschermde-rijksmonumenten?ond=20912	3.6
For database of last forest inventory see: http://www.probos.nl/publicaties/overige/1094-mfv-2006-nbi-2012	4.1
For report on last forest inventory see: http://edepot.wur.nl/307709	4.1
Landuse since 1900: http://www.clo.nl/indicatoren/nl1001-ontwikkeling-van-het-bodemgebruik-vanaf-1900	4.1
Besluit genetisch gemodificeerde organismen milieubeheer 2013: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035090/2015-03-01	5.1
Regeling genetisch gemodificeerde organismen milieubeheer 2013: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035072/2016-01-01	5.1
EU guideline 2001/18: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32001L0018	5.1

ANNEX 2 IDENTIFICATION OF APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

Land tenure (Civil Code, Book 5 – real property rights): <http://www.dutchcivillaw.com/civilcodebook055.htm>

Land Lease: Dutch Civil Code, book 7, title 5 – farm lease agreements: <http://www.dutchcivillaw.com/civilcodebook077.htm>

Land ownership registration Kadasterwet (Enabling Act): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0004541/2016-10-01>

Wet Natuurbescherming: <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0037552/2017-03-01>

Turnover Tax Act (Wet op de omzetbelasting): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002629/2016-05-01>

Income Taks Act (Wet inkomstenbelasting): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011353/2016-07-01>

Corporate *Income Tax Act* (Wet op de vennootschapsbelasting): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0002672/2016-01-01>

Pesticides and Biocides Act (Wet gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en biociden): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0021670/2015-06-01>

Pesticides and Biocides Decree (Besluit Gewas-beschermingsmiddelen en biociden): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0022530/2016-10-11>

Spatial Planning Act (Wet Ruimtelijke Ordening): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0020449/2016-04-14>

Soils Protection Act (Wet Bodembescherming): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003994/2016-04-14>

Soils Protection Decree (Besluit Bodembescherming): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0023085/2016-08-25>

ARBO-wet (Working Conditions Act): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0010346/2016-01-01>

Arbobesluit (Working Conditions Decree): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0008498/2016-10-11>

Arboregeling (Working Conditions Regulations): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0008587/2016-10-04>

Wet gewasbeschermingsmiddelen en biociden (Pesticides and biocides Act): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0021670/2015-06-01>

Criminal Law (Wetboek van Strafrecht) article 273: <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0001854/2016-07-01>

Working Hours Act (Arbeidstijdenwet): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007671/2016-01-01>

Modalities Child Labour (Nadere regeling kinderarbeid):

<http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007195/2016-04-01> (See also: <http://www.arbeidstijdenwet.nl/atw-regelgeving-werken-kinderen/>)

Public Assemblies Act: <http://www.legislationline.org/documents/action/popup/id/4703>

Act on Board for the Protection of Human Rights (Wet College voor de Rechten van de Mens): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0030733/2016-01-18>

- Equal Treatment Act (Algemene wet gelijke behandeling): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0006502/2015-07-01>

- Equal treatment on the grounds of disability or chronic illness Act (Wet gelijke behandeling op grond van handicap of chronische ziekte):
<http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0014915/2016-06-14>

- Equal Treatment in Employment Act (Wet gelijke behandeling op grond van leeftijd bij arbeid): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0016185/2015-07-01>

- General Act on Equality and Equal Treatment of men (Wet gelijke behandeling van mannen en vrouwen): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003299/2015-07-01>

Equal Treatment Legislation: <https://mensenrechten.nl/sites/default/files/2013-05-08.Legislation%20Equal%20Treatment.pdf>

Road Transport Goods Law (Wet Wegvervoer Goederen): <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0024800/2015-01-01>

Environmental Act: <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0003245/2016-07-01.ondernemersplein.nl/regel/pmv/>

Erfgoedwet (Heritage Act): <http://cultureelerfgoed.nl/sites/default/files/publications/heritage-act-2016.pdf>

Besluit genetisch gemodificeerde organismen milieubeheer 2013: <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035090/2015-03-01>

Regeling genetisch gemodificeerde organismen milieubeheer 2013: <http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0035072/2016-01-01>

