

# SBP

Sustainable Biomass Program

# SBP Regional Risk Assessment for Denmark

Final draft for public consultation



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## Abbreviations

CWTC - FSC Controlled Wood Technical Committee

CITES – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species or Wild Fauna and Flora

ETUC – European Trade Union Confederation

FM – Forest Management

FMU – Forest Management Unit

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organisation

FSC – Forest Stewardship Council

FSC NRAF – FSC National Risk Assessments Frameworks

GMO – Genetically Modified Organism

HCV – High Conservation Values

ILO – International Labour Organisation

ITUC – International Trade Union Confederation

DKK – Danish Kroner

NGO – Non-governmental Organisation

PEFC – Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification

SBE – Supply Base Evaluation

SBP – Sustainable Biomass Program

VAT – Value Add Tax

WKH – Woodland Key Habitats

# Foreword

Regional Risk Assessments (RRAs) are a key part of the Sustainable Biomass Program's (SBP's) focus on identifying and mitigating risks associated with sustainably sourcing feedstock for biomass pellet and wood chip production. The SBP Framework is designed to provide assurance that feedstock is sourced legally and sustainably.

Feedstock certified at the forest level through Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) schemes and feedstock from recycled sources is considered SBP-compliant. All other feedstock must be evaluated using a risk-based approach if it is to count towards a SBP-compliant claim.

Typically, the Biomass Producer – a pellet mill or wood chip producer – is responsible for carrying out the risk assessment and putting in place mitigation measures to manage any specified risks such that the risks can be considered as being controlled and hence low risk. It is the role of an independent, third-party Certification Body (CB), approved by SBP, to check that the feedstock evaluation has been correctly undertaken and that any mitigation measures are being effectively implemented.

The purpose of a RRA is to evaluate an entire geographic region and determine the risks associated with sourcing feedstock for biomass pellet or wood chip production from that region. Thus, the need for individual Biomass Producers to conduct risk assessments is avoided and, therefore, consistency between Biomass Producers' risk assessments guaranteed. The SBP RRA procedure also ensures active engagement with a diverse range of stakeholders in the region.

The SBP Regional Risk Assessment (RRA) Procedure specifies the requirements and processes that must be followed to develop and endorse SBP risk assessments of regions or countries.

The Procedure requires that a Working Body (WB) be appointed by SBP to conduct a RRA. Having sufficient, suitably qualified staff to perform the risk assessment, demonstrated competence with the SBP Framework, and relevant knowledge of the language, laws and customs of Denmark, NEPCon was appointed as the WB responsible for conducting the RRA for Denmark. A team of NEPCon national and international experts facilitated the risk assessment work. The main coordinator of this risk assessment was NEPCon Forest Management and Chain of Custody lead auditor and project manager, Michael K Jakobsen, who has extensive knowledge of the Forest management certification standards for Denmark as well as the FSC Controlled Wood system.

Several stakeholders were consulted in the process and information was obtained from verbal and written public and private sources.

# 1 Introduction

This SBP risk assessment has been prepared on the request of the organisations listed below who have provided financial support for developing the National (Regional) Risk Assessment in accordance with SBP Regional Risk Assessment Procedure V1.0.

Dansk Energi, Dansk Fjernvarme, Dansk Skovforening, Danske Maskinstationer og Entreprenører (DM&E), De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger, HedeDanmark, DSHWood, BF Skovflis, Lindenberg Skovselskab, Brahetrolleborg Skov og Landbrug, Natur Biomasse, Skovbygaard, Haderup Skovservice, Skovbyholm Grønt.

The risk assessment work was facilitated by a team of NEPCon national and international experts. The main coordinator of this risk assessment was NEPCon Forest Management lead auditor and project manager Michael Jakobsen. Several stakeholders were consulted in the process and information was obtained from verbal and written public and private sources.

The risk assessment was reviewed and approved by NEPCon Biomass Program manager Ondřej Tarabus, on 17th of October 2016.

## 2 Scope and regional background

The scope of this assessment covers the entire territory of Denmark (see the map below). The terrestrial environment of Denmark is divided between two EU biogeographical regions by means of a north-south divide through the middle of the Jutland Peninsula: 1) the Atlantic region, covering the western part of Jutland and the Continental region, and 2) the Continental region covering the eastern part of Jutland and Denmark's islands. These regions are used by the Danish Nature Agency under the Ministry of the Environment and Food to the EU Commission to report on the status and management results of Natura 2000 conservation areas.

This SBP Regional Risk Assessment covers only Primary Feedstock, sawmills and other timber industry entities, importing feedstock and producing feedstock during timber processing, are sources of Secondary or tertiary feedstock and such feedstock is excluded from this Regional Risk Assessment.

In the early 1800's, the forest cover in Denmark is estimated to have been as low as 3-4% of the total land area. Deforestation was caused by logging for timber and firewood and for animal grazing areas. Denmark's first forest legislation came into force in 1805. Its main objective and that of subsequent Danish forest acts, has been to maintain the forest covered area and to protect the existing forest from over-exploitation, premature felling and grazing by farm animals. In the mid-nineteenth century, intensive forest management became widespread and large afforestation projects were carried out. Today approximately 14% (615,000 hectares) of Denmark's land area is covered by various types of forest.

According to the Danish Nation Forest Inventory, conducted by the Danish Nature Agency, 41% of Denmark's forest area is dominated by broadleaved trees, 39% by coniferous tree species, 11% by a mixed coniferous and broadleaved tree species, 5% are Christmas tree plantation (located within all the above forest types) and 4% of the area is unstocked, e.g., log loading and landing yards, fire prevention areas etc. Furthermore, 67% of the Danish forest area is covered with even-aged planted stands with 9% being even-aged stands from natural regeneration and 6% of the forest area is uneven-aged natural forest. The latter represent pockets of forest that would be closest to what is considered as natural forest stands having retained or regained natural forest characteristics; which can be found in forests both under private and public ownership and they are predominantly located in the Continental region (east Jutland and the isles). The location of these natural forest stands is generally well-known, but some may still be unidentified.

Of Denmark's 615,000 hectares of forest, 440,000 hectares are managed as forest reserves (called 'fredskov' in Danish) governed under the Danish Forest Act. The Forest Act permits forest management activities within these areas; however, Article 8 (see Category 1 for more details) requires that the managed area shall maintain continuous forest cover, that a maximum of 10% of the forest area can be used for short rotation Christmas trees or greenery production (e.g., cuttings typically from *Abies procera*), and another maximum of 10% of the area can be used for coppicing or for animal forest grazing. The Forest Act also protects streams and wetlands in forests that are not covered by the Nature Protection Act or under the Ministry of Environment or local authorities. It stipulates that lakes, bogs, heaths, species-rich grasslands, coastal grasslands and swamps located in the "fredskov" forest reserve may not be planted or cultivated, drained or in any other way changed. It is also important to note the Forest Act does not include many measures relating to forestry techniques, e.g. harvesting, planting or thinning (also see Category 1).

There are 79,000 hectares of forests designated as Natura 2000 areas (13% of the Danish forest area) which have some overlap with the 74,900 hectares of forest and other natural areas designated under the EU Habitat Directive, 51,500 hectares under the EU Birds Directive, and 13,900 hectares as Ramsar sites. A harvesting permit must be obtained from the Danish Nature Agency to conduct any timber harvesting activities within Natura 2000 forests; permits are given with the proviso that the natural condition of the forest will not deteriorate and issuing permits is more an exception than common practice. In relation to HCV category 3, it is worth noting that although the Forest Act §25 sets provisions for registering '*especially valuable forests*' i.e., valuable in terms of their biodiversity and conservation value, and accompanying appropriate conservation management activities for these areas, these areas have not yet been registered by the Danish Nature Agency. Danish forests biodiversity and conservation values have been surveyed by the Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management at Copenhagen University through a sampling methodological approach. Therefore, not all forest management areas have been systematically surveyed, particularly small privately owned forest area. The task of systematically surveying '*especially valuable forests*' will be carried out by the Danish Nature Agency in the years 2016 - 2019. Forest ownership in Denmark is divided by private forests owners, (70%), State and Municipal owners (24%), trust funds or foundations (4%) and unknown owners (2%).

Despite the above information, the country is considered homogenous regarding SBP risks, and requires no further sub-division. Where differences in regards to forest ownership are identified it is explicitly mentioned under the finding of each indicator.

### **Biodiversity in Danish forests**

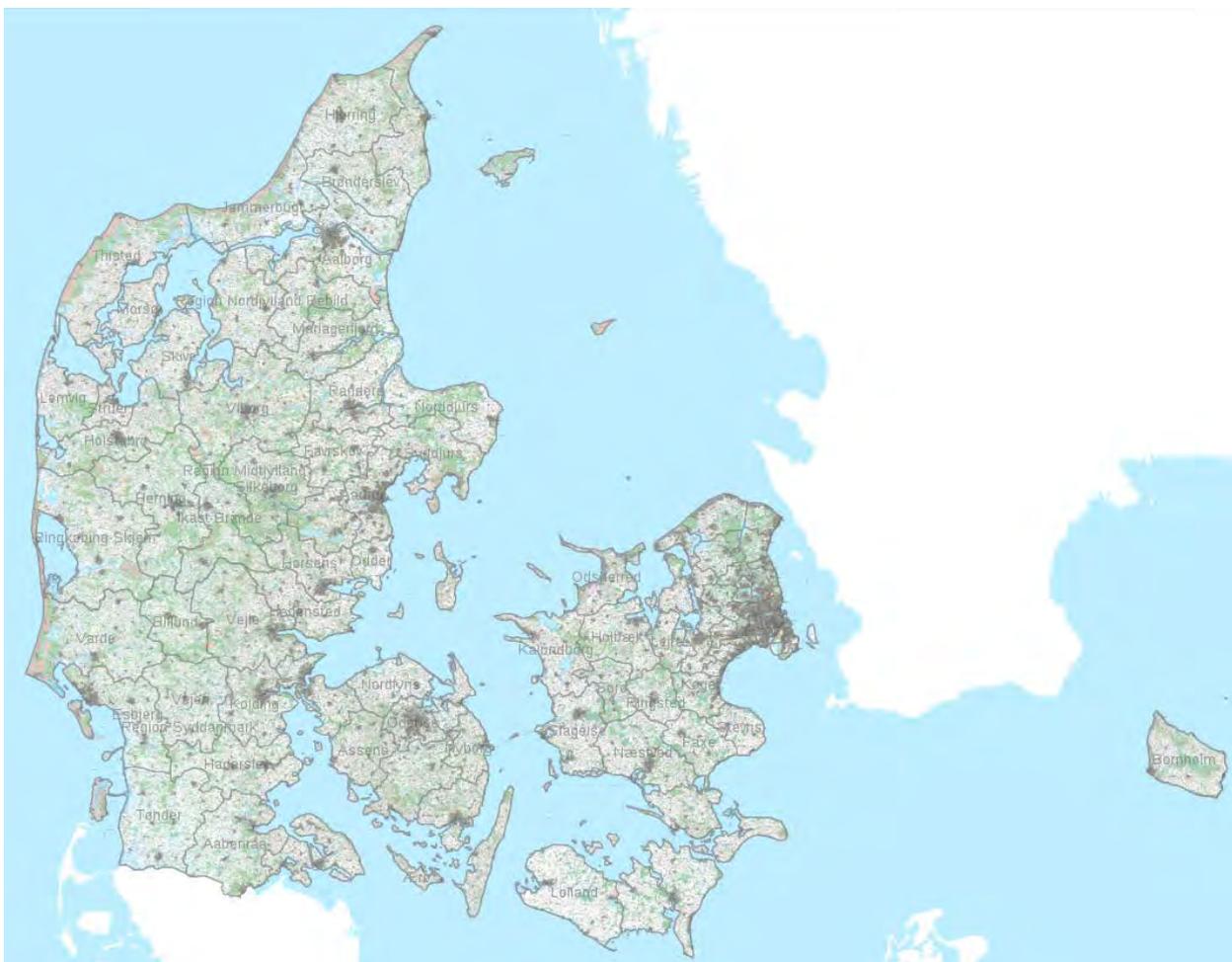
Due to its historical context, most Danish forests have been exposed to some level of forest management activities, varying from low impact to very intensive forestry. Today the majority of Denmark's forests are semi-natural ecosystems composed of either native or exotic tree species, interspersed with a few small pockets of (recovered or remnant) natural forest-like stands. Although the forest area has increased over the last two centuries from 3-4% to more than 14%, the nature value of the pre-1800 forest stands have decreased significantly. This is due to intensive forest management practices aiming to manage even-aged, single-tree species stands. Examples of some of the detrimental effects of intensive forest management practices include depleting or draining natural hydrology levels, extensive soil cultivation, eutrophication, removal of mature and over-mature trees and deadwood, semi or natural forest stand replacement with exotic species, coppicing and animal grazing.

Since the mid-1990s, forestry practices in Denmark, especially in State and Municipality owned forest, have shifted from traditional, production oriented forest management towards management regimes with a wider set of goals for conservation, biodiversity, recreation and addressing other social needs such as preserving cultural heritage sites.

Danish forests have been surveyed by the Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management at Copenhagen University by means of a sample methodology and their biodiversity and conservation values have been documented under the Danish National Forest Inventory (NFI) hosted by the Danish Nature Agency. Denmark ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1994. Today more than 11% of Denmark's terrestrial lands are protected, one third of which are classified as IUCN Categories I and II; of which a large number are protected under the Nature Protection Act and the Natura 2000 EU Directive. These areas have been designated specifically to protect species, landscapes, cultural heritage and/or for scientific research and/or education purposes.

Approximately, over 6,300 species in 8 major species groups in Denmark have been assessed according to IUCN Red List criteria, and just over 1,500 or 24% of these have been red-listed. Forests constitute 52% of the habitat affiliations for red-listed species. Furthermore, areas enjoying protection under the Forest Act, Natura 2000 and/or the Nature Protection Act are also mapped and available online via the Danish Nature Agency’s digital nature map. Biodiversity data is updated regularly by the Danish Nature Agency and, as mentioned above, it will be completing the registry of “especially valuable forest” over 2016 - 2019. There is one forest area in North Zealand which is listed as UNESCO world heritage due to its historical significance as royal ‘Parforce’ (a type of hunting system) hunting grounds landscape as. The site demonstrates the application of Baroque landscaping principles to forested areas.

**Map of Denmark and forested areas.**



## 3 Methodology

The full SBP risk assessment includes all relevant criteria and indicators of the SBP Sustainable Feedstock standard (Standard #1). The project team included NEPCon staff, stakeholders and experts who were involved in the FSC risk assessment, thus ensuring the utilisation of experience from previous risk assessment processes.

NEPCon has estimated an overlap (approximately 50%) between the FSC NRAF requirements and the requirements in the SBP Sustainable Feedstock Standard (Version 1.0, March 2015). Considering this fact, this SBP risk assessment partly relies on, and uses relevant information from, the Centralised Danish National Risk Assessment (CNRA) carried out for FSC IC 2015-16. The FSC CNRA for Denmark is available for download: <https://dk.fsc.org/download.nepcons-udkast-til-en-dansk-controlled-wood-risikovurdering.a-1472.PDF>.

The indicators and criteria related to the forest management practices and environmental protection measures were analysed, taking only the primary feedstock producers in Denmark into account as they have a direct impact on these criteria. The primary feedstock suppliers in Denmark are state forest enterprises, separate private forest owners and cooperative societies unifying a certain number of private forest owners.

The standard requires a consideration of all possible inputs from the supply base. Other actors, including sawmills and timber industry entities importing, producing or/and exporting the biomass products not directly related to the forest management practice were taken into account.

Biomass supplied to the market originating from Danish forests can be divided into two groups: pellets and chips. As there are currently no wood pellet production facilities in Denmark which use primary feedstock from Denmark as input to a significant level, the biomass is almost entirely supplied as wood chips produced (chipped) in the forests. In some case the timber is transported short distances from the forests to locations where chipping takes place, usually near or at the energy plant.

The draft RRA passed through a repeated stakeholder consultation process. The first round of the stakeholder consultation process started when the first draft of the Danish RRA was presented and submitted to key stakeholders in May 2016. The draft risk assessment was also published on NEPCon's website. As a result of the comments NEPCon received during the first consultaion period and the rather significant changes made to the findings for some of the critical indicators, it was agreed to run a second stakeholder consultation to ensure that all stakeholders were properly informed and could provide comments to the revised risk assessment (i.e. the second draft risk assessment). Comments to the second draft risk assessment were received from stakeholders by the end of August 2016.

During both the first and second stakeholder consultations NEPCon have consulted both verbally and by email with several stakeholders and external experts. The stakeholder consultation process is described and explained in the following section.

