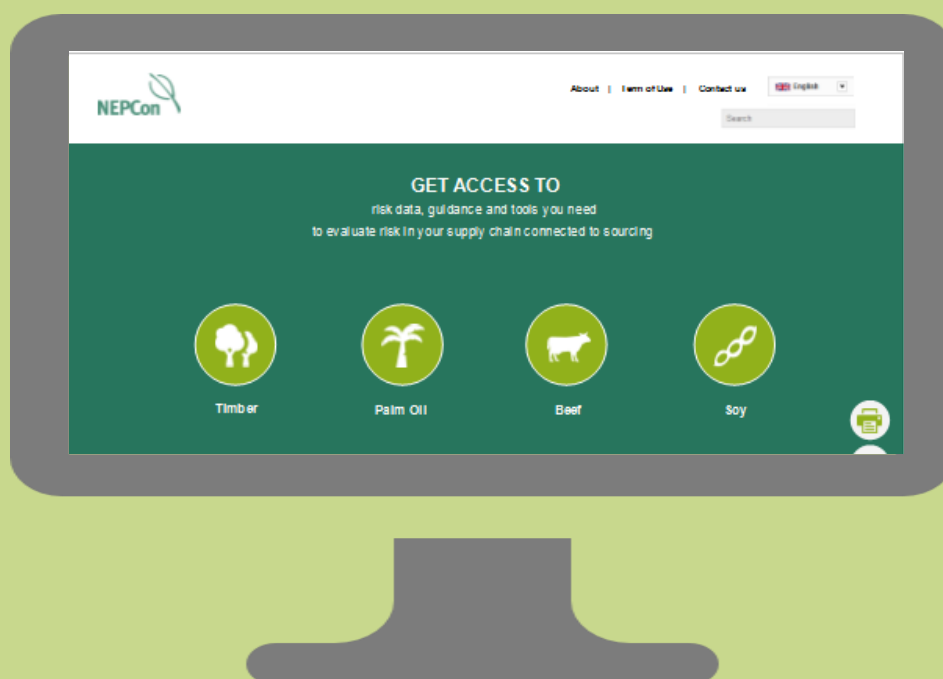


Country Risk Assessment Platform



NEPCon will publish the largest and most detailed collection of forest-related risk assessments in summer 2017.



Sign up here for free timber legality training!



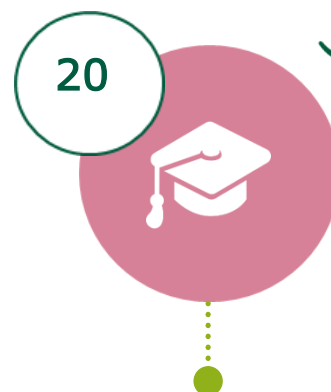
www.nepcon.org/eutr-registration-form



70+ Risk assessments from all over the world covering timber, palm oil, beef and soy



125+ User-friendly tools to transform risk data from theory to practice



20 20 face-to-face training sessions with forest legality experts in 12 EU countries

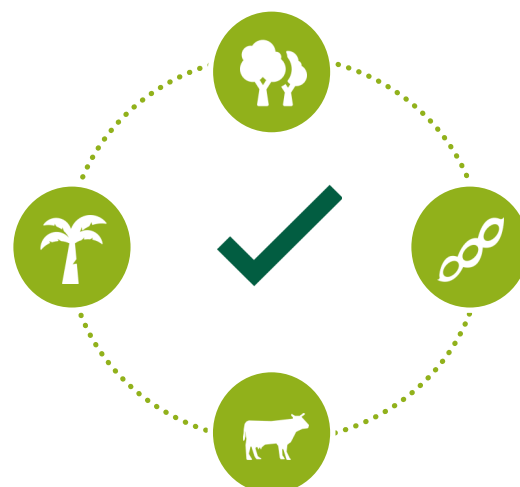
Country Risk Assessment Platform

About the platform

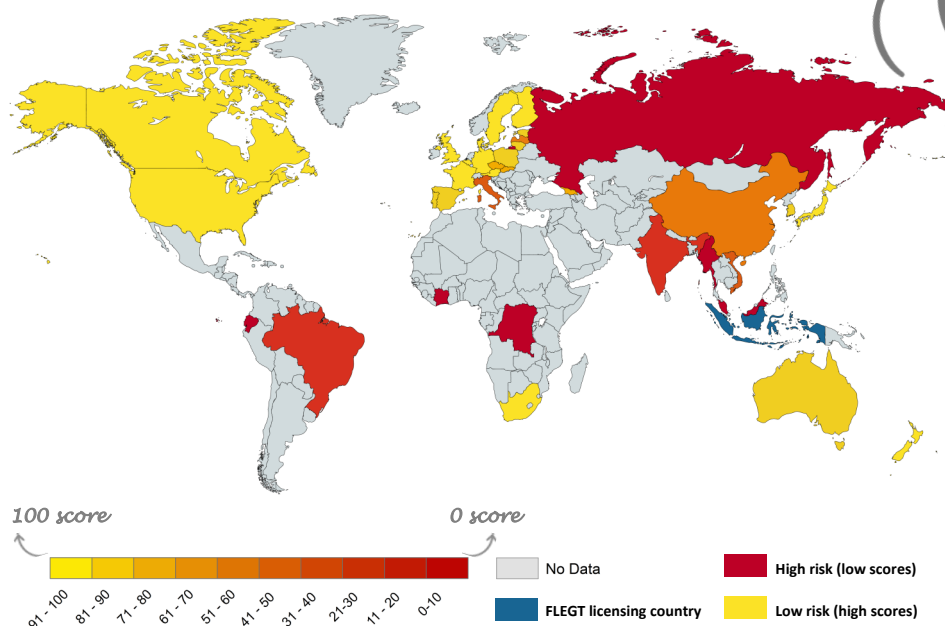
The platform totals 78 risk assessments which provide detailed, objective data and guidance on whether there is a risk that:

- ➔ **timber** is harvested, transported or traded illegally in 62 timber-producing countries, covering 87% of the imports of wood into the EU. This helps companies that want to source legal timber, as companies placing timber onto the EU market are required to do.
- ➔ **palm oil, soy and beef** are produced in an environmentally or socially irresponsible way in 10 of the world's most important producer-countries. This information supports companies to improve their design and implementation of sourcing policies in order to minimise the risk of harm to people and environment.

We have assigned a score to each country to indicate the number of areas of law that are at risk of being broken in each country. The platform also includes a comprehensive toolkit of 127 items that helps companies put the risk data into use.



Timber Risk Index



Source legally from risky areas

100+ tools and country specific guidance that **specifies what the risks are**, and **how to mitigate** them sufficiently.

Risk information

Evaluates the **risk of timber being harvested, transported or traded illegally** in each of the 62 producer countries. A score rates the countries on a scale from 1-100 concluding the risk of national legislation being broken for each particular country. The closer to 100 the lower the risk, the closer to 0, the higher the risk.

With support from



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