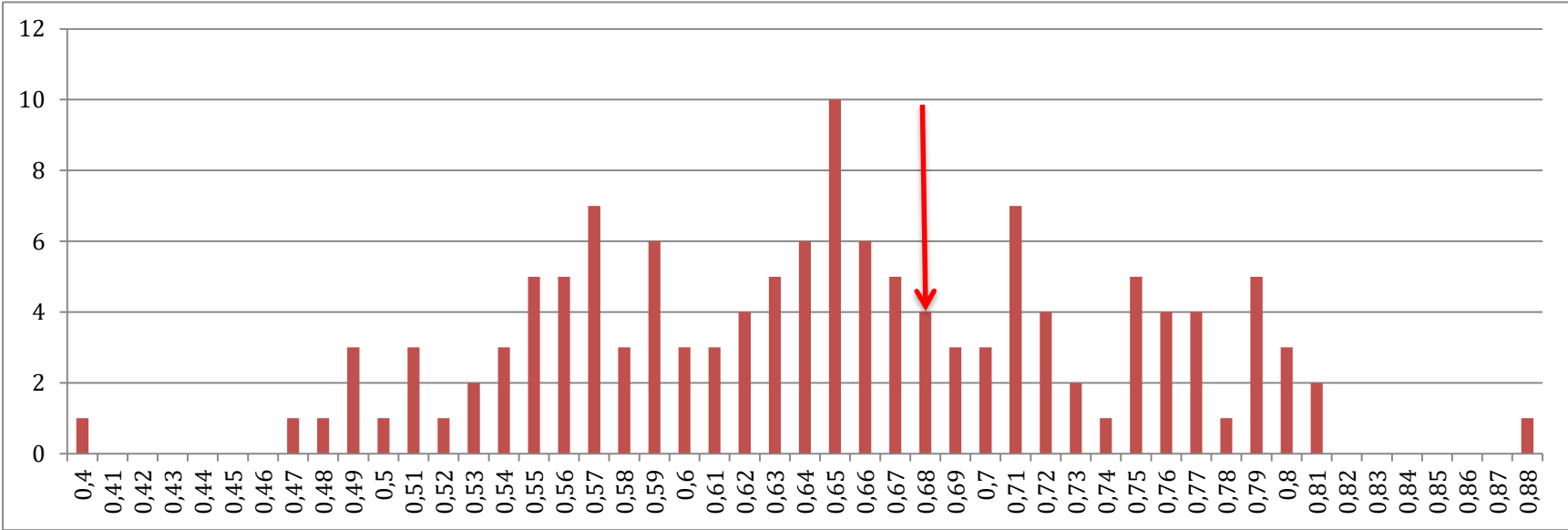
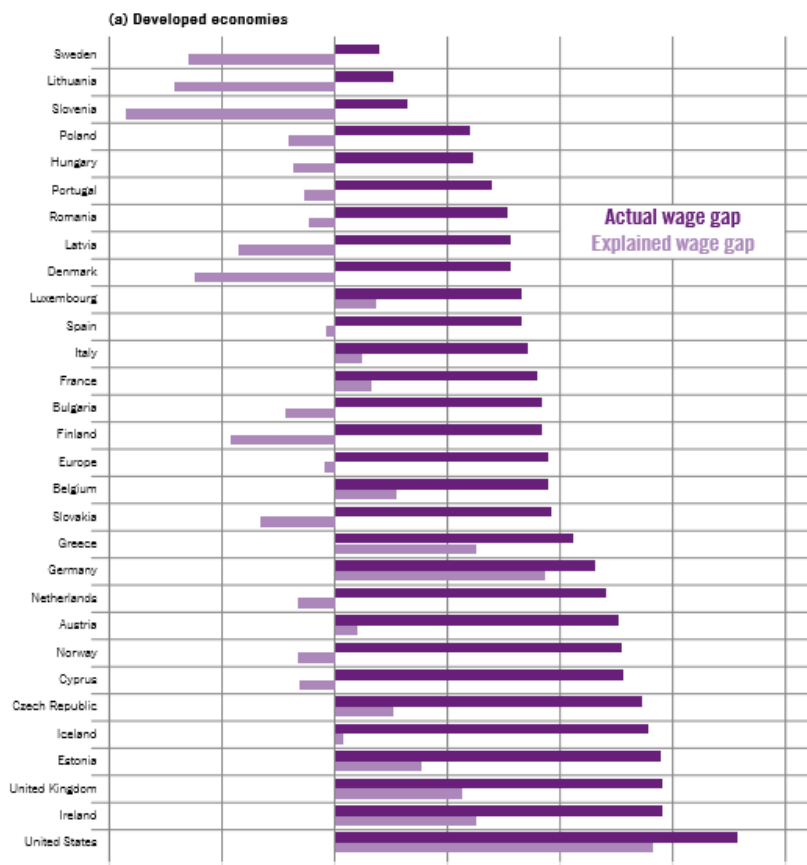


Figure 37 Eliminating the unexplained gender wage penalty: Mean wage gap before and after adjustment in selected economies, latest year: (a) developed economies; (b) emerging and developing economies



Annex 3