Based on information provided by stakeholders, available reports and studies, consultation with external experts and other sources of information NEPCon prepared the final draft regional risk assessment (RRA) for Denmark, in September 2016 which is included in Annex 1 of this report.

The analyses were targeted towards main feedstock producers in Denmark. These are state forest enterprises, private forest owner organisations, individual private forest owners, timber industry entities importing and producing feedstock material, feedstock from timber processing, feedstock from energy plantations and feedstock originating from non-forest areas in Denmark (windbreaks, parks etc).

The indicators relating to forest management practices and environmental protection measures were analysed considering only the primary feedstock producers in Denmark, as they are the ones with a direct impact on the indicators. The primary feedstock producers in Denmark are: 1) state forest enterprise (Naturstyrelsen), 2) individual private forest owners, 3) private forest owner organisations, 4) forest management organisations and 5) forest contractors.

However, all possible inputs from the supply base were considered and therefore criteria not directly related to the forest management practice were also analysed, considering not only the primary feedstock suppliers but also others such as sawmills and timber industry entities importing, producing and exporting the biomass products.

The state forest enterprise (Naturstyrelsen), several private forest enterprises and forest management organisations are certified according to the FSC and/or PEFC Forest Management and Chain of Custody standards. Many SBP indicators match the ones that have been evaluated and addressed during FSC and PEFC certification.

## 4 Stakeholder consultation

The stakeholder consultation was carried out during the period 12 May to the end of August 2016 and included one stakeholder meeting and two public consultation rounds. During the process SBP received information about the stakeholder meeting and received a first draft risk assessment for review prior to the public consultation. The second draft risk assessment was also submitted to SBP in connection with the second consultation round.

An overview of the consultation process is provided below.

### **First round of Stakeholder consultation**

#### **13 May - 27 June 2016**

9 May: Invitation to the stakeholder meeting sent to identified stakeholders. The invitation included information about SBP and background information about the risk assessment, including references to applicable SBP standards and the risk assessment process,

13 May: First draft risk assessment and agenda for the stakeholder meeting sent to identified stakeholders

20 May: Stakeholder meeting

26 May: First draft risk assessment sent to initially identified and additional stakeholders. The notification included information about SBP and background information about the risk assessment, including references to applicable SBP standards, scope of the risk assessment, objective of this stakeholder consultation and the risk assessment process. Also, the deadline for comments, confidentiality aspect, contact for responsible person and statement that the process is in line with SBP Regional Risk Assessment procedure. The stakeholder notification sent by email to the stakeholders is included in Annex 5 of this document.

### **Second round of Stakeholder consultation**

#### **17 – 30 August 2016**

17 August: Second draft risk assessment sent to all stakeholders. The notification included a short description of the significant changes made since the first draft.

During both the first and second stakeholder consultations NEPCon have consulted both verbally and by email with several stakeholders and external experts.

The list of stakeholders that has been consulted can be seen in Annex 4 which also specifies the stakeholders who have provided written and/or verbal feedback on the first and/or second draft risk assessments. See Stakeholder Consultation report below for an overview of their comments.

### First Round of Stakeholder Consultation

After the first draft of the risk assessment was prepared it was presented to key stakeholders at a workshop, organised by NEPCon, on 20 May 2016 in Skærbæk, Denmark. The first draft risk assessment was sent to the invited stakeholders on the 13 May 2016.

All main stakeholders with an interest in biomass production in Denmark and in SBP were invited to participate in the workshop.

The **stakeholder meeting** covered a full day and was split in two main parts:

1. A regular meeting covering the following topics:
  - a. Presentation of the Sustainable Biomass Partnership (SBP), including an introduction to its mission, activities and future plan (by NEPCon CEO Peter Feilberg).
  - b. Presentation of the RRA project and an overview of the SBP Framework with a specific focus on SBP Standards 1 and 2.
  - c. Presentation and discussion of the first draft RRA. For each criterion the proposed finding and risk conclusion was presented and discussed. Each stakeholder then indicated whether they:
    1. Agreed with the finding and conclusion,
    2. Agreed with the conclusion but found the finding and justification for the conclusion insufficient or
    3. Disagreed with the risk conclusion and/or found that the finding/justification had significant shortages.Stakeholder voting placed the following indicators in group 3: 2.1.1 (specified risk); 2.1.2 (specified risk); 2.1.3 (low risk); 2.2.1 (low risk); 2.2.3 (specified risk) and 2.2.4 (specified risk)
  - d. Based on the feedback, the following discussion focused on the indicators for which stakeholders disagreed with the proposed risk conclusion and considered the finding and justification insufficient.
2. Field excursion to two different forest stands where biomass had been extracted. In connection with the excursion the forest manager presented operational procedures used in connection with harvest and extraction of biomass, and explained the actions they proposed to implement in order to mitigate the identified risks for criteria 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4.

In general, the stakeholders welcomed the SBP initiative and the first draft of the RRA for Denmark and expressed positive views towards the SBP certification process.

The first draft risk assessment, that was also presented and discussed at the above-mentioned stakeholder meeting, was submitted for public consultation and uploaded to NEPCons website on the 26 May 2016. Stakeholders were given 30 days (until 27 June 2016), to provide their comments.

By this deadline NEPCon had received written comments from: HedeDanmark, De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger, Dansk Skovforening, NOAH, The Danish Nature Agency (Naturstyrelsen), Danmarks Naturfredningforening. In addition to the written comments, NEPCon had received verbal comments from

several other stakeholders in connection with the stakeholder meeting on the 20 May and in connection with phone calls (see the overview of stakeholder feedback in the table below).

### Second Round of Stakeholder Consultation

Based on stakeholder comments received during the first consultation round, including the stakeholder meeting, NEPCon made significant changes to the findings in the criteria with specified risk. The changes were made based on close dialogue with stakeholders and experts and resulted in a further specification of risk to relevant forest types. Thus, the overall risk classification was not changed for any of the four indicators but the risk was linked to specific forest types while other forest types were found to have low risk. In addition to these changes some revisions were made to the Findings and Means of Verification sections for several other indicators.

To ensure full transparency and give all stakeholders the opportunity to comment on the changes, the second draft of the risk assessment was sent for public consultation on 17 August 2016. Stakeholders were given 10 days to provide comments (deadline 26 August 2016). Some stakeholder comments were received after this deadline and have been considered in the final draft risk assessment presented in this report.

In connection with the second consultation NEPCon received written comments from: BAT Kartellet and 3F, De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger, Dansk Skovforening, Danmarks Naturfredningsforening, Det Økologiske Råd and The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management (SVANA). In addition to the written comments, NEPCon has received verbal comments from several other stakeholders (see the overview of stakeholder feedback in the table below).

The following organisations (stakeholders and experts) were consulted in connection with the above mentioned consultation processes:

Organisations	Verbal comments provided to NEPCon	Written Comments submitted to NEPCon	Type of organisation
3F (Fagligt Fælles Forbund)	Yes	Yes	Labour Union
92 gruppen			Forum for sustainability and developmental organisations
BAT Kartellet	Yes	Yes	Association of labour unions
Concito			GHG Think-tank

Danmarks Naturfredningsforening	Yes	Yes	Society for protection of nature and landscapes
Dansk energi			Association of generators
Dansk Industri	Yes		Industry association
Dansk Fjernvarme	Yes		Association of district heating plants
Dansk Skovforening	Yes	Yes	Forest owners' association
De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger / Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland	Yes	Yes	Forest management cooperative
Det Økologiske Råd		Yes	The organic council
Danske Maskinstationer og Entreprenører (DM&E)	Yes	Yes	Forest contractors' association
DSHWood			Wood and chip trader
Energistyrelsen			State agency for Energy
Friluftsrådet			Council for outdoor life
FSC Danmark	Yes		FSC National office
Gartneri-, Land- og Skovbrugets Arbejdsgivere			Employer association for horticulture, agriculture and forestry
HedeDanmark	Yes	Yes	Forest Management organisation
INIBIOM			Network for biomass
Copenhagen University	Yes	Yes	University
The Danish Nature Agency (Naturstyrelsen)		Yes	Nature agency
NOAH		Yes	eNGO
PEFC Danmark	Yes		PEFC national office

The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management (SVANA)		Yes	Agency for water and nature management
Vedvarende Energi			Association for sustainable energy
Verdens Skove	Yes		eNGO
WWF (Verdensnaturfonden)			eNGO

### Summary of Stakeholders and NEPCon’s Response and Evaluation

An overview of the stakeholder comments and NEPCon’s evaluation and response is provided below. The following table provides an overview of some general issues and those just requiring clarification.

The sections below the table provide NEPCon’s evaluation and response for the criteria with significant stakeholder comments and diverging evaluations of risk levels.

General stakeholder comments	NEPCon’s response
Findings referring to incorrect or outdated links or references to reports and/or legislations should be corrected.  References to The Danish Nature Agency and The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management should be revised.	Comments have been taken into consideration and adopted in the final draft risk assessments.
Some stakeholder suggests that once the maps resulting from the identification and mapping of ‘forests containing particular natural values’ as per the Danish Forest Act (Article 25) are available the risk status of criteria 2.1.1 should be changed from specified to low.	NEPCon recognise that the current identification and mapping as per the Danish Forest Act (Article 25) can potentially lead to a level of mapping that fulfill the requirement of criteria 2.1.1. However, since the methods and results of the mapping are still under development it is not possible currently to make a conclusion regarding the risk status.
Some stakeholder finds that unsustainable forest practices and negative indirect effects caused by import of biomass from other countries than Denmark are not considered in the risk assessment.	The scope of the risk assessment only cover Danish forests and forest management practices in Denmark. Thus, the risk assessment does not consider potential unsustainable practices in other countries than Denmark.
The risk assessment is based on current practices for forest management and harvesting of Biomass (criteria 2.2.2, 2.2.5). Some stakeholders find that potential future changes in these practices caused by increase in biomass production may lead to practices that are not compliant with the SBP requirements.	NEPCon agrees that the risk assessment is based on current practices and does not take future potential changes in forest management practices into account. In case of future changes which lead to practices that are not compliant with SBP one or more criteria at a scale and with an impact that justify change in risk classification this shall lead to change in the risk status when the risk assessment is revised. SBP procedure

<p>Thus, current low risk status should potentially be changed to specified risk.</p>	<p>foresee that this shall be done within five years after finalisation of the first risk assessment</p>
<p>One stakeholder finds that there is a potential conflict of interest due to the fact that the risk assessment has been supported financially by organisations with financial interests in biomass production and consumption.</p>	<p>NEPCon do not agree with this comment. The risk assessment has been carried out in accordance with SBP standards and procedures, including requirements that shall ensure an inclusive and transparent process.</p> <p>The organisations that have financed the project have not influenced the process in any way that conflicts with SBP requirements and have not gained any advantage that favours their particular interest.</p> <p>SBP has overseen that the risk assessment process has been carried out in accordance with formal requirements.</p>
<p>One stakeholder finds that there is a potential conflict of interest for the Working Body (NEPCon) due to the fact that NEPCon is also providing certification services.</p>	<p>NEPCon is aware of the potential COI. NEPCon has adopted an <a href="#">impartiality policy</a>, which it applied in connection with the development of this risk assessment.</p> <p>NEPCon has carried out National and Regional Risk Assessments for approximately 60 countries globally on behalf of SBP, FSC and other organisations and observed strict COI requirements.</p>
<p>Proposed Mitigation action for criteria 2.1.1, and 2.1.2 suggests that biomass producers shall make records of HCV and key biotopes available to third party on request.</p> <p>Several stakeholders argue that the Forest Owners shall not be required to make records and maps of HCV and key biotopes publically available.</p>	<p>NEPCon is obliged to propose risk mitigation actions for criteria where risk is concluded to be specified. The proposed risk mitigation will, however, not be mandatory.</p> <p>The purpose of the proposed mitigation is to ensure that the identification and mapping of HCV and key biotopes is based on best available knowledge and that the knowledge relevant external experts has should be used to ensure this. The wording of the proposed mitigation has been revised to more clearly reflect the purpose of involving external experts and situations where sharing of records could support the registration of HCV and key biotopes.</p>
<p>During the stakeholder meeting on 20 May where the first draft risk assesemt was discussed stakeholders provided comments to the findings and risk conclusion for criteria 2.1.3</p> <p>Stakeholders agreed with the risk conclusion (low) but considered the finding to be inaccurate with regards to: 1) definition of plantation versus production forests and 2) definition of conversion</p> <p>One comment was raised regarding criteria 2.1.3 in connection with the second stakeholder consultation which proposed to revise the</p>	<p>NEPCon has considered the comments and revised the wording in the second and final draft risk assessment, respectively.</p>

wording to reflect that the choice of species in Danish forests is generally not regulated by law.	
During the stakeholder meeting a few stakeholders provided comments to the findings and risk conclusion for criteria 2.2.1 as they found that the evaluation of set-aside areas had not been sufficiently assessed.	NEPCon find that current practices generally ensure appropriate assessment of impacts in connection with the production of biomass, and that planning, implementation and monitoring is sufficient to minimise negative impact based on available knowledge.

### Indicator 2.1.1 Forests and other areas with high conservation values in the Supply Base are identified and mapped

Initially the risk level for this indicator was evaluated to Specified risk, since there is no legal requirement for general identification and mapping of Key Biotopes in forests. Three stakeholders (HedeDanmark, De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger, Dansk Skovforening) have expressed the opinion that the legislative framework is relatively strong, and that this includes mapping and protection of nature types in forest covered by Natura 2000, Nature Protection Act article 3 and individual protections. These stakeholders have also expressed that mapping of all Key biotopes is not necessary. These stakeholders are critical of the idea of making the resulting mapping of HCV publicly available, citing that forest owners prefer to maintain control over who has access to information about their private estates.

The Danish Nature Agency has started a project on identification and mapping of ‘forest of particular biological value’ in accordance with article 25 in the Danish Forest Act. It is expected that the resulting map, which is to be publicly available in 2019, will sufficiently address this indicator.

The Danish Nature Conservation Society (Danmarks Naturfredningsforening) has objected to the evaluation of feedstock from non-forest areas as being low risk. The stakeholder argues that removal of windbreaks (læhegn) in agricultural areas is driven by increasing wood chip prices and the wish of farmers for increasing the size of their fields; and that if this occurs over a large area, has negative effect on bird and insect life, including red list species. The stakeholder also argues that this is especially relevant, since a significant proportion of the feedstock for biomass originates from non-forest areas.

NEPCon has also considered this stakeholder comment in relation to indicator 2.2.4 (Biodiversity is protected)

NEPCon has considered the comment, and finds that currently the price of wood chips is too low to act as driver for the removal of windbreaks, but acknowledges that windbreaks are sometimes removed as a part of agricultural rationalisation and re-establishment of new windbreaks. NEPCon also recognises that this is likely to have an impact on biodiversity locally, but finds that the windbreaks that risk being removed, in the vast majority of cases, will not be considered HCV areas. Based on currently available information and evidence NEPCon does not find that the potential loss of biodiversity from the removal of windbreaks justifies a specified risk.

Furthermore, NEPCon finds that most feedstock that originates from non-forest areas is sourced without negative effects, e.g. thinning in windbreaks, maintenance or restoration of protected nature types and feedstock from trees in residential areas or along roads or rail lines.

NEPCon maintains that the method for identification and mapping of HCVs is similar to the approach used in Sweden and the Baltic countries, and as such follows an established practice with regard to key biotope area size and significance.

Based on information from key expert Peter Friis Møller, prior engagement with eNGOs and taking a cautionary approach, the risk conclusion has been maintained as Specified risk.

### Indicator 2.1.2 Potential threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values from forest management activities are identified and addressed.

Initially the risk level for this indicator was evaluated to Specified risk, since there is no legal requirement for general identification and mapping of Key Biotopes in forests, and the protection of these therefore relies on sufficient caution in the planning and operational phase of forest management activities. One stakeholder (HedeDanmark) has expressed the opinion that there is generally good knowledge about and interest in protecting HCVs in Danish forestry.

Three stakeholders (HedeDanmark, De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger, Dansk Skovforening) have provided inputs to the suggested risk mitigation measures. These are supported by key expert Peter Friis Møller and have largely been adapted.

The Danish Nature Agency has started a project on identification and mapping of forest of particular biological value' in accordance with article 25 in the Danish Forest Act. The identification and mapping will not include automatic legal protection of the identified areas, but will provide a mechanism for voluntary agreements between the Minister and the respective landowner.

Based on information from key expert Peter Friis Møller, prior engagement with eNGOs Forests of the World and Danmarks Naturfredningsforening, and taking a cautionary approach, the risk conclusion has been maintained as Specified risk.

