

Country	CPI 2014 <sup>1</sup>	GFR Reference <sup>2</sup>	Notes on risk in country
Uruguay	73 / 100	Legality has not been evaluated.	According to <a href="#">Chatham House</a> , illegal logging is not a significant problem in Uruguay. In the past (2006), disagreements broke out between Uruguay and neighbouring Argentina over the construction of two paper mills and their potential impact upon the local environment ( <a href="#">World Rainforest Movement 2006</a> ; <a href="#">Jurist 2007</a> ).
USA	74 / 100	Legality has been evaluated as <b>unspecified risk</b> <sup>3</sup> . NEPCon consider that this evaluation is outdated, and based on more recent information, legality should be evaluated as <b>low risk</b> in the USA.	The US leads the world in legislation to make the import and sale of illegally-produced timber illegal in its own jurisdiction, through the Lacey Act, which has recently been amended to include a wide range of commercial timber species.
Germany	79 / 100	Legality has been evaluated as <b>low risk</b> .	While levels of domestic utilization of forest resources are high, commercial timber production is very limited and declined significantly over the second half of the 2000s (ETTF 2011). The majority of Germany's imports are from within the EU, primarily the Czech Republic, Poland and France (ETTF 2011). As an EU Member State, Belgium's imports are now subject to the requirements of the EU Timber Regulation, which entered into force in March 2013.
Belgium	76 / 100	Legality has been evaluated as <b>low risk</b>	Belgium is a net importer of wood products. While domestic production of logs in 2011 was 2.7 million cubic metres (ETTF 2011), imports of timber products in the same year totaled 13.3 million cubic metres. Around 74% of these products were imported from within the EU (ETTF 2011). In 2005, the Belgian government introduced a public procurement policy for timber and timber products (with the exception of paper) under which it committed to sourcing only sustainable timber (FERN 2009). As an EU Member State, Belgium's imports are now subject to the requirements of the EU Timber Regulation, which entered into force in March 2013.
New Zealand	91 / 100	Legality has been evaluated as <b>low risk</b>	According to <a href="#">Chatham House</a> , Illegal logging in New Zealand is not a significant problem.

<sup>1</sup> Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index 2014: <http://www.transparency.org/cpi2014/results>

<sup>2</sup> Global Forest Registry: <http://www.globalforestregistry.org/map>

<sup>3</sup> When there is low threat of wood coming from unacceptable sources, risk designation for the region is low. Whenever there are potential risks in any of the Controlled Wood Categories or insufficient information to confirm low risk – risk designation is unspecified: <https://ic.fsc.org/controlled-wood-standards.596.htm>.

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Chile	73 / 100	<p>Legality has been evaluated as <b>unspecified risk</b>.</p> <p><i>Natural Forest:</i> The GFR assessment states that the risk assessment for Chile on Category 1, about Illegally Harvested Wood, determined that 152 counties in Chile can be considered as UNSPECIFIED RISK, while the rest of the counties (92) can be considered as LOW RISK. See <a href="#">Annex 1</a> for UNSPECIFIED RISK counties.</p> <p><i>Plantation forest:</i> The risk assessment for Chile shows that, for Category 1 relating to Illegally Harvested Wood, 12 of Chile's counties can be rated as UNSPECIFIED RISK, while the rest of the counties can be qualified as LOW RISK. See <a href="#">Annex 1</a> for UNSPECIFIED RISK counties.</p>	<p>Although Greenpeace denounced a lack of action on the part of the National Forestry Service to protect the country's alerce trees (<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i>) against illegal felling in 2005 (<a href="#">Greenpeace 2005</a>), illegal logging in Chile has received little attention from the media and from NGOs in recent years.</p>
Finland	89 / 100	<p>Legality has been evaluated as <b>low risk</b></p>	<p>According to <a href="#">Chatham House</a>, Finland is an important exporter of pulp, paper and paperboard, with the total value of these exports totaling €8.5 billion in 2011 (Finnish Forest Industries Federation 2012). The country imports significant volumes of timber from Russia, and this trade has previously been the subject of NGO attention for allegedly involving illegally sourced timber (Greenpeace 2006). Finland is a member of the EU, and its timber imports must therefore comply with the EU Timber Regulation.</p>

Increasing capacity of CSOs and SMEs to implement FLEGT requirements.

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