



FSC Controlled Wood risk assessment

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

INTERPRETATION OF ANNEX 2B OF THE STANDARD FOR COMPANY EVALUATION OF FSC
CONTROLLED WOOD FOR **DENMARK**
(FSC-STD-40-005-V-2.1)

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Contact Person:	Sofie Tind Nielsen
Email address:	sofie@fsc.dk

Geographic scope: Denmark

Types of forests: All

Control Wood categories: 1, 2, 4, 5

Summary of risk for Denmark

Controlled Wood categories		Risk level
1	Illegally harvested wood	Low
2	Wood harvested in violation of traditional or civil rights	Low
3	Wood harvested in forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	Not evaluated
4	Wood harvested in forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	Low
5	Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	Low



FSC CONTROLLED WOOD RISK ASSESSMENT

1. Illegally harvested wood

Low Risk

Requirements	Sources of information	Evidence	Risk
Category 1. The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to illegal harvesting when all the following indicators related to forest governance are present:			
1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district.	<p>A list of logging related legislation in Denmark, compiled by NEPCon for the FSC Global forest registry is available here: http://www.globalforestregistry.org/related_files/download_related_file/178</p> <p>A more complete list of applicable legislation is, in cooperation with FSC Denmark, currently compiled by the Danish Competent Authority to support the enforcement of the EU Timber Regulation and the revised Danish FSC forest standard.</p>	<p>The Act of Forests with appurtenant consolidating acts, guidelines, etc. regulates all commercial logging of forests in Denmark. Enforcement of other logging related laws (related to for example nature protection, tax, workers' rights, cultural values etc.) is ensured by controls undertaken by relevant authorities.</p> <p>After the implementation of the EU Timber Regulation, the enforcement is further strengthened as noncompliances reported by the other authorities are followed up by the Danish Competent Authority.</p> <p>The Danish Forest Law and other logging related legislation is well known among the Danish forest owners and breaches are rare.</p> <p>There is no evidence that illegal logging is a wide scale problem in Denmark.</p>	Low risk
1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits.	<p>Danish Forest Law Act of Forests (consolidating act No. 945 of 24/09/2009)</p> <p>Tax legislation</p>	<p>The Danish Forest Law regulates harvest limits and where harvest can be undertaken, but harvesting permits are not required in Denmark.</p> <p>Where state subsidies are received, for example in relation re-planting after storm fall, some requirements related to number of plants, species etc. apply.</p> <p>The Danish forest law authorities apply random checks of compliance in the field and via maps.</p>	Low risk
1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the	Nature Agency and the Competent Authority Transparency International www.transparency.org	The Danish forest law authorities and the Danish Competent Authority confirm that there is very little illegal harvesting in Denmark.	Low risk



Requirements	Sources of information	Evidence	Risk
district of origin.	www.illegal-logging.info www.eia-international.org	Illegal harvesting in Denmark has also not been reported in any international or national reports.	
1.4 There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade.	Transparency International www.transparency.org www.illegal-logging.info www.eia-international.org World Bank Governance and Anti-Corruption Data	According to Transparency International's corruption perception index, Denmark in 2013 scored 91, which together with New Zealand, rank it the least corrupt country in the world. According to the World Bank, Denmark is within the 90th-100th Percentile concerning the parameters Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law and Control of Corruption.	Low risk



2. Wood harvested in violation of traditional or civil rights

Low risk

Requirements	Sources of information	Evidence	Risk
Category 2. The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to the violation of traditional, civil and collective rights when all the following indicators are present:			
2.1 There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned.	Global Witness http://www.globalwitness.org www.un.org Latest report from the UN Security Council www.usaid.gov	There is no UN Security Council export ban in the country.	Low risk
2.2 The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber).	www.usaid.gov Danish forest legislation and the legal system in general	Denmark is not associated with or designated as source of conflict timber according to available research. The USAID does not mention anything about Denmark being an area for "conflict timber" analogous with USAID Type 1 conflict timber.	Low risk
2.3 There is no evidence of child labour or violation of ILO fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned.	The eight core ILO conventions have been ratified by Denmark and is enforced via Danish legislation. http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102609	No evidence of child labor or violation of ILO fundamental principles is known to occur in Denmark. There are a number of laws and agreements regulating the Danish labor market included youth labor, and the law is enforced (refer to category 1 assessment).	Low risk
2.4 There are recognized and equitable processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity in the district concerned.	Danish forest legislation, working environment legislation and social structure in general. www.transparency.org www.illegal-logging.info www.eia-international.org	The legal system in Denmark provide recognized and equitable processes to resolve conflicts related to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity in the district concerned. No conflicts of substantial magnitude related to traditional rights in Denmark has been found to be reported in any international or national reports.	Low risk



Requirements	Sources of information	Evidence	Risk
2.5 There is no evidence of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned.		<p>In Denmark there are no ethnic groups, which can be characterized as "indigenous or tribal" in the traditional sense. Violation of ILO Convention 169 and the rights of Indigenous and Tribal people is therefore not relevant in Denmark.</p> <p>ILO Convention 169 is ratified by Denmark, but no conflict related to the convention is known.</p>	Low risk



3. Wood harvested in forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities

Category not evaluated

Requirements	Sources of information	Evidence	Risk
<p>Category 3. The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to threat to high conservation values if:</p> <p>a) indicator 3.1 is met; or</p> <p>b) indicator 3.2 eliminates (or greatly mitigates) the threat posed to the district of origin by non-compliance with 3.1.</p>			
3.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values.	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.2 A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the ecoregion.	N/A	N/A	N/A



4. Wood harvested from areas being converted from forests and other wooded ecosystems to plantations or non-forest uses

Low risk

Requirements	Sources of information	Evidence	Risk
Category 4: The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator is present:			
4.1 There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (> 0.5% per year) of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as savannahs taking place in the eco-region in question.	FAOs Global forest resources assessment 2010. Country Report Denmark http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/al491E/al491e.pdf	According to latest FAO report area Denmark has an annual net increase in forest cover. According to FAO, Global Forest Resource Assessment 2010, there's an increment of forests in Denmark over a period of the last 15 years. The forest area in Denmark is increasing (1990: 445,000 ha, 2000: 486,000 ha, 2005:534,000 ha, 2010: 544,000 ha). Forests and other naturally ecosystems are in Denmark protected by preservation and forest laws. The observation of these laws are supervised by the Danish Forestry Commission. There is a political sentiment in the country in favour of increasing the forest areas further. The general trend is further to move from plantation type forestry to more natural forests.	Low risk



5. Wood from forest management units in which genetically modified trees are planted

Low risk

Requirements	Sources of information	Evidence	Risk
Category 5: The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to wood from genetically modified trees when <u>one</u> of the following indicators is complied with:			
a) There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned.	Forestry Department of FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) working paper "Preliminary review of biotechnology in forestry, including genetic modification", 2004. (available at http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574e/ae574e00.htm) Ministry of the Environment	There is no commercial usage of any genetically modified trees in Denmark. Licenses are further required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and no licenses for commercial use has been issued.	Low risk
b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use.			
c) It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned.			