### Indicator 2.2.3 Key ecosystems and habitats are conserved or set aside in their natural state (CPET S8b).

Initially the risk level for this indicator was evaluated to Specified risk, and NEPCon notes a strong overlap with the indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, which concern identification/mapping of HCVs and protection of HCVs from threats of forest Management activities, respectively.

One stakeholder (Dansk Skovforening) has expressed the view that Forest Ecosystem and Habitats are areas with a larger scale than what is addressed under the indicators for HCVs in general. Dansk Skovforening also argues that the legislative framework for protection of larger scale biological and landscape interest is relatively strong in Denmark, and that this includes mapping and protection of nature types in forest covered by Natura 2000, Nature protection Act article 3 and individual legally protected landscapes.

NEPCon maintains that the method for identification and mapping of HCVs is similar to the approach used in Sweden and the Baltic countries, and as such follow an established practice with regard to key biotope area size and significance.

One Stakeholder (De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger) argues that The Danish Nature Agency project on identification and mapping of ‘forest of particular biological value’ in accordance with article 25 will sufficiently address this indicator.

NEPCon maintains that the identification and mapping will not include automatic legal protection of the identified areas, and as such will not provide sufficient additional protection of key ecosystem and habitats.

The risk conclusion has been maintained as Specified risk.

### Indicator 2.2.4 Biodiversity is protected (CPET S5b).

Three stakeholders (HedeDanmark, De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger, Dansk Skovforening) have provided inputs to the suggested risk mitigation measures. These are supported by key expert Peter Friis Møller and have largely been adapted

The Danish Nature Agency has started a project on identification and mapping of ‘forest of particular biological value’ in accordance with article 25 in the Danish Forest Act. The identification and mapping will not include automatic legal protection of the identified areas, but provide a mechanism for voluntary agreements between the Minister and the respective landowner.

One Stakeholder (De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger) argues that The Danish Nature Agency project on identification and mapping of ‘forest of particular biological value’ in accordance with article 25 will sufficiently address this indicator.

NEPCon maintains that the identification and mapping will not include automatic legal protection of the identified areas, and as such will not provide sufficient additional protection of key ecosystem and habitats.

One stakeholder (Danmarks Naturfredningsforening) has provided the comment that it is concerned that the increased demand for biomass feedstock will create an incentive for removal of dead and decaying trees and deadwood on the forest floor, which is a potential threat to the protection of biodiversity in the forests. The stakeholder has also suggested that the risk mitigating measures state that “However, it must also be ensured that biologically valuable dead and decaying trees and deadwood on the forest floor is not removed or destroyed when sourcing biomass feedstock”, arguing that the deadwood will be destroyed due to it being crushed by machinery.

NEPCon finds that due to the technical requirements that the biomass shall fulfill with regards to humidity and density, it is generally not accepted by Energy Producers that decaying wood is used as input in the chips supplied from Danish Forests. Interview with stakeholders and experience from Forest Management audits confirm that decaying wood is generally not used as input in chip-production and only occurs exceptionally.

NEPCon has included the above views in the risk description and has provided a suggestion for a mitigation measure.

Based on information from key expert Peter Friis Møller, prior engagement with eNGOs Forests of the World and Danmarks Naturfredningsforening, and taking a cautionary approach, the risk conclusion has been maintained as Specified risk.

### Indicator 2.2.5 The process of residue removal minimises harm to ecosystems.

One stakeholder (Danmarks Naturfredningsforening) has commented that it is an important shortcoming, that the standard allows removal of residues, since there are very low levels of deadwood in the Danish forests.

The chipping of GROT (tree branches and tree tops) is likely to result in a reduction of the quantity of small dimension residues left in the forest stands. This practice is considered to be compliant with the criteria because the negative impact on ecosystems caused by removal of small dimension tree branches and tops at the current scale and practice, leaving leaves and branches in the forests, is considered to be low.

The risk conclusion has been maintained as Low risk.

### Indicator 2.7.5 Feedstock is supplied using labour where the pay and employment conditions are fair and meet, or exceed, minimum requirements.

During the second round of stakeholder consultation process one stakeholder (The Cartel of Unions in the Building, Construction and Wood sectors) substantiated a previous comment regarding the pay and employment conditions of forest workers employed by foreign contractors working in Danish Forestry. The stakeholder has commented that their estimate is that more than 75% of work carried out in Danish forests is done by foreign workers.

NEPCon has contacted three major organisations producing biomass (Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland, HedeDanmark and Naturstyrelsen), and they have commented that they only use contractors registered in the Danish company registry. The large forest management company HedeDanmark in 2015 asked their contractors to reply to a questionnaire, and of the almost 400 replies, all have a Danish Company Registry Number, more than 80% only employ Danish citizens, more than 75 % have entered into the common agreement with the union, and all declared that they follow Danish legislation with regard to salaries, holiday payments and taxes. This is of special significance due to the position and size of the organisation, and the number of contractors they employ. These 400 contractors will constitute a large proportion of all forest contractors in Denmark. The Danish Nature Agency requires that the supplier signs a comprehensive “Supplier clause”, that meets or exceeds minimum requirements in all aspects.

The Danish employers’ association for horticulture, agriculture and forestry (GLS-A) has provided an estimate that less than 5% of the work related to the production of feedstock for biomass is carried out by foreign workers.

The source of apparent disagreement between the figures claimed by the different stakeholders are due to the work union representatives presenting their estimate on the forestry sector as a whole, including the contractors and workers employed in the production of greenery and Christmas trees. This claim was not substantiated by documentation.

The assessment of the risk as being low is based on the segregation between production of Christmas trees / greenery and the production of biomass. It is NEPCon’s experience during field visits, and interviews with workers and contractors, that the work is done almost solely by Danish workers and contractors, when it comes to operation of machinery for felling, extraction and chipping operations employed in biomass production.

Manual felling and replanting after final felling is sometimes done by foreign workers, but these are in the vast majority employed by Danish contractors. This is in line with the referenced CSR report from Hedeselskabet.

Several stakeholders mention that Danish contractors regularly employ workers from other countries (mainly EU Countries) for manual work such as logging and planting. Forest organisations state that the use of manual work in connection with harvesting and biomass production is declining due to changes in stand structures and introduction of new technology. Some stakeholders mention that there can be a few cases where mainly non-Danish forest workers receive average payments that do not meet minimum requirements as specified in the collective agreement between 3F and GLS-A. There are no statistics about the level of payment in these cases but stakeholders evaluate that it is not significantly below the level required in the collective agreements.

NEPCon evaluates that Denmark has a relatively high enforcement of regulations relating to the working environment, this also includes registered foreign contractors. Most employees in Denmark are covered by a collective agreement, or receive wages and benefits to the same level. There is no legally determined minimum wage in Denmark. It cannot be ruled out that some forest workers have payment and employment conditions that do not meet minimum requirements, but is assessed that the scale and gravity of the violations does not constitute a specified risk in relation to the supply of feedstock for biomass production.

Risk Conclusion:

Based on the available information and that there is currently very little activity relating to feedstock production being carried out by unregistered foreign contractors in Danish forests, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as Low.

## 5 Conclusions

Based on the information available during the risk assessment process, the level of risk for each of the criteria was chosen. Below is the summary of the indicator for which specified risk was identified.

Indicator	Initial Risk Rating		
	Specified	Low	Unspecified
1.1.1		X	
1.1.2		X	
1.1.3		X	
1.2.1		X	
1.3.1		X	
1.4.1		X	
1.5.1		X	
1.6.1		X	
2.1.1	X		
2.1.2	X		
2.1.3		X	
2.2.1		X	
2.2.2		X	
2.2.3	X		
2.2.4	X		
2.2.5		X	
2.2.6		X	
2.2.7		X	
2.2.8		X	
2.2.9		X	
2.3.1		X	
2.3.2		X	
2.3.3		X	

Indicator	Initial Risk Rating		
	Specified	Low	Unspecified
2.4.1		X	
2.4.2		X	
2.4.3		X	
2.5.1		X	
2.5.2		X	
2.6.1		X	
2.7.1		X	
2.7.2		X	
2.7.3		X	
2.7.4		X	
2.7.5		X	
2.8.1		X	
2.9.1		X	
2.9.2		X	
2.10.1		X	

# Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

	Indicator
1.1.1	The Supply Base is defined and mapped.
Finding	<p>This SBP Regional Risk Assessment covers only Primary Feedstock from all of Denmark, but not including Greenland or the Faroe Islands.</p> <p>The biomass Supply Base includes the main Primary Feedstock suppliers in Denmark: The Danish Nature Agency (State Forests), municipal and other public forest owners, independent private forest owners, and cooperative societies through which some private forest owners are amalgamated.</p> <p>Sawmills and other timber industry entities, importing feedstock and producing feedstock during timber processing, are sources of Secondary Feedstock. These secondary and tertiary sources of feedstock are excluded from this Regional Risk Assessment, since the origin of the material cannot be reliably documented.</p> <p>The main suppliers of Primary Feedstock material are State Forests, private forest owners and other local timber industry entities. These industries can also use material from imports; in which case the imported material could be mixed (during processing or storage) with local wood material. (See more details under Indicator 1.1.2.)</p> <p>In regards to the Supply Base and mapping on the forest level, the main planning document – which serves as a description of the Supply Base in both public and private forests – is the forest management plan. Instructions on forest management planning define the requirements for data and maps to be included in the management plan.</p> <p>A forest management plan is not a legal requirement in Denmark, and some smaller forest estates do not have a detailed management plan, nor sufficient forest maps. However, following several rounds of subsidies, many estates that would not otherwise have forest management plans or forest maps, now have them.</p> <p>For forest or non-forest areas where forest maps are not available, it will be the obligation of the Biomass Producer (BP) to ensure that maps of sufficient scale and quality are available.</p> <p>It is worth mentioning that all State Forests are certified according to FSC and PEFC Forest Management and Chain of Custody standards in which the indicators related to forest management planning, maps and availability of forest inventory records are being regularly evaluated and addressed.</p> <p>On the above background and limitations in scope, it is concluded that there is low risk in relation to the definition and mapping of the Supply Base.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The scope is defined and justified;</li> <li>• Maps at the appropriate scale are available;</li> <li>• Key personnel demonstrate an understanding of the Supply Base.</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>Danish Forestry Act (Skovloven) - <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267</a></p> <p>Online map of Denmark, including environmental protection – Arealinfo <a href="http://arealinformation.miljoeportal.dk/distribution/">http://arealinformation.miljoeportal.dk/distribution/</a></p> <p>Thomas Nord-Larsen, Vivian Kvist Johannsen, Torben Riis-Nielsen, Iben M. Thomsen, Erik Schou, Kjell Suadicani og Bruno Bilde Jørgensen (2015): Skove og plantager 2014, Skov &amp; Landskab, Frederiksberg, 2015. 85 s. ill. ( <a href="http://ign.ku.dk/samarbejde-raadgivning/myndighedsbetjening/skovovervaagning/intensiv-skovovervaagning/SP2014.pdf">http://ign.ku.dk/samarbejde-raadgivning/myndighedsbetjening/skovovervaagning/SP2014.pdf</a>)</p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>
	Indicator
1.1.2	Feedstock can be traced back to the defined Supply Base

<p><b>Finding</b></p>	<p>Supply chains for biomass feedstock to Biomass Producers and Generators in Denmark are typically very short. The Danish Nature Agency produces wood chips in the State forests (held and managed by the same agency), and also to a very limited degree, on private or municipal lands during publicly funded projects. In this case the forest owner is also the BP and the sales are made to the Generators without any intermediary. This is also the case for the largest private forest owners, who have wood from their forests chipped in-forest by contractors and then sell directly to the (small local) Generators. A very common supply chain for wood chip from forest to Generator in Denmark is the following: an intermediary (e.g. cooperative or forestry contractor) buys the feedstock as standing volume, or in stacks in the forest of origin, chips it either in one or two separate processes, and transports it either to a temporary storage location in the forest or directly to the Generator.</p> <p>Occasionally, logs intended for other purposes (cellulose or low-grade timber) will be chipped for biomass. This typically happens when a lot has not been picked up after sale, or when a lot is not large enough for it to be economically viable to transport it to the plant or sawmill.</p> <p>Another, not insignificant, source of feedstock in Denmark is feedstock from nature management projects, i.e. removal of trees from areas designated for open nature areas such as heaths, bogs, meadows, etc. This source of feedstock has the same properties as other sources of Primary Feedstock with regard to traceability within the Supply Base.</p> <p>Due to the short supply chain, feedstock is easily traced back to the forest or region of origin, either by means of invoice from the forest or land owner, or via transport documents and waybill. According to the Danish VAT Code, all commercial invoices must contain details relating to date, buyer and seller, volume and type of product, date of delivery and VAT. There is no general legal requirement for felling or transport permits.</p> <p>As evidenced by Denmark's Corruption Perceptions Index (91, world's highest as per 2015; signifying lowest levels of corruption) and the high level of law enforcement on taxation and VAT, the risk of invoices and transport documents being falsified or tampered with is very low, and consequently documents such as invoices and transport documents can be seen as reliable sources of information.</p> <p>Given the above background, the risk related to the traceability of Primary Feedstock back to the Supply Base is evaluated as Low.</p>
<p><b>Means of Verification</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invoices between forest owner and BP and between BP and Generator</li> <li>• Transport/ shipping documents</li> <li>• Waybills</li> <li>• The existence of a strong legal framework in the region</li> </ul>
<p><b>Evidence Reviewed</b></p>	<p>Danish VAT code (Momsbekendtgørelsen) <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/pdfPrint.aspx?id=173024">https://www.retsinformation.dk/pdfPrint.aspx?id=173024</a></p> <p>Købeloven <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/pdfPrint.aspx?id=142961">https://www.retsinformation.dk/pdfPrint.aspx?id=142961</a></p> <p>Bekendtgørelse om handel med træ og træprodukter med henblik på bekæmpelse af handel med ulovligt fældet træ. Bekendtgørelse nr 849 af 27/06/2016. (<a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=182076">https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=182076</a>)</p> <p>Bekendtgørelse om sortering af råtræ - <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=77507">https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=77507</a></p> <p>Lov nr. 1225 af 18. december 2012 om administration af Den Europæiske Unions forordning om handel med træ og træprodukter med henblik på bekæmpelse af handel med ulovligt fældet træ: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=144423">https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=144423</a></p>
<p><b>Risk Rating</b></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low risk</b>                      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified risk</b>                      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified risk</b></p>

	<b>Indicator</b>
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<p><b>1.1.3</b></p>	<p>The feedstock input profile is described and categorised by the mix of inputs.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>Since the supply chains are very short, and Biomass Producers usually source feedstock directly from the forests of origin, reliable information regarding the feedstock can be gathered in collaboration with the forest owners when necessary. Thus, for all Biomass Producers and in accordance with SBP requirements, it is possible to accurately classify and describe the type, species, and categorisation into roundwood and residual wood material and, when required, the approximate proportion of roundwood from final fellings.</p> <p>Wood chips for biomass are often sold with a description as either broadleaved, coniferous or mixed. There are no protected tree species in Denmark; so in other words no species that would not be acceptable in feedstock.</p> <p>Rules on measurement and volume calculation of roundwood and timber of standing forests define the procedures, definitions, measurement methods for roundwood and are obligatory for all forest owners, managers, traders and suppliers and therefore feedstock are categorised in a uniform way. The aforementioned VAT legislation and established system guarantee that feedstock input profiles can be described in accordance with national legislation.</p> <p>At forest level, The Danish Nature Agency does not undertake timber processing apart from in-forest chipping and sells only the forest primary products: roundwood, fuel wood, cutting residues, wood chips etc.</p> <p>The other Primary Feedstock producers, such as the private forest owners or estates, typically sell their primary products through intermediaries (De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger, Hedeselskabet, forestry contractors), either as standing volume or in stacks or heaps.</p> <p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>The Act on Classification of Wood Sold Under Certain Conditions regulates classification of harvested material. The regulation provides material classifications and quality category names. The Act specifies requirements for both measuring and sorting by dimension and quality. Trees must be sorted by species and usual product type (e.g. plank logs, sleeper logs, full-length timber, impregnation masts, piles, box wood, chip wood etc.). All wood classified under this Act shall be marked with A/EØF, B/EØF or C/EØF, etc., indicating the quality. These designations show that the wood has been classified according to the law.</p> <p><b>Description of Risk</b></p> <p>Trade in Danish-produced wood material is well-regulated and – according to both The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management and Danish Forest Association – there is no known corruption associated with this requirement. However, mixing of material is not covered by the regulation.</p> <p><b>Risk Conclusion:</b></p> <p>Based on the available information, the risk for this Indicator has been assessed as Low.</p>
<p>Means of Verification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invoices between forest owner and BP and between BP and Generator</li> <li>• Transport/ shipping documents</li> <li>• Waybills</li> <li>• Feedstock input records</li> </ul>
<p>Evidence Reviewed</p>	<p>Danish VAT Code (Momsbekendtgørelsen) <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/pdfPrint.aspx?id=173024">https://www.retsinformation.dk/pdfPrint.aspx?id=173024</a></p> <p>Købeloven <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/pdfPrint.aspx?id=142961">https://www.retsinformation.dk/pdfPrint.aspx?id=142961</a></p> <p>Bekendtgørelse om handel med træ og træprodukter med henblik på bekæmpelse af handel med ulovligt fældet træ. Bekendtgørelse nr 849 af 27/06/2016. (<a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=182076">https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=182076</a>)</p> <p>Bekendtgørelse om sortering af råtræ - <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=77507">https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=77507</a></p>
<p>Risk Rating</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b>      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b>      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b></p>

	Indicator
	Indicator
1.3.1	Feedstock is legally harvested and supplied and is in compliance with EUTR legality requirements.
Finding	<p>The Danish, forestry-related legislation relevant to EUTR is comprehensive and detailed and regulates numerous aspects, including maintaining the forest area, protection of Natura 2000 areas, general protection of the environment, etc. Apart from registration in the Land Book, a legal contract of ownership shall also be signed.</p> <p>The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management is the competent authority on the implementation of the EUTR in Denmark, including in the Danish forestry context. The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management has published the document "Guidance for Danish Forest Owners on the EUTR" (Vejledning til danske skovejere om EU's Tømmerforordning (EUTR)) in April 2016. This document lists the applicable legislation, gives examples of cases and includes a requirement that forest owners implement a due diligence system, so they can document that they are in compliance with relevant legislation.</p> <p>Ownership is very clear, and there are very few areas without clearly defined ownership. The Danish Forest Association does not know of any risks related to ownership. The State's right to obtain land tenure is regulated through the Expropriation Law.</p> <p>The Bekendtgørelse om handel med træ og træprodukter med henblik på bekæmpelse af handel med ulovligt fældet træ" (Executive Order on Trade in Wood and Wood Products to Combat the Trade in Illegally Harvested Timber) is a comprehensive regulation in the CVR register from the Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management is publicly available. The CVR number for the regulation is Virk's data warehouse and publicly provides the registration requirements for all companies who are placing wood on the market: shall have a due diligence system in place; do not trade in illegally harvested wood; and be able to identify the companies one step up and one step down the market chain.</p> <p>Legal ownership and land use can be demonstrated by reviewing the Land Book or the online register. Rights according to established Danish law and business and tax registration are also available and can be demonstrated by reviewing the Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management's public information system. Denmark has well-developed and the Government's policies on Denmark was ranked first in the world in 2014, 2015 and 2016. In the last 10 years, Denmark has experienced the least legislation changes in the world. (See <a href="https://www.transparency.org/cr/cr1014/results">https://www.transparency.org/cr/cr1014/results</a> for number of cases annually of reported violations of relevant laws but, according to the officials, the violations are not generally systematic, grave and widespread by Danish Wood and Governance indicators in Denmark are 100% for Rule of Law and Control of Corruption. This indicates that there is a low risk that legislation on ownership and legal registration of businesses is not enforced.</p> <p><b>Risk Conclusion:</b> The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management confirms that for legislation governed by the Agency (Forest Act and the Land Register) the number of violations recorded annually is very low.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion:</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing legislation</li> <li>Levels of enforcement</li> <li>Danish Central Company Register: <a href="https://datacvr.virk.dk/data/">https://datacvr.virk.dk/data/</a></li> <li>The Land Book: <a href="https://www.linglyshing.dk/linglyshing/welcome.xhtml">https://www.linglyshing.dk/linglyshing/welcome.xhtml</a></li> </ul>                     The risk conclusion for this Indicator refers to legality associated with the production of timber and feedstock for biomass in the Land register of feedstock being harvested without legal compliance is assessed as Low.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transparency International. Country profile for Denmark: <a href="http://www.transparency.org/country/#DNK">http://www.transparency.org/country/#DNK</a></li> <li>Level of enforcement</li> <li>The World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators for Denmark 1996-2014: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/c63.pdf">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/c63.pdf</a></li> <li>Interviews demonstrate that key staff have a good knowledge of relevant forestry legislation.</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>Vejledning til danske skovejere om EU's Tømmerforordning (EUTR) - <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=179959">https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=179959</a></p> <p>Lov nr. 1226 af 10. december 2012 om administration af Den Europæiske Unions forordning om handel med træ og træprodukter med henblik på bekæmpelse af handel med ulovligt fældet træ: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=144423">https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=144423</a></p> <p>Bekendtgørelse nr 849 af 27/06/2016. (<a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=182076">https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=182076</a>)</p>
	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Risk      <input type="checkbox"/> Specified Risk      <input type="checkbox"/> Unspecified Risk at RA</p>

	<p>Lov nr. 1225 af 18. december 2012 om administration af Den Europæiske Unions forordning om handel med træ og træprodukter med henblik på bekæmpelse af handel med ulovligt fældet træ:  <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=144423">https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=144423</a></p> <p>Forest Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267</a></p> <p>Nature Protection Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=175785">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=175785</a></p> <p>Environmental Protection Act: <a href="http://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=132218">www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=132218</a></p> <p>Ochre Act: <a href="http://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=127107">www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=127107</a></p> <p>Watercourse Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=145855">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=145855</a></p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
<b>1.4.1</b>	Payments for harvest rights and timber, including duties, relevant royalties and taxes related to timber harvesting, are complete and up to date.
Finding	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements            Royalties or timber harvesting taxes are not implemented in Denmark, and thus not relevant.</p> <p>A VAT of 25% shall be paid in accordance with the Tax Collection Act and the VAT Law. Value Added Tax shall be paid on a six month, three month or monthly basis depending on company turnover; and is administered by the Ministry of Taxation and applies to persons who conduct an independent business.</p> <p>Description of Risk            Denmark scores high against World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators. On a scale of -2.5 to +2.5, Denmark received a score of 1.72 (2014) for Regulatory Quality, 2.09 for Rule of Law and 2.26 for Control of Corruption.</p> <p>Regulation of sales tax and VAT is considered well-enforced in Denmark, and there are no indications that feedstock enters the biomass supply chain under violation VAT legislation.</p> <p>The risk associated with lack of payment of VAT in relation to feedstock for biomass production in assessed as being Low.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales invoice</li> <li>• Transport documents</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>Danish VAT Code (Momsbekendtgørelsen) <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/pdfPrint.aspx?id=173024">https://www.retsinformation.dk/pdfPrint.aspx?id=173024</a></p> <p>Vejledning til danske skovejere om EU's Tømmerforordning (EUTR) - <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=179059">https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=179059</a></p> <p>The World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators for Denmark 1996–2014: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/c63.pdf">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/c63.pdf</a></p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
1.5.1	Feedstock is supplied in compliance with the requirements of CITES.
Finding	N/A: There are no tree species classified as CITES species in Denmark. <b>Risk Conclusion:</b> Based on the above information, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as Low.
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CITES Appendices I, II and III</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	CITES Appendices I, II and III: ( <a href="https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/app/2016/E-Appendices-2016-03-10.pdf">https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/app/2016/E-Appendices-2016-03-10.pdf</a> )  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wikipedia, List of Trees of Denmark (<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_trees_of_Denmark">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_trees_of_Denmark</a>)</li> </ul>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
1.6.1	Feedstock is not sourced from areas where there are violations of traditional or civil rights.
Finding	There are no Indigenous people with traditional land use rights in Denmark. There are limited customary use rights, e.g. right to use of roads or coppicing.  There is no known evidence of disputes or conflicts over traditional or civil use rights related to the sourcing of feedstock for biomass production. <b>Risk Conclusion:</b> Based on the above information, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as Low.
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traditional and civil rights are identified.</li> <li>Procedures are in place to ensure rights are not violated.</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	Bekendtgørelse om offentlighedens adgang til at færdes og opholde sig i naturen: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=182079">https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=182079</a> The World Bank Worldwide Governance indicators for Denmark 1996–2014: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/c63.pdf">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/c63.pdf</a>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
2.1.1	Forests and other areas with high conservation values in the Supply Base are identified and mapped.
Finding	<b>HCV Occurrence</b> Danish forests have been surveyed by the Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management at Copenhagen University by means of a sampling methodology and documented under the Danish National Forest Inventory (NFI) hosted by The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management .

As Danish forests have been well-researched and *significant* conservation values have been identified, it can be concluded – based on consultations with experts – that there are no major knowledge/ data gaps in relation to *significant and important* HCV areas and these areas are mapped and available to the public through the website Danmarks Miljøportal (<http://arealinformation.miljoportal.dk/distribution/>)

While *significant and important* HCV areas critical to conservation are designated as protected areas at national or EU level (Natura 2000), one consulted key forest ecology expert and two consulted environmental Non-Governmental Organisations (eNGOs) argue that there are very likely a large number of smaller areas or biotopes of local or regional importance to biodiversity or as species habitats. In a Danish context these are called Key Biotopes (“nøglebiotoper”). These areas are not systematically identified and mapped. The tool recommended by The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management for identification of Key Biotopes is a catalogue of examples developed and published in 2000.

A recent report by the Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management at Copenhagen University describes a method for generating a High Nature Value (HNV) forest map for Denmark. Based on this, an interactive map has been developed and made publicly available online. The online map will provide an indication of areas (shown as a color gradient) where a combination of factors makes the occurrence of High Nature Value forest more likely.

Further identification of ‘forests containing particular natural values’ is a goal of the most recent Danish Forest Act (Article 25). The plans for this project were initiated in early 2016, with the work by The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management expected to be concluded in 2019. This project will identify previously unknown ‘forests containing particular natural values’ that is not already covered by Natura 2000 or protected status. This could be Woodland key habitats or biodiversity hotspots, and could likely be in forests that were previously under no or low-intensity forest management.

For this assessment, the HCV categories 1–6 below reference the document Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values from the HCV Resource Network.

#### HCV 1:

Habitats/ breeding/ resting places for conservation-reliant and Red List plant and animal species;  
An overview of conservation-reliant species in the EU Habitats Directive Annexes II, IV and V and the Birds Directive Annex I can be found on The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management’s website;  
Endangered and rare animal and plant species on the Danish Red List.

HCV 2: Large woodland territories: N/A – as according to FSC’s HCV 2 definition, Denmark does not contain these types of forests.

HCV 3: In a Danish context, it is determined that this category is covered by Natura 2000 areas, areas covered by the Nature Protection Act (Article 3), other protected areas, as well as an identification of Key Biotopes (Nøglebiotoper). Natura 2000 areas are aligned with the European Commission’s Habitats and Birds Directives; and contain Woodland Key Habitats (WKH), protected habitats conserved under the Nature Conservation Act (Article 3), and the Forest Act (Articles 25, 26 and 27).

Other protected areas and key habitats such as protected lakes, streams, moors, marshes, salt marshes, fresh meadows and grasslands conserved under Nature Conservation Act (Article 3); and Oak shrub forests are preserved under the Forest Act (Article 26). Deciduous forest boundary areas are protected under the Forest Act (Article 27). Natura 2000 areas and protected areas are completely mapped, but there is currently no legal requirement for mapping of areas covered by the Forest Act Articles 27 to 28, nor for the identification and mapping of Key Biotopes.

HCV 4: Natura 2000 areas, Nature Protection Act (Article 3), other protected areas and “near-well protected areas” (Boringsnære Beskyttelsesområder – BNBO) which describe the protected area surrounding a water source (a well), and are areas with important water protection values.

HCV 5: Forest sites and resources are not fundamental to meeting the necessities of communities in Denmark. Forests protected by the Forest Act also provide basic protection of local communities' needs. Therefore, it is concluded that this category is not applicable in the Danish context, and thus it is not addressed here.

HCV 6: This includes areas with significant national cultural and historical values, including ancient burial mounds and other archaeological sites, but also early industrial sites and other significant cultural sites.

**HCV Mapping and Identification**

HCVs have been identified and mapped in all Danish forests that are FSC- or PEFC-certified, and also in forests that have received government subsidies for the development of a so-called 'green management plan'; since a requirement for the payment of the subsidy is that HCVs are identified, mapped and incorporated into the management plan.

There is still a significant number of forests that are not FSC- or PEFC-certified and that do not have a green management plan. There is no public register of forests that have a green management plan, nor are there any requirements that the HCVs identified and mapped in the green management plans are made public.

The identification and mapping of 'forests containing particular natural values' as per the Danish Forest Act (Article 25) has started (spring 2016) and is expected to be concluded in 2019. Since the maps are still being developed, these cannot currently be used for protection of HCVs when planning feedstock sourcing.

**Source Types and their risk levels**

There can be defined different "source types" e.i. sources of biomass feedstock that share properties with regard to presence, mapping and protection HCVs, including Key biotopes and biodiversity in a broader sense, the following source types are defined and their risk levels assessed:

1. **Feedstock originating from FSC or PEFC certified forests:**  
Feedstock originating from FSC or PEFC certified forests is recognised by SBP as sustainable, and identification, mapping and protection of HCV is seen as sufficient. These forests are also subject to third party evaluation. Risk is evaluated as LOW
2. **Feedstock originating from forest estates with a Green Management plan:**  
It is a requirement for receiving subsidies for developing a Green Management plan that HCV areas in the forest are identified and mapped. Risk is evaluated as LOW
3. **Feedstock from thinning in even-aged stands of conifers:**  
Based on feedback from several stakeholders and key experts, is concluded that the chance of key biotopes being under threat from thinning operations in even-aged conifers in Danish forests, and taking into account existing mapping of other HCV categories the risk is assessed as being LOW
4. **Feedstock from thinning in first generation afforestation areas:**  
Based on feedback from several stakeholders and key experts, is concluded that the chance of key biotopes being under threat from thinning operations in first generation afforestation areas, and taking into existing mapping of other HCV categories the risk is assessed as being LOW
5. **Feedstock from uneven-aged stands or stands of broadleaf species:**  
Due to no legal requirement for identification and mapping of Key biotopes, it is assessed that for all other forest sources of biomass feedstock, the risk of HCVs being present, but not identified or mapped is SPECIFIED
6. **Feedstock from non-forest areas, e.g. nature maintenance projects, windbreaks or residential areas:**  
For feedstock from non-forest areas, it is concluded that HCVs are mapped and/or legally protected, and as such the risk related to identification and mapping HCV is evaluated to be LOW.

**Risk conclusion**

	<p>Based on the evidence provided above, it is concluded that there is a specific risk that at least locally important Key Biotopes in forests have not yet been identified and mapped, and may therefore be at risk from threats due to sourcing of biomass. However, it is also concluded that some source types are inherently low in key biotopes, such as first generation afforestation areas or even-aged stands of conifers.</p>
<p>Means of Verification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internet research</li> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• GIS maps of HCV areas</li> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Regional, publicly available data from a credible third party</li> <li>• The existence of a strong legal framework in the region</li> </ul>
<p>Evidence Reviewed</p>	<p>Brown, E., N. Dudley, A. Lindhe, D.R. Muhtaman, C. Stewart, and T. Synnott (eds). 2013 (October). Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values. HCV Resource Network.</p> <p>Danmarks Miljøportal: <a href="http://areainformation.miljoportal.dk/distribution/">http://areainformation.miljoportal.dk/distribution/</a> Interactive map of protected areas: <a href="http://www.fredninger.dk/">http://www.fredninger.dk/</a></p> <p>Catalogue of Key Biotopes in Forests (Nøglebiotoper i skov – Billedkatalog): <a href="http://naturstyrelsen.dk/media/nst/67041/Noeglebiotoper.pdf">http://naturstyrelsen.dk/media/nst/67041/Noeglebiotoper.pdf</a></p> <p>Development of a High Nature Value forest map for Denmark: <a href="http://forskning.ku.dk/find-en-forsker/?pure=files%2F150278108%2FHNVskov_rapport_final.pdf">http://forskning.ku.dk/find-en-forsker/?pure=files%2F150278108%2FHNVskov_rapport_final.pdf</a></p> <p>Rules for subsidies for Green Management Plans: <a href="http://naturstyrelsen.dk/naturbeskyttelse/skovbrug/privat-skovdrift/tilskud-til-private-skove/groen-driftsplan/">http://naturstyrelsen.dk/naturbeskyttelse/skovbrug/privat-skovdrift/tilskud-til-private-skove/groen-driftsplan/</a></p> <p>_The Digital Nature Map – The Biodiversity map of Denmark (<a href="http://miljoegis.mim.dk/cbkort?profile=miljoegis-plangroendk">http://miljoegis.mim.dk/cbkort?profile=miljoegis-plangroendk</a>)</p> <p>Johannsen, V.K., Rojas,S.K., Brunbjerg, A.K., Schumacher, Bladt, J., Nyed, Moeslund, J.E., Nord-Larsen, T. og Ejrnæs, R. (2015): Udvikling af et High Nature Value - HNV-skovkort for Danmark. IGN Rapport November 2015, Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, Københavns Universitet, Frederiksberg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Johannsen, V. K., Dippel, T., Friis Møller, P., Heilmann-Clausen, J., Ejrnæs, R., Larsen, J. B., ... Hansen, G. K. (2013): Evaluering af indsatsen for biodiversiteten i de danske skove 1992 - 2012. Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, Københavns Universitet. <a href="http://ign.ku.dk/formidling/publikationer/rapporter/filer-2013/evaluering-biodiversitet-1992-2012.pdf">http://ign.ku.dk/formidling/publikationer/rapporter/filer-2013/evaluering-biodiversitet-1992-2012.pdf</a></li> </ul>
<p>Risk Rating</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Low Risk      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specified Risk      <input type="checkbox"/> Unspecified Risk at RA</p>
<p>Indicative / Possible Mitigation Measure</p>	<p>The goal of the mitigation measure is to ensure that any HCV in the area within the Supply Base is identified and sufficiently mapped before sourcing begins of feedstock for biomass production, so that the information about any HCVs can be securely passed on to staff carrying out the felling and chipping operation.</p> <p>As per the source type risk evaluations above, appropriate risk mitigating measure <b>before sourcing biomass feedstock from source type 5: Uneven-aged stands or stands of broadleaf species</b>, is that identification and mapping of HCVs must be carried out.</p> <p>It is suggested that existing knowledge about the forest area where feedstock sourcing is planned is supplemented with a review of the online HNV forest map (which available at <a href="http://miljoegis.mim.dk/cbkort?profile=miljoegis-plangroendk">http://miljoegis.mim.dk/cbkort?profile=miljoegis-plangroendk</a>) prior to a field survey of HCVs for a calculated indication of the potential for HCVs, and that this is used in deciding the scale and intensity of the field survey and mapping activities. It is suggested that the catalogue of Key Biotopes or similar methodology is used in the identification of the HCVs present.</p> <p>The effectiveness of the application of the catalogue of Key Biotopes is reliant upon sufficient skill and training of the personnel carrying out the survey. For a skilled professional the identification and mapping of HCVs would be possible with an acceptable level of effort compared to the size of the area where sourcing of feedstock will take place.</p>

	<p>It is suggested that the knowledge of relevant third parties and external experts is used for the mapping of key biotopes and that the records (mapping) is made available to third parties on request, if this can contribute to additional identification and mapping of key biotopes based on inputs from relevant third parties and external experts..</p> <p>Once the maps resulting from the identification and mapping of 'forests containing particular natural values' as per the Danish Forest Act (Article 25) is available, it is suggested that these are used as the indication of the presence of HCVs.</p>
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Indicator	
<b>2.1.2</b>	<p>Potential threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values from forest management activities are identified and addressed.</p>
<b>Finding</b>	<p>Please see Indicator 2.1.1 for discussion regarding the risk designation for identification and mapping of HCVs.  <b>Source Types and their risk levels</b></p> <p>There can be defined different "source types" e.i. sources of biomass feedstock that share properties with regard to presence, mapping and protection HCVs, including Key biotopes and biodiversity in a broader sense, the following source types are defined and their risk levels assessed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Feedstock originating from FSC or PEFC certified forests:</b>  Feedstock originating from FSC or PEFC certified forests is recognised by SBP as sustainable. The certification standards include requirements for identification, mapping and protection of HCV and FMUs that have carried out sufficient mapping and implemented procedures to ensure proper protection of HCV's can provide assurance of compliance with these requirements through certification. . Risk is evaluated as LOW</li> <li>2. <b>Feedstock originating from forest estates with a Green Management plan:</b>  It is a requirement for receiving subsidies for developing a Green Management plan that HCV areas in the forest are identified and mapped. However, there is no strict requirement that the HCVs are monitored and protected from forest management, and therefore risk is evaluated as SPECIFIED.</li> <li>3. <b>Feedstock from thinning in even-aged stands of conifers:</b>  Based on feedback from several stakeholders and key experts, is concluded that the chance of key biotopes being under threat from thinning operations in even-aged conifers in Danish forests, and taking into account existing mapping of other HCV categories the risk is assessed as being LOW</li> <li>4. <b>Feedstock from thinning in first generation afforestation areas:</b>  Based on feedback from several stakeholders and key experts, is concluded that the chance of key biotopes being under threat from thinning operations in first generation afforestation areas, and taking into existing mapping of other HCV categories the risk is assessed as being LOW</li> <li>5. <b>Feedstock from uneven-aged stands or stands of broadleaf species:</b>  Due to no legal requirement for identification and mapping of Key biotopes, it is assessed that for all other forest sources of biomass feedstock, the risk of HCVs being present, but not identified or mapped is SPECIFIED</li> <li>6. <b>Feedstock from non-forest areas, e.g. nature maintenance projects, windbreaks or residential areas:</b>  For feedstock from non-forest areas, it is concluded that HCVs are mapped and/or legally protected, and as such the risk related to identification and mapping HCV is evaluated to be LOW.</li> </ol>
<b>Means of Verification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSC or PEFC Forest Management certificate</li> <li>• Green management plan and map of HCVs</li> <li>• Forest Management plan</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Best Management Practices</li> <li>• Standard Operating Procedures</li> <li>• Codes of Practice</li> <li>• Records of BP field inspections</li> <li>• Monitoring records</li> <li>• Interviews with staff</li> <li>• Publicly available information on the protection of the values identified</li> <li>• Regional, publicly available data from credible third parties</li> <li>• The existence of a strong legal framework in the region</li> </ul>
<p>Evidence Reviewed</p>	<p>Rules for subsidies for Green Management Plans: <a href="http://naturstyrelsen.dk/naturbeskyttelse/skovbrug/privat-skovdrift/tilskud-til-private-skove/groen-driftsplan/">http://naturstyrelsen.dk/naturbeskyttelse/skovbrug/privat-skovdrift/tilskud-til-private-skove/groen-driftsplan/</a></p> <p>FSC Standard for Forest Management certification in Denmark</p> <p>PEFC Standard for Forest Management certification in Denmark</p> <p>Johannsen, V. K., Dippel, T., Friis Møller, P., Heilmann-Clausen, J., Ejrnæs, R., Larsen, J. B., ... Hansen, G. K. (2013): Evaluering af indsatsen for biodiversiteten i de danske skove 1992 - 2012. Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, Københavns Universitet. <a href="http://ign.ku.dk/formidling/publikationer/rapporter/filer-2013/evaluering-biodiversitet-1992-2012.pdf">http://ign.ku.dk/formidling/publikationer/rapporter/filer-2013/evaluering-biodiversitet-1992-2012.pdf</a></p> <p>The Digital Nature Map – The Biodiversity map of Denmark (<a href="http://miljoegis.mim.dk/cbkort?profile=miljoegis-plangroendk">http://miljoegis.mim.dk/cbkort?profile=miljoegis-plangroendk</a>)</p> <p>Johannsen, V.K., Rojas,S.K., Brunbjerg, A.K., Schumacher, Bladt, J., Nyed, Moeslund, J.E., Nord-Larsen, T. og Ejrnæs, R. (2015): Udvikling af et High Nature Value - HNV-skovkort for Danmark. IGN Rapport November 2015, Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, Københavns Universitet, Frederiksberg (<a href="http://ign.ku.dk/formidling/publikationer/rapporter/filer-2013/evaluering-biodiversitet-1992-2012.pdf">http://ign.ku.dk/formidling/publikationer/rapporter/filer-2013/evaluering-biodiversitet-1992-2012.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Nygaard, B., Ejrnæs, R., Juel, A. &amp; Heidemann, R. 2011. Ændringer i arealet af beskyttede naturtyper 1995-2008 – en stikprøveundersøgelse. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Aarhus Universitet. 82 s. – Faglig rapport fra DMU nr. 816: <a href="http://www.dmu.dk/Pub/FR816.pdf">http://www.dmu.dk/Pub/FR816.pdf</a></p>
<p>Risk Rating</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Low Risk      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specified Risk      <input type="checkbox"/> Unspecified Risk at RA</p>
<p>Indicative / Possible Mitigation Measure</p>	<p>For forests with a green management plan, HCVs have been identified and mapped, but since there is no requirement for independent evaluation of adherence to limitations in the green management plan, the plan including the maps must be consulted and planned activities must be compared to HCV identified the green management plan.</p> <p>For forests without at least a green management plan, HCVs in the area where feedstock for biomass production is sourced must first be identified and mapped (see Indicator 2.1.1), and sufficient maps and instruction prepared – for personnel in charge of the felling or other activities – to ensure that HCVs will not be threatened by forest management activities.</p> <p>It is suggested that the knowledge of relevant third parties and external experts is used for the mapping of key biotopes and that the records (mapping) is made available to third parties on request, if this can contribute to additional identification and mapping of key biotopes based on inputs from relevant third parties and external experts.</p>

**Indicator**

2.1.3	Feedstock is not sourced from forests converted to production plantation forest or non-forest lands after January 2008.
Finding	<p>In a Danish context, it is important to note that, due to the history of Danish forests, most forests today are the result of afforestation projects occurring over the last 200 years, since the forest cover was at its lowest in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally, most forests in Denmark have been under some form of forest management.</p> <p>The Danish Forest Act ( Article 8) states that areas covered by the Forest Act must support trees that are expected to form a full height stand with a closed canopy. The Forest Act also states that tree stands cannot be felled before they have reached maturity and the area must meet the above requirements at the latest ten years after clearcutting. The Forest Act ( Article 9) contains provision to use – for grazing and coppicing – up to 10% of the forest area protected by the Act. This will also include the use of forest land for Christmas tree production or short rotation poplar for biomass purposes.</p> <p>Since conversion of up to 10% of the area protected by the Forest Act can legally be converted to short rotation production stands of Christmas trees or poplar for feedstock purposes, some conversion has most likely taken place since 2008.</p> <p>There is, however, no evidence of significant conversion of forest areas from a natural or near-natural state to production plantation forest after January 2008.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b> Based on the above, it is concluded that the risk of feedstock originating from natural or near natural forests stand that has been converted to short rotation plantation forest stands or non-forest use is Low.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical maps and discussions with stakeholders</li> <li>• Regional, publicly available data from a credible third party</li> <li>• The existence of a strong legal framework in the region</li> <li>• Records of BP field inspections</li> <li>• Monitoring records</li> <li>• Interviews with staff</li> <li>• Aerial photos are available from 1954, 1995 and later at: <a href="http://miljoegis.mim.dk/spatialmap?">http://miljoegis.mim.dk/spatialmap?</a></li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>The Danish Forest Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267</a></p> <p>Definitions Related to Planted Forests: <a href="http://www.fao.org/docrep/007/ae347e/ae347e02.htm">http://www.fao.org/docrep/007/ae347e/ae347e02.htm</a></p> <p>National Forest Inventory (NFI) 2014: <a href="http://ign.ku.dk/samarbejde-raadgivning/myndighedsbetjening/skovovervaagning/intensiv-skovovervaagning/SP2014.pdf">http://ign.ku.dk/samarbejde-raadgivning/myndighedsbetjening/skovovervaagning/intensiv-skovovervaagning/SP2014.pdf</a></p> <p>Global Forest Watch, Country Profile for Denmark: <a href="http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/DNK">http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/DNK</a></p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
2.2.1	Feedstock is sourced from forests where there is appropriate assessment of impacts, and planning, implementation and monitoring to minimise them.
Finding	<p>Monitoring the impact of logging and extraction of biomass from Danish forests is carried out in different ways and by different stakeholders.</p> <p>Forest management practices generally aim to minimise the impact of forest management operations, including impacts to the remaining stand, neighboring stands, soils, wetlands and watercourses.</p>

	<p>National monitoring and research programs carried out by research institutes have documented this impact on a wide range of parameters including soil structure, nutrients, biodiversity, forest health, volume growth, etc. Impact studies are to a limited extent focused on the specific impact of biomass extraction but do cover this aspect of the forest operation as well.</p> <p>The Danish Nature Agency has established an extensive FM planning practice with a 15 year planning period which includes consideration of the impacts of forest operations and biomass extraction on a range of forest goods and values. Impact considerations are based both on research as well as in-house and external expertise and knowledge which is used in the planning and implementation of forest operations.</p> <p>At private forest level, the situation related to planning and impact monitoring varies significantly among FMUs and depends on the size of the FMU; whether in-house or external forest expertise is used in connection with planning and execution of forest activities; and whether the FMU is covered by a forest management plan.</p> <p>A significant proportion of large- and medium-sized private FMUs have forest management plans that integrate current knowledge about the impact of forest operations. FMUs for which green forest management plans have been developed (based on Government subsidies) include specific mapping of areas of High Conservation Value and Key Biotopes and created plans to avoid negative impacts or improve the biodiversity.</p> <p>There is generally good adherence to relevant legislation protecting forests and the forest environment, and reported illegal activities are dealt with by the authorities.</p> <p>Environmental impact studies are required by law in situations where there is a significant potential impact on forest areas caused by infrastructure or other projects. In such cases, national legislation regarding landscape planning etc. also applies. Some of the wood harvested from such areas affected by these types of projects is likely to be converted to and sold as biomass.</p> <p>In private forests, logging and biomass extraction is to some extent carried out by entrepreneurs who also operate in FSC- or PEFC-certified forests, including the State forests, with the same machines and drivers used in the certified FMUs. In such cases the machinery fulfills certification requirements related to low soil impact etc., and the drivers have a high level of understanding of how to avoid negative impact on soils, biodiversity, stands, streams, HCVs etc.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion:</b> This assessment concludes that current practices generally ensure appropriate assessment of impacts in connection with production of biomass, and that planning, implementation and monitoring is sufficient to minimise negative impact based on available knowledge. Therefore the risk is evaluated as low.</p>
<p><b>Means of Verification</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Best Management Practices</li> <li>• Supply contracts</li> <li>• Assessment of potential impacts at operational level</li> <li>• Assessment of measures to minimise impacts</li> <li>• Monitoring results</li> <li>• Publicly available information on protecting the identified values</li> <li>• Level of enforcement</li> <li>• Regional, publicly available data from a credible third party</li> <li>• The existence of a strong legal framework in the region</li> </ul>
<p><b>Evidence Reviewed</b></p>	<p>Vejledning til danske skovejere om EU's Tømmerforordning (EUTR) - <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=179059">https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=179059</a></p> <p>Forest Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267</a></p> <p>Nature Protection Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=175785">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=175785</a></p> <p>Environmental Protection Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=132218">www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=132218</a></p> <p>Watercourse Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=145855">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=145855</a></p>

	<p><a href="#">Biomassepotentialer i Danmark, EU og Globalt; Rapport udarbejdet for Energistyrelsen af KU og COWI, Oktober 2015</a></p> <p><a href="#">Thomas Nord-Larsen &amp; Kjell Suadicani (2010): Træbrændelsesressourcer fra danske skove over ½ ha – opgørelse og prognose 2010. Arbejdsrapport nr. 113, Skov &amp; Landskab, Københavns Universitet</a></p> <p>Graudal, L., Nielsen, U.B., Schou, E., Thorsen, B.J., Hansen, J.K., Bentsen, N.S., og Johannsen, V.K. (2013): Muligheder for bæredygtig udvidelse af dansk produceret vedmasse 2010-2100. Perspektiver for skovenes bidrag til grøn omstilling mod en biobaseret økonomi, Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, 86 s. ill.</p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
2.2.2	Feedstock is sourced from forests where management maintains or improves soil quality (CPET S5b).
Finding	<p>The effects of logging practices and extraction of biomass from forests on the soil and ecosystem nutrient pool in different parts of Denmark have been analysed through research projects over significant periods of time for both nutrient-poor and nutrient-rich soils. The research covers two aspects of soil quality: soil structure and nutrient balance.</p> <p>Leaves/ needles and bark contain most of the nutrients in the trees (N, P, K and Ca). The common practice in Denmark when chipping feedstock for biomass is to leave the branches and top ends in the forest for pre-drying for several months until leaves or needles are shed and left behind in the stand, and before carrying out the chipping. Studies show that this practice significantly minimises plant nutrient loss compared to methods where leaves and needles are removed from the stands. Even with an increase in biomass production the practice of leaving leaves and needles in the forest stands is not expected to change as the technical requirements set by the converters regarding water content in the biomass prevent the production of 'green' biomass, i.e. biomass containing fresh leaves and needles.</p> <p>The removal of plant nutrients over a rotation period should be evaluated against the pool of nutrients that the location can produce through weathering of soil minerals or air deposition. On very nutrient-poor soils the removal of nutrients through wood extraction can exceed the nutrients that are added from weathering and deposition and thereby lead to a long-term decrease in the nutrient pool.</p> <p>Forest owners can compensate for nutrient loss by spreading ash from wood biomass in the stands. The University of Copenhagen has developed a tool (ESBEN) to help calculate the nutrient balance of forest stands in connection with biomass extraction and to evaluate the effectiveness of adding nutrients to the forest stand by spreading ash from wooden biomass in the stands (<a href="http://videntjenesten.ku.dk/skov_og_natur/skader_paa_skov/naeringsstof_ubalance_i_jorden/videnblad_08.05-16/">http://videntjenesten.ku.dk/skov_og_natur/skader_paa_skov/naeringsstof_ubalance_i_jorden/videnblad_08.05-16/</a>)</p> <p>It should be mentioned that biomass to some extent is harvested from areas like heaths and bogs where the aim is to keep the soil nutrient levels low, as this is a characteristic of this type of landscape. On such areas all biomass including needles and leaves is often removed in connection with chipping.</p> <p>The impact on soil structure in connection with extraction of biomass from forest stands depends on the soil conditions, the machinery used and how and when the machines operate in the forest stand. In private forests, logging and biomass extraction is to a large extent carried out by entrepreneurs who also operate in FSC- or PEFC-certified forests, including the State forests, with the same machines and drivers used in the certified FMUs. In such cases the machinery fulfills certification requirements related to low soil impact etc., and the drivers have a high</p>

	<p>level of understanding of how to avoid negative impact on soils. Thus, there are common technical solutions to minimising impacts on soils, e.g. wider tyres with forest-specific design; machines operated in a fashion that takes soil conditions into account. Operations are often moved or rescheduled if the soil is waterlogged, so undue soil damage can be avoided.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion:</b></p> <p>It is concluded that the risk of negative impact on forest nutrient balance in connection with biomass extraction is low, considering the current practices of not extracting leaves/ needles from nutrient-poor soils and the possibility of adding nutrients to compensate for net loss.</p> <p>It is concluded that the risk of negative impact on soil structure in connection with biomass extraction is Low.</p>
<p>Means of Verification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Best Management Practices</li> <li>• Records of BP field inspections</li> <li>• Interviews with staff</li> <li>• Assessment at an operational level of measures designed to minimise impacts on the values identified</li> <li>• The existence of a strong legal framework in the region</li> <li>• Level of enforcement</li> <li>• Regional, publicly available data from a credible third party</li> </ul>
<p>Evidence Reviewed</p>	<p>Petersen, Leif og Karsten Rasmussen: Jordbundsudvikling under ager og nåleskov. Geografisk Tidsskrift 87: 65-67. København, juni 1987. Retrieved from <a href="https://tidsskrift.dk/index.php/geografisktidskrift/article/viewFile/5186/9796">https://tidsskrift.dk/index.php/geografisktidskrift/article/viewFile/5186/9796</a> <a href="http://denstoredanske.dk/Geografi_og_historie/Geografi/Naturgeografi/Jordbundsgeografi/podsol">http://denstoredanske.dk/Geografi_og_historie/Geografi/Naturgeografi/Jordbundsgeografi/podsol</a></p> <p>Madsen, Henrik Breuning: Clay Migration and Podzolization in a Danish Soil. Geografisk Tidsskrift 84: 6-9. Copenhagen, January. Retrieved from: <a href="https://tidsskrift.dk/index.php/geografisktidskrift/article/view/4477/8383">https://tidsskrift.dk/index.php/geografisktidskrift/article/view/4477/8383</a></p> <p>The Danish Forest Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267</a></p> <p>The Danish Nature Protection Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175785">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175785</a></p> <p>Miljøforhold ved brændselsfrembringelse og håndtering, Videncenter for Halm- og Flisfyring (<a href="http://www.videncenter.dk">www.videncenter.dk</a>)</p> <p>Videnblade vedr. Næringsstof-ubalance i jorden, publiceret af Videntjenesten, Københavns Universitet (<a href="http://videntjenesten.ku.dk/skov_og_natur/skader_paa_skov/naeringsstof-ubalance_i_jorden/">http://videntjenesten.ku.dk/skov_og_natur/skader_paa_skov/naeringsstof-ubalance_i_jorden/</a>)</p>
<p>Risk Rating</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b>      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b>      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b></p>

	Indicator
<p>2.2.3</p>	<p>Key ecosystems and habitats are conserved or set aside in their natural state (CPET S8b).</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>The Danish Forest Act ( Article 14–24) establishes legal protection of key ecosystems and habitats in Denmark by means of designation of Natura 2000 areas (approx. 19.000 hectares - comprised of EU Habitats Directive areas and EU Birds Directive areas). With the designation of 21.000 hectares of untouched forest or forests with old management systems such as coppicing, forest grazing, and oak shrub forest, the total forest area where protection of natural values or biodiversity is app. 35.000 hectares or approx. 5,7% of the total forest area (there is some overlap).</p>

	<p>Some forest landscapes are protected by “fredning” which is a form of legal protection in Denmark. Protected areas can be designated with objectives of landscape or wildlife protection. Protected areas cannot be changed, but maintenance is typically carried out. Protected areas can have regulation of public access to the area, to either maintain right of access; or – where specific wildlife interests mandate this – prohibit public access without a specific permit.</p> <p>A scientific report (Johannsen et al. 2013) concludes that clear goals and better mapping of species, along with evidence-based measures, are prerequisites for future efforts for biodiversity in Danish forests, and ensuring protection of threatened species, structures and habitats should be prioritised.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion:</b> Based on the existing protection through the Forest Act and designation of Natura 2000 areas and individual protected areas, it is concluded that larger scale key ecosystems and habitats are sufficiently protected, and that sourcing of feedstock for biomass does not pose a threat towards these areas.</p> <p>As mentioned in the findings for criteria 2.1.1 it is likely that a large number of smaller areas or biotopes of local or regional importance to biodiversity or as species habitats, in a Danish context called Key Biotopes (“nøglebiotoper”), which are not systematically identified and mapped. Based on a precautionary approach the risk assessment conclude that for these areas the risk is specified based on the same findings as for Indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.</p>
<p>Means of Verification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Danmarks Miljøportal: <a href="http://arealinformation.miljoportal.dk/distribution/">http://arealinformation.miljoportal.dk/distribution/</a></li> <li>• Interactive map of protected areas: <a href="http://www.fredninger.dk/">http://www.fredninger.dk/</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Digital Nature Map – The Biodiversity map of Denmark</a></li> </ul>
<p>Evidence Reviewed</p>	<p>Danish Forestry Act (Skovloven) - <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267</a></p> <p>The Danish Nature Protection Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175785">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175785</a></p> <p>Online map of Natura 2000 areas and protected areas in Denmark: <a href="http://arealinformation.miljoportal.dk/distribution/">http://arealinformation.miljoportal.dk/distribution/</a></p> <p><a href="#">Interactive map with all types of protection in Denmark: The Digital Nature Map – The Biodiversity map of Denmark</a></p> <p>Johannsen, V. K., Dippel, T., Friis Møller, P., Heilmann-Clausen, J., Ejrnæs, R., Larsen, J. B., ... Hansen, G. K. (2013): Evaluering af indsatsen for biodiversiteten i de danske skove 1992 - 2012. Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, Københavns Universitet. <a href="http://ign.ku.dk/formidling/publikationer/rapporter/filer-2013/evaluering-biodiversitet-1992-2012.pdf">http://ign.ku.dk/formidling/publikationer/rapporter/filer-2013/evaluering-biodiversitet-1992-2012.pdf</a></p> <p>Nygaard, B., Ejrnæs, R., Juel, A. &amp; Heidemann, R. 2011. Ændringer i arealet af beskyttede naturtyper 1995-2008 – en stikprøveundersøgelse. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Aarhus Universitet. 82 s. – Faglig rapport fra DMU nr. 816: <a href="http://www.dmu.dk/Pub/FR816.pdf">http://www.dmu.dk/Pub/FR816.pdf</a></p> <p>Johannsen, V.K., Rojas,S.K., Brunbjerg, A.K., Schumacher, Bladt, J., Nyed, Moeslund, J.E., Nord-Larsen, T. og Ejrnæs, R. (2015): Udvikling af et High Nature Value - HNV-skovkort for Danmark. IGN Rapport November 2015, Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, Københavns Universitet, Frederiksberg</p>
<p>Risk Rating</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Low Risk                      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specified Risk                      <input type="checkbox"/> Unspecified Risk at RA</p>
<p>Indicative / Possible Mitigation Measure</p>	<p>Risk mitigation measures are the same as for Indicator 2.1.2:</p> <p>For forests with a green management plan key biotopes and habitats have been identified and mapped, but since there is no requirement for independent evaluation of adherence to limitations in the green management plan, the plan including the maps must be consulted and planned activities must be compared to key Biotopes and habitats identified the green management plan.</p>

For forests without at least a green management plan key biotopes and habitats in the area where feedstock for biomass production is sourced must first be identified and mapped (see Indicator 2.1.1), and sufficient maps and instruction prepared – for personnel in charge of the felling or other activities – to ensure that key biotopes and habitats will not be threatened by forest management activities.

	Indicator
2.2.4	Biodiversity is protected (CPET S5b).
Finding	<p>The Danish Forest Act (Article 14–24) establishes legal protection of key ecosystems and habitats in Denmark by means of designation of Natura 2000 areas (approx. 19.000 hectares - comprised of EU Habitats Directive areas and EU Birds Directive areas). With the designation of 21.000 hectares of untouched forest or forests with old management systems such as coppicing, forest grazing, and Oak brushwood, the total forest area where protection of natural values or biodiversity is approx. 35.000 hectares or approx. 5,7% of the total forest area (there is some overlap).</p> <p>A scientific report (Johannsen et al. 2013) concludes that clear goals and better mapping of species, along with evidence-based measures, are prerequisites for future efforts for biodiversity in Danish forests, and ensuring protection of threatened species, structures and habitats should be prioritised.</p> <p>Two consulted environmental Non-Governmental Organisations (eNGOs) argue that increased demand for biomass feedstock will provide a new incentive for forest managers to remove additional woody biomass from forests, giving rise to a risk that biodiversity will not be sufficiently protected. Especially dead and decaying trees and deadwood on the forest floor have an important role in maintaining biodiversity in Danish forests.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion:</b></p> <p>As this Indicator is seen as being partially covered by Indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, for which Low risk must be demonstrated or reached through mitigating measures. The risk for this Indicator is also assessed as Specified. Required risk mitigation measures are the same as outlined for Indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Best Management Practices</li> <li>• Supply contracts</li> <li>• Assessment of potential impacts at operational level and of measures to minimise impacts</li> <li>• Monitoring results</li> <li>• Publicly available information on the protection of the identified values</li> <li>• Level of enforcement</li> <li>• Regional, publicly available data from a credible third party</li> <li>• The existence of a strong legal framework in the region</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>Danish Forestry Act (Skovloven) - <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267</a></p> <p>The Danish Nature Protection Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175785">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175785</a></p> <p>Online map of Natura 2000 areas and protected areas in Denmark: <a href="http://arealinformation.miljoportal.dk/distribution/">http://arealinformation.miljoportal.dk/distribution/</a></p> <p>Johannsen, V. K., Dippel, T., Friis Møller, P., Heilmann-Clausen, J., Ejrnæs, R., Larsen, J. B., Hansen, G. K. (2013): Evaluering af indsatsen for biodiversiteten i de danske skove 1992 - 2012. Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, Københavns Universitet. <a href="http://ign.ku.dk/formidling/publikationer/rapporter/filer-2013/evaluering-biodiversitet-1992-2012.pdf">http://ign.ku.dk/formidling/publikationer/rapporter/filer-2013/evaluering-biodiversitet-1992-2012.pdf</a></p> <p>Pleje af levende hegn. <a href="http://naturstyrelsen.dk/naturbeskyttelse/national-naturbeskyttelse/beskyttede-naturtyper-3/naturplejeportalen/smaabiotoper/smaabiotoper-pleje/levende-hegn/">http://naturstyrelsen.dk/naturbeskyttelse/national-naturbeskyttelse/beskyttede-naturtyper-3/naturplejeportalen/smaabiotoper/smaabiotoper-pleje/levende-hegn/</a></p>
Risk Rating	<input type="checkbox"/> Low Risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specified Risk <input type="checkbox"/> Unspecified Risk at RA

Indicative / Possible Mitigation Measure	<p>The goal of the mitigation measure is to ensure that biodiversity is sufficiently protected. This Indicator is seen as being partially covered by Indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, for which Low risk must be demonstrated or reached through mitigating measures. Required risk mitigation measures are the same as outlined for Indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.</p> <p>Due to the technical requirements that the biomass shall fulfill with regards to humidity and density, it is generally not accepted by Energy Producers that decaying wood is used as input in the chips supplied from Danish Forests. However, it must be ensured that biologically valuable dead and decaying and deadwood on the forest floor is not chipped or removed in connection with production and extraction of biomass.</p>
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Indicator	
2.2.5	The process of residue removal minimises harm to ecosystems.
Finding	<p>The Danish Forest Act (Article 1) states that the intention of the Forest Act is to maintain and protect the forests of Denmark and increase the forest area. An additional intention is to promote the sustainable management of the forests in Denmark, including an explicitly stated objective of maintaining and increasing the biological diversity of the forests. The Danish Forest Act (Article 2) puts special emphasis on protecting biodiversity in the Danish State Forests.</p> <p>Residues are removed in connection with thinnings, selective logging and clear cuts, carried out as an integrated part of the logging operations in forests. It is common practice to remove residues after felling operations, either for the production of biomass feedstock, or for firewood.</p> <p>Some stakeholders mention that there is a risk of increased removal of dead wood from forest stands as a consequence of biomass extraction. Due to the technical requirements that the biomass shall fulfill with regards to humidity and density, it is generally not accepted by Energy Producers that decaying wood is used as input in the chips supplied from Danish Forests. Interview with stakeholders and experience from Forest Management audits confirm that decaying wood is generally not used as input in chip-production and only occur exceptionally.</p> <p>The chipping of GROT (tree branches and tree tops) is likely to result in a reduction of the quantity of small dimension residues left in the forest stands. This practice is considered to be compliant with the criteria because the negative impact on ecosystems caused by removal of small dimension tree branches and tops at the current scale and practice, leaving leaves and branches in the forests, is considered to be low.</p> <p>Removal of residues occur in connection with removal of wood vegetation from protected open habitats like heaths and bogs where the aim is to regulate the wood vegetation in order to maintain the characteristic of these open habitats. As these habitats are generally protected by law the removal of wooden vegetation shall be carried out without negative impact on the ecosystem and consequently it would be illegal if residues are removed in a way that causes harm to these ecosystem.</p> <p>There are currently no reports or other types of evidence indicating that the process of residue removal from forest stands or protected open habitats cause harm to the ecosystems at a scale that result in specified risk. The report 'Ændringer i arealet af beskyttede naturtyper 1995-2008 – En stikprøveundersøgelse', concludes that app 2,6 % of the protected open habitats have been converted during the mentioned period and that part of this conversion has occurred in violation of the Nature protection act, mainly in connection with conversion of meadows to agricultural land. This type of conversion would not normally lead to production of wooden biomass and the evidence mentioned report thereby support the conclusion that the risk of harm to protected open habitats in connection with removal of residues is low.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion:</b> Based on the above, it is concluded that the risk to ecosystems from residue removal related to sourcing of feedstock is Low.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Best Management Practices</li> <li>• Supply contracts</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of potential impacts at operational level and of measures to minimise impacts</li> <li>• Monitoring results</li> <li>• Publicly available information on the protection of the identified values</li> <li>• Level of enforcement</li> <li>• Regional, publicly available data from a credible third party</li> <li>• The existence of a strong legal framework in the region</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>Danish Forestry Act (Skovloven) - <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267</a></p> <p>The Danish Nature Protection Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175785">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175785</a></p> <p>Online map of Natura 2000 areas and protected areas in Denmark:  <a href="http://arealinformation.miljoportal.dk/distribution/">http://arealinformation.miljoportal.dk/distribution/</a></p> <p>Ændringer i arelaet af beskyttede naturtyper 1995-2008 – En Stikprøveundersøgelse. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser (2011), Faglig rapport nr. 816</p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
2.2.6	Negative impacts on ground water, surface water, and water downstream from forest management are minimised (CPET S5b).
Finding	<p>The Nature Protection Act protects surface water interests in Denmark. The Act states that all natural lakes over 100 m<sup>2</sup>, along with all watercourses designated for protection by the local municipal authorities, are protected and that their state cannot be altered. The Forest Act protects all ponds and waterbodies located in forests that are themselves protected by the Forest Act, including those not protected by the Nature Protection Act due to size or lack of designation by authorities.</p> <p>Surface and drinking water interests are well protected by the Environmental Protection Act, the Water Sector Act and the Water Utilities Act. The municipalities are the competent authorities in relation to drinking water interests, and The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management under the Ministry of Environment and Food monitors drinking water interests at a national level.</p> <p>There is no evidence of forest management threats to water quality, and in fact afforestation projects are sometimes deployed with an aim to improve water quality in an area. The rates of use of pesticides and fertilisers in forestry are much lower compared to volumes used in the agricultural sector. The average annual application of pesticides (active ingredient) is 2.1 kg/ha for the agricultural sector and 0.05 kg/ha for the forestry sector; however, this does not include the annual pesticide application for Christmas trees and greenery production. Additionally, leaching of nitrate from forest areas is typically in the range of 0–10 kg N/year for forests, and typically in the range of 30–120 kg N/year for agricultural land. Based on observations, 70% of forest areas have insignificant nitrate leaching, 20% have some nitrate leaching and for approximately 10% of the forest area, ground water under the forest does not meet drinking water quality requirements due to nitrate leaching. This is significantly lower than what would be expected under agricultural land use.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion:</b>  Based on the above, it is concluded that the risk of negative impacts on ground water, surface water and water downstream from forest management activities related to sourcing of feedstock is Low.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Best Management Practices</li> <li>• Supply contracts</li> <li>• Records of BP field inspections</li> <li>• Assessment at an operational level of measures designed to minimise impacts on the values identified</li> <li>• Interviews with staff</li> <li>• Publicly available information on the protection of air quality</li> <li>• Level of enforcement</li> <li>• Regional, publicly available data from a credible third party</li> <li>• The existence of a strong legal framework in the region</li> </ul>

Evidence Reviewed	Forest Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267</a>
	Nature Protection Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=175785">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=175785</a>
	Environmental Protection Act: <a href="http://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=132218">www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=132218</a>
	Ochre Act: <a href="http://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=127107">www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=127107</a>
	Watercourse Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=145855">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=145855</a>
	Water Supply Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175911">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175911</a>
	Environmental Damage Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=173182">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=173182</a>
	Grundvand fra skove - muligheder og problemer. Raulund-Rasmussen, K. & Hansen, K. (eds.). Skovbrugsserien nr. 34, Skov & Landskab, Hørsholm, 2003. 122 s. ill. ( <a href="http://videntjenesten.ku.dk/filer/rapporter/skov-og-landskab/sogn34.pdf">http://videntjenesten.ku.dk/filer/rapporter/skov-og-landskab/sogn34.pdf</a> )
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
	Indicator
2.2.8	There is controlled and appropriate use of chemicals, and that Integrated pest management (IPM) is implemented wherever possible in forest management activities (CPET S5c).
Finding	<p>The use of pesticides in forestry is limited, however, pesticides are used to control pest species and weeds. Pesticides, including, but not limited to, synthetic pyrethroids, are used to control outbreaks of pine weevil (<i>Hylobius abietis</i>) in the 1–2 years after planting of spruce cultures. All chemical application shall follow the general legislation related to the plant protection products. Requirements – regarding licensing of the personnel in charge of and carrying out the application of chemicals, storage and use of only authorised chemical, use of Personal Protective Equipment and filling and washing of spraying equipment – are well-enforced by responsible authorities. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) records are implemented. This includes the requirement that chemicals are used only to control significant pest species or levels of biomass designed and assessed, and that applications are carried out in a responsible manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publicly available information on the protection of air quality</li> <li>The use of any kind of pesticide must be recorded by the forest owner in a spraying journal. The time-limited and specific approval of agricultural chemicals is controlled by the Environmental Protection Agency, which is a part of the Danish Ministry of Environment and Food</li> </ul> <p>Bekendtgørelse om begrænsning af luftforurening fra mobile ikke-vejgående maskiner mv: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=175847">https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=175847</a></p> <p><b>Risk Conclusion:</b> Based on the above information, the risk for this Indicator has been assessed as Low.</p>
Means of Verification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing legislation</li> <li>Level of enforcement</li> <li>Assessment, at an operational level, of measures designed to minimise impacts on the values identified</li> <li>Monitoring records</li> <li>Interviews with staff</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	Authorisation of pesticides by the Environmental Protection Agency: <a href="http://eng.mst.dk/topics/pesticides/">http://eng.mst.dk/topics/pesticides/</a> Summary of requirements for users of chemicals: <a href="http://eng.mst.dk/topics/pesticides/professional-user/">http://eng.mst.dk/topics/pesticides/professional-user/</a>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
	Indicator
2.3.1	Analysis shows that feedstock harvesting does not exceed the long-term production capacity of the forest, avoids significant negative impacts on forest productivity and ensures long-term economic viability. Harvest levels are justified by inventory and growth data.
Finding	<p>The Danish Forest Act gives basic protection from over-exploitation of the forests covered by the Act. Whenever possible, the source of the waste is identified and police notified.</p> <p>According to the Danish National Forest Inventory (NFI) 2014, there has been a net increase of both forest area and standing volume in the period examined (2010-2014).</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion:</b> The risk of negative impacts from waste disposal in forests is assessed to be Low.</p> <p>Over the period examined, the standing volume on average increased by an estimated 2.9 million m<sup>3</sup> per year, compared to an annual harvest of 4.8 million m<sup>3</sup> per year, for a total annual increment of 7.7 million m<sup>3</sup> per year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing legislation</li> <li>Level of enforcement</li> <li>Regional Best Management Practices</li> </ul> <p>Operational assessment of potential impacts and of measures to minimise impact</p> <p>Due to age class distribution in the individual forests, there can be management plan periods where the harvest levels can exceed the increase in standing volume. These harvest levels are justified by means of Environmental Protection Act, Section 43: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=132218#K6">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=132218#K6</a></p> <p>inventory and growth data, and do not threaten forest productivity or long-term economic viability. Nature Protection Act, Section 28: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=155609">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=155609</a></p> <p><b>Risk Conclusion:</b> Examples of fines: <a href="http://mst.dk/virksomhed-myndighed/affald/affaldsfraktioner/henkastet-affald/oversigt-over-beder-for-henkastet-affald/">http://mst.dk/virksomhed-myndighed/affald/affaldsfraktioner/henkastet-affald/oversigt-over-beder-for-henkastet-affald/</a></p>
Means of Verification	<p>Harvesting records, inventory and growth data and yield calculations demonstrate that biomass feedstock harvesting rates are not having significant negative impacts on forest productivity and long-term economic viability</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b>      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b>      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation of Operational Practice</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>Forest Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267</a></p> <p>Thomas Nord-Larsen, Vivian Kvist Johannsen, Torben Riis-Nielsen, Iben M. Thomsen, Erik Schou, Kjell Suadicani og Bruno Bilde Jørgensen (2015): Skove og plantager 2014, Skov &amp; Landskab, Frederiksberg, 2015. 85 s. ill. (<a href="http://ign.ku.dk/samarbejde-raadgivning/myndighedsbetjening/skovovervaagning/intensiv-skovovervaagning/SP2014.pdf">http://ign.ku.dk/samarbejde-raadgivning/myndighedsbetjening/skovovervaagning/intensiv-skovovervaagning/SP2014.pdf</a>)</p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
2.3.2	Adequate training is provided for all personnel, including employees and contractors (CPET S6d).
Finding	<p>Generally, forest managers and workers in Denmark have a high level of education. Basic training for a skilled forest worker lasts three years, and includes both practical placement and classroom education. The curriculum includes forest mechanisation, ergonomics, health and safety, forestry techniques, biology and economics. There is also an option for acquiring formal recognition as a skilled forest worker through a number of 1–2 week courses. In both cases, the Ministry of Education approves the curriculum. Shorter and more specific courses are also available, and even unskilled forest workers and contractors typically attend one or more trainings every year.</p> <p>Danish forests are permitted to cover an area up to 10% with Christmas trees. Within the Christmas tree industry, there are – according to one NGO – problems with illegal employment of staff from Eastern Europe. However, in forests with requirements for long-term management, this is not reported to be an issue. As</p>

	<p>Christmas trees will not be used in production of feedstock, the risk is not considered relevant in relation to this Risk Assessment.</p> <p><b>Risk Conclusion:</b> Based on the above information, the risk for this Indicator has been assessed as Low.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing legislation</li> <li>Level of enforcement</li> <li>Training course curricula</li> <li>Records of BP field inspections</li> <li>Training records</li> <li>Interviews with staff</li> <li>Training plans, training records, and records of qualifications</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>Information about the education, courses and trainings offered by the forestry school: <a href="http://ign.ku.dk/om/skovskolen/">http://ign.ku.dk/om/skovskolen/</a></p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
	Indicator
2.4.1	The health, vitality and other services provided by forest ecosystems are maintained or improved (CPET S7a).
Finding	<p>The Forest Act requires that forest owners maintain forest cover on forest land, as well as establishing 'robust forests with high level of resistance and resilience towards known calamities such as pests, wind and climate change' (Kraftvævner) in Denmark.</p> <p>Over the past decade, the Danish Nature Agency has implemented close to half a million hectares of forest management in the state forests and the commercial woodlands with a total area of approximately 10% compared to volume of production that does not take the biomass into consideration. The forest stands are managed to produce wood, energy and other services in connection with harvesting and thinning contribute moderately to the financial outcome of harvesting and thinning and create an incentive for forest owners and entrepreneurs to manage forest stands</p> <p>(<a href="http://www.skovdyrkneme.dk/dyrkning/info/560/dyrkning/forvaldelse/traeretsvold/biomasscontingentskovdyrkneme">http://www.skovdyrkneme.dk/dyrkning/info/560/dyrkning/forvaldelse/traeretsvold/biomasscontingentskovdyrkneme</a>)</p> <p>In connection with windthrows since the 1990s and as a consequence of subsidies favouring the establishment of stands with domestic and/or mixed species, a significant proportion of former monocultures was converted to mixed stands with a high ratio of domestic species. In addition, the policies of other types of intervention and silviculture have led to conversion of monocultures to mixed forest stands</p> <p>Interviews with various stakeholders confirm that logging and processing of biomass (wood chips) is carried out entirely by Danish entrepreneurs. The chip production takes place in the forest stands or at processing sites near the forests where logging takes place. The biomass is transported regionally over relatively short distances.</p> <p>The latest report documenting the health of the forests (see reference) concludes that:</p> <p><b>Risk Conclusion:</b> Overall, the health of the forests was at its lowest in the 1990s. After this, there has been an improvement. Based on the reviewed evidence, it is concluded that there is a low risk of non-compliance with the requirements of the Forest Act and Norway spruce, the results for these three species are the most reliable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verbal and email communication with Forest and The Danish Nature Agency, Private forest owner and Forest Contractors Association (DMS)</li> <li>The Danish Nature Agency, Jay Storing (Green House) and the Danish Nature Agency (2017) Analysis of biomass prices, fuel and other costs for straw, wood chips and wood pellets of the production of energy species of caterpillars that eat the leaves in the spring.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall, the sycamore has suffered few health issues although affected by the drought in the mid-1990s.</li> <li>The health of the ash has been fluctuating, and since 2005 it has deteriorated due to the fungal disease <a href="#">ash dieback</a>.</li> </ul> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b>      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b>      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b></p> <p>The following conclusions can be drawn on the health of the coniferous trees:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Norway spruce was in poor health in the 1980s and 1990s. However, for the past 10 years its state of health has been satisfactory.</li> <li>Overall, the health of the Sitka spruce is worse than that of the Norway spruce. Its state of health is slowly improving but suffered a setback in 2007-08 because of a greenfly infestation.</li> <li>The health of the Scots pine and other species of pine was poor in the 1980s due to a fungal disease. Their health has since improved.</li> </ul> <p>Other coniferous trees such as species of larch and silver fir have, generally speaking, been fairly healthy since the mid-1990s.</p> <p><b>Risk Conclusion:</b> Based on the reviewed evidence, it is concluded that there is a low risk of non-compliance with the requirement.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of scientific reports and data</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	Results from the national Forest Vitality monitoring program: Skovsundheden i Danmark ( <a href="http://ign.ku.dk/samarbejde-raadgivning/myndighedsbetjening/skovsundhed/">http://ign.ku.dk/samarbejde-raadgivning/myndighedsbetjening/skovsundhed/</a> )
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
2.4.2	Natural processes, such as fires, pests and diseases are managed appropriately (CPET S7b).
Finding	<p>The overall political framework for the forests in Denmark is defined in the legislation and within the National Forest Program from 2002 which is under revision through a process initiated in 2014 (<a href="http://naturstyrelsen.dk/naturbeskyttelse/skovbrug/lovgivning/nationalt-skovprogram/">http://naturstyrelsen.dk/naturbeskyttelse/skovbrug/lovgivning/nationalt-skovprogram/</a>).</p> <p>The Forest Act requires that forest owners maintain forest cover on forest land, as well as establishing 'robust forests' with high level of resistance and resilience towards known calamities such as pests, wind and climate change.</p> <p>Generally, fires, pests and diseases occur at a small scale in Danish forests and are managed by the forest owner.</p> <p>The main natural process that has a negative impact on forest stands is storms that cause wind throw. It is the responsibility of the forest owners and/or managers to apply silvicultural methods that improve the stability of forest stands.</p> <p>Incentives to establish robust forest stands are built into various subsidiaries for private forest owners (stormfaldsordningen, regeneration, and reforestation).</p> <p>Replanting after wind throw in private forests is subsidised through an insurance system which covers most forest owners.</p> <p>State forests are managed according to 'close to nature' forest management principles (ref. Handlingsplan for Naturnær Skovdrift) with the intent to promote species composition and forest structure with high level of resistance and resilience.</p> <p>The management of other types of pests, fires and diseases is carried out by each forest owner, and is generally based on knowledge and guidance provided by internal forest staff, forestry consultants, forestry magazines and other channels of information.</p> <p><b>Risk Conclusion:</b> Based on the reviewed evidence, it is concluded that there is a low risk of non-compliance with the requirement.</p>

Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of documentation</li> <li>Interviews with private and State Forest management staf</li> <li>General knowledge about forest practices collected from general engagement with the forest sector</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>Skov- og Naturstyrelsen (2005) Handlingsplan for Naturnær Skovdrift i Statsskovene.</p> <p>Skov- og Naturstyrelsen og J. Bo Larsen (2005). Katalog over Skovudviklingstyper I Danmark</p> <p>Hans Peter Ravn (2016). Typografsituationen april/maj 2016. Videntjenesten, Københavns Universitet</p> <p>Videntjenesten, Københavns Universitet, Skader på Skov</p> <p>Results from the national Forest Vitality monitoring program: Skovsundheden i Danmark ( <a href="http://ign.ku.dk/samarbejde-raadgivning/myndighedsbetjening/skovsundhed/">http://ign.ku.dk/samarbejde-raadgivning/myndighedsbetjening/skovsundhed/</a>)</p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
	Indicator
2.5.1	The legal, customary and traditional tenure and use rights of indigenous peoples and local communities related to the forest, are identified, documented and respected (CPET S9).
Finding	<p>There are no indigenous people with traditional land use rights in Denmark, and this requirement is therefore not applicable. The following discusses forest use rights for the general public, including local communities. unauthorised mountain biking, theft of firewood and, occasionally, poaching. Illegal or unauthorised activities in Danish forests generally have limited economic or biological impact.</p> <p>Risk conclusion: According to the Nature Protection Act (Article 23), the public has the right to access both public and private forest by foot, bicycle and horseback (except areas used by the military). In public forests, access is permitted to the entire forest area, while the public has a right to private forests only by roads or trails from 6am until sunset. Fencing out or restricting public access is not permitted. A private forest owner is able to restrict access by bicycles and horseback, even though in certain cases such restrictions can be overruled by the municipality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records of BP field inspections</li> <li>Monitoring records</li> <li>Interviews with staff</li> <li>Interviews with stakeholders</li> </ul> <p>Gathering of mushrooms, berries and mosses for private use is permitted, but only in limited amounts (BEK nr 1317 af 22/01/2012) in private forests, however, only what can be reached from the roads or trails may be collected.</p> <p>Interviews with officials from The Danish Nature Agency and representatives from the Danish Forest Owners' Association may be collected from both deciduous and coniferous trees that are dead.</p> <p>Risk conclusion: There is no general right to collect firewood. This is not permissible following the Danish Forest Act for the owner.</p> <p><b>Description of Risk</b> There are a few cases of conflict occurring between private forest owners and people accessing the forests (personal communication); such cases are being reported to and dealt with by the municipality. Often these cases are resolved according to the legislation and requirements are clarified with the forest owners or the public users of the forests. The cases are rarely brought to court.</p> <p>According to a 2014 report from the Outdoor Council, there are no indications of systemic conflicts with forest owners; with the same report stating that 97% of visitors are happy with their visit to the forests and mainly use the forest for recreational purposes.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion:</b> The risk for violation of local communities' use rights is assessed as Low.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customary use rights are identified and documented</li> <li>Interviews with local communities and other stakeholders, indicate that their rights are being respected</li> <li>Appropriate mechanisms exist to resolve disputes</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreements exist regarding these rights</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>Act on public access to nature: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=139348">https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=139348</a></p> <p>Danskernes brug af naturen - og omfanget af generende oplevelser i mødet med andre brugere ( The Outdoor Council - Report on the Danes' use of nature )  <a href="http://www.friluftsradet.dk/media/974418/rapport_danskernes_brug_af_naturen.pdf">http://www.friluftsradet.dk/media/974418/rapport_danskernes_brug_af_naturen.pdf</a></p> <p>:</p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
	Indicator
<b>2.6.1</b>	Appropriate mechanisms are in place for resolving grievances and disputes, including those relating to tenure and use rights, to forest management practices and to work conditions.
Finding	<p><del>Risk conclusion:</del>            Grievances and disputes, including those relating to tenure and usage rights, forest management practices and work conditions, are regulated by legislation, namely, the Constitution, the Law of Obligations Act, the Labour Code etc.</p> <p>The detailed procedures, duties and responsibilities of involved persons are defined in the legislation. The legislation and justice system provide a route for appeal should people be dissatisfied with the outcome of the dispute resolution process.</p> <p>The disputes related to work conditions shall be resolved according to administrative procedures and labour legislation. Prevailing practice is to include additional dispute resolution-related statements of clarification in the working agreements. In addition, the trade unions can assist in resolving disputes over working conditions and use their own procedures and processes.</p>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>
	<p><del>Risk conclusion:</del>            Based on the reviewed evidence it is concluded that there is a low risk of non-compliance with the requirement.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing legislation</li> <li>• Level of enforcement</li> <li>• Regional Best Management Practices</li> <li>• Supply contracts</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
<b>2.7.1</b>	Freedom of Association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining are respected.

<p>Finding</p>	<p>The Danish Act on Freedom of Association in the Labour Market protects the rights of workers in relation to their being members of workers' unions, and protects workers from unfair dismissal.</p> <p>Denmark has ratified 72 ILO conventions and one ILO Protocol, including Convention 87 on the freedom of association and protection of the right to organise, and Convention 98 on the right to organise and collective bargaining.</p> <p>The International Trade Union Confederation (IUTC) assigns Denmark a rating of 1, which is the best (on a scale from 1 to 5+) in the ITUC Global Rights Index 2014. This assessment is given for countries where "Collective labour rights are generally guaranteed. Workers can freely associate and defend their rights collectively with the government and/or companies and can improve their working conditions through collective bargaining. Violations against workers are not absent but do not occur on a regular basis."</p> <p>Bygge-, Anlægs- og Trækartellet (The Cartel of Unions in the Building, Construction and Wood sectors) concludes that the freedom of association and right to collective bargaining is respected for workers in relation of harvest of biomass feedstock in Danish forests, when this work is carried out by Danish workers or Danish contractors. They do not know if this is the case for workers working for foreign contractors, and they do not know how much work is carried out by foreign contractors in relation to feedstock production in Danish forests.</p> <p>Foreign service providers in Denmark have to register in the Registry for Foreign Service Providers (RUT-registeret), or face the risk of a 10000 dkr fine. When companies have registered in the RUT registry, government authorities gain knowledge of the size of the company and the business area the services are provided in, and the companies can then be subject to inspection from government authorities. A look-up in the publicly available RUT-registry returns names of 22 companies, all small (1 or 2-4 employees) and medium size (5-9 and 10 -19 employees), working in forestry related services, excluding production of Christmas trees. This limited level of foreign contractors corresponds well with estimates from the employer's association GLS-A.</p> <p><b>Description of Risk</b> In Denmark there is relatively high enforcement of regulations relating to the working environment, this also includes registered foreign contractors. Most employees in Denmark are covered by a collective agreement. Companies covered by a collective agreement shall follow the law.</p> <p><b>Risk Conclusion:</b> Based on the available information and the assumption that there is currently very little activity relating to feedstock production being carried out by unregistered foreign contractors in Danish forests, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as Low.</p>
<p>Means of Verification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing legislation</li> <li>• Level of enforcement</li> <li>• Regional, publicly available data from a credible third party</li> <li>• Publicly available information (news and media)</li> </ul>
<p>Evidence Reviewed</p>	<p>ITUC Global Rights Index 2014: <a href="http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf">http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf</a></p> <p>Overview of ILO conventions ratified by Denmark: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/</a></p> <p>Ministry of Employment, Overview of applicable legislation: <a href="http://bm.dk/da/Love%20og%20Regler/Gaeldende%20love%20og%20regler.aspx">http://bm.dk/da/Love%20og%20Regler/Gaeldende%20love%20og%20regler.aspx</a></p> <p>Registry for Foreign Service Providers: <a href="https://erhvervsstyrelsen.dk/registrering-af-udenlandske-tjenesteydere-rut">https://erhvervsstyrelsen.dk/registrering-af-udenlandske-tjenesteydere-rut</a></p>
<p>Risk Rating</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b>                      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b>                      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b></p>

**Indicator**

2.7.2	Feedstock is not supplied using any form of compulsory labour.
Finding	<p>The Work Environment Act aims to create a safe and healthy work environment at all times in accordance with society's technical and social development. The Act is the basis for companies to resolve health and safety issues with guidance from social organisations, and guidance and control by the Labour Inspectorate.</p> <p>Denmark has ratified 72 ILO conventions and one ILO Protocol, including Conventions 29 and 105 on forced and bonded labour.</p> <p>The International Trade Union Confederation (IUTC) assigns Denmark a rating of 1, which is the best (on a scale from 1 to 5+) in the ITUC Global Rights Index 2014. This assessment is given for countries where "Collective labour rights are generally guaranteed. Workers can freely associate and defend their rights collectively with the government and/or companies and can improve their working conditions through collective bargaining. Violations against workers are not absent but do not occur on a regular basis."</p> <p>Bygge-, Anlægs- og Trækartellet (The Cartel of Unions in the Building, Construction and Wood sectors) concludes that there is no occurrence of forced and bonded labour in relation of harvest of biomass feedstock in Danish forests.</p> <p><b>Description of Risk</b> In Denmark, there is high enforcement of regulations relating to the work environment, for safety, minimum age of work, and hazardous work. There is no evidence of compulsory labour in Denmark.</p> <p><b>Risk Conclusion:</b> Based on the available information, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as Low.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing legislation</li> <li>Level of enforcement</li> <li>Regional, publicly available data from a credible third party</li> <li>Publicly available information (news and media)</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>ITUC Global Rights Index 2014: <a href="http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf">http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf</a></p> <p>Overview of ILO conventions ratified by Denmark: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/</a></p> <p>Ministry of Employment, Overview of applicable legislation: <a href="http://bm.dk/da/Love%20og%20Regler/Gaeldende%20love%20og%20regler.aspx">http://bm.dk/da/Love%20og%20Regler/Gaeldende%20love%20og%20regler.aspx</a></p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
2.7.3	Feedstock is not supplied using child labour.
Finding	<p>The Work Environment Act aims to create a safe and healthy work environment at all times in accordance with society's technical and social development. The Act is the basis for companies to resolve health and safety issues with guidance from social organisations, and guidance and control by the Labour Inspectorate.</p> <p>Denmark has ratified 72 ILO conventions and one ILO Protocol, including Convention 138 on minimum age for workers.</p> <p>The International Trade Union Confederation (IUTC) assigns Denmark a rating of 1, which is the best (on a scale from 1 to 5+) in the ITUC Global Rights Index 2014. This assessment is given for countries where "Collective labour rights are generally guaranteed. Workers can freely associate and defend their rights collectively with the government and/or companies and can improve their working conditions through collective bargaining. Violations against workers are not absent but do not occur on a regular basis."</p>

	<p>Bygge-, Anlægs- og Trækartellet (The Cartel of Unions in the Building, Construction and Wood sectors) concludes that there is no occurrence of child labour in relation of harvest of biomass feedstock in Danish forests.</p> <p>Description of Risk In Denmark, there is high enforcement of regulations relating to the work environment, for safety, minimum age of work, and hazardous work. There is no evidence of child labour in Denmark.</p> <p><b>Risk Conclusion:</b> Based on the available information, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as Low.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing legislation</li> <li>Level of enforcement</li> <li>Regional, publicly available data from a credible third party</li> <li>Publicly available information (news and media)</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>ITUC Global Rights Index 2014: <a href="http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf">http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf</a></p> <p>Overview of ILO conventions ratified by Denmark: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/</a></p> <p>Ministry of Employment, Overview of applicable legislation: <a href="http://bm.dk/da/Love%20og%20Regler/Gaeldende%20love%20og%20regler.aspx">http://bm.dk/da/Love%20og%20Regler/Gaeldende%20love%20og%20regler.aspx</a></p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
2.7.4	Feedstock is not supplied using labour which is discriminated against in respect of employment and occupation.
Finding	<p>The Act relating to equal treatment of men and women ensures equal treatment of men and women in the occupational schemes and covers the working population, including self-employed, workers who are temporarily out of work due to illness, maternity, accident or involuntary unemployment and persons seeking employment, and retired and disabled workers. The law is also applicable in relation to insurance and related financial services.</p> <p>Denmark has ratified 72 ILO conventions and one ILO Protocol, including Convention 100 on equal remuneration and Convention 111 on discrimination.</p> <p>The International Trade Union Confederation (IUTC) assigns Denmark a rating of 1, which is the best (on a scale from 1 to 5+) in the ITUC Global Rights Index 2014. This assessment is given for countries where "Collective labour rights are generally guaranteed. Workers can freely associate and defend their rights collectively with the government and/or companies and can improve their working conditions through collective bargaining. Violations against workers are not absent but do not occur on a regular basis."</p> <p>Bygge-, Anlægs- og Trækartellet (The Cartel of Unions in the Building, Construction and Wood sectors) concludes that there is no significant discrimination issues in relation of harvest of biomass feedstock in Danish forests."</p> <p>According to a report from the European Commission Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers, the most recent case law concerning anti-discrimination in the workplace has dealt with disability and age. There has been no recent cases related to the forestry sector or the supply of feedstock.</p> <p><b>Description of Risk</b></p>

	<p>In Denmark there is relatively high enforcement of regulations relating to the work environment, for safety, minimum age of work, and hazardous work. Most employees in Denmark are covered by a collective agreement. Companies covered by a collective agreement shall follow the law.</p> <p><b>Risk Conclusion:</b> Based on the available information, the risk for this category has been assessed as Low.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing legislation</li> <li>Level of enforcement</li> <li>Regional, publicly available data from a credible third party</li> <li>Publicly available information (news and media)</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>European Commission (Report by Pia Justesen): Country report Non-discrimination Denmark 2014. (<a href="http://www.equalitylaw.eu/downloads/3678-denmark-country-report-pdf-1-26-mb">http://www.equalitylaw.eu/downloads/3678-denmark-country-report-pdf-1-26-mb</a>)</p> <p>ITUC Global Rights Index 2014: <a href="http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf">http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf</a></p> <p>Overview of ILO conventions ratified by Denmark: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/</a></p> <p>Ministry of Employment, Overview of applicable legislation: <a href="http://bm.dk/da/Love%20og%20Regler/Gaeldende%20love%20og%20regler.aspx">http://bm.dk/da/Love%20og%20Regler/Gaeldende%20love%20og%20regler.aspx</a></p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
2.7.5	Feedstock is supplied using labour where the pay and employment conditions are fair and meet, or exceed, minimum requirements.
Finding	<p>The Act relating to equal treatment of men and women ensures equal treatment of men and women in the occupational schemes and covers the working population, including self-employed, workers who are temporarily out of work due to illness, maternity, accident or involuntary unemployment and persons seeking employment, and retired and disabled workers. The law is also applicable in relation to insurance and related financial services.</p> <p>According to the Holiday Act, holidays and payments for employees are regulated. An employee is entitled to holiday pay or salary during holidays.</p> <p>Denmark has ratified 72 ILO conventions and one ILO Protocol, but not Convention 95 on protection of wages or Convention 131 on minimum wage fixing.</p> <p>The International Trade Union Confederation (IUTC) assigns Denmark a rating of 1, which is the best (on a scale from 1 to 5+), in the ITUC Global Rights Index 2014. This assessment is given for countries where “Collective labour rights are generally guaranteed. Workers can freely associate and defend their rights collectively with the government and/or companies and can improve their working conditions through collective bargaining. Violations against workers are not absent but do not occur on a regular basis.”</p> <p>Bygge-, Anlægs- og Trækartellet (The Cartel of unions in the Building, Construction and Wood sectors) concludes that pay and employment conditions are fair and meet, or exceed, minimum requirement in relation of harvest of biomass feedstock in Danish forests, when this work is carried out by Danish workers or Danish contractors. They do not know if this is the case for workers working for foreign contractors, and they do not know how much work is carried out by foreign contractors in relation to feedstock production in Danish forests. Several stakeholders mention that Danish contractors regularly employ workers from other countries (mainly EU Countries) for manual work such as logging and planting. Forest organisations state that the use of manual work in connection with harvesting and biomass production is declining due to changes in stand structures and introduction of new technology. Some stakeholders mention that there can be a few cases</p>

	<p>where mainly non-Danish forest workers receive average payments that do not meet minimum requirements as specified in the collective agreement between 3F and GLS-A. There are no statistics about the level of payment in these cases but stakeholders evaluate that it is not significantly below the level required in the collective agreements.</p> <p>Three major organisations (Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland, HedeDanmark and Naturstyrelsen) producing biomass, have commented that they only use contractors registered in the Danish company registry. The large forest management company HedeDanmark in 2015 asked their contractors to reply to a questionnaire, and of the almost 400 replies, all have a Danish Company Registry Number, more than 80% only employ Danish citizens, more than 75 % have entered into the common agreement with the union, and all declared that they follow Danish legislation with regard to salaries, holiday payments and taxes. This is of special significance due to the position and size of the organisation, and the number of contractors they employ. These 400 contractors will constitute a large proportion of all forest contractors in Denmark. The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management specifically require contractors to ensure that employment conditions for their employees meets the minimum requirements as specified in collective agreement between 3F and The Danish Nature Agency and request contractors to sign a comprehensive “Supplier clause” which gives the Agency the right to monitor compliance with this conditions.</p> <p>Foreign service providers in Denmark have to register in the Registry for Foreign Service Providers (RUT-registeret), or face the risk of a 10000 dkr fine. When companies have registered in the RUT registry, government authorities gain knowledge of the size of the company and the business area the services are provided in, and the companies can then be subject to inspection from government authorities. A look-up in the publicly available RUT-registry returns names of 22 companies, all small (1 or 2-4 employees) and medium size (5-9 and 10 -19 employees), working in forestry related services, excluding production of Christmas trees. This limited level of foreign contractors corresponds well with estimates from the employer's association GLS-A.</p> <p><b>Description of Risk</b></p> <p>NEPCon evaluates that Denmark has a high level of enforcement of regulations relating to the working environment, and this also includes registered foreign contractors. Most employees in Denmark are covered by a collective agreement, or receive wages and benefits at the levels specified in collective agreements between 3F and GLS-A and between 3F and The Danish Nature Agency. There is no legally determined minimum wage in Denmark.</p> <p>It cannot be ruled out that some forest workers receive average payments that do not meet minimum requirements as specified in the collective agreements between 3F and GLS-A and between 3F and The Danish Nature Agency. However, based on information provided by a range of stakeholders and currently available evidence, it is assessed that the scale and impact of the violations does not constitute a specified risk in relation to the supply of feedstock for biomass production.</p> <p><b>Risk Conclusion:</b></p> <p>Based on the available information and that there is currently very little activity relating to feedstock production being carried out by unregistered foreign contractors in Danish forests, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as Low</p>
<p>Means of Verification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing legislation</li> <li>• Level of enforcement</li> <li>• Regional, publicly available data from a credible third party</li> <li>• Publicly available information (news and media)</li> </ul>
<p>Evidence Reviewed</p>	<p>ITUC Global Rights Index 2014: <a href="http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf">http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf</a></p> <p>Overview of ILO conventions ratified by Denmark: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en</a></p> <p>Ministry of Employment, Overview of applicable legislation: <a href="http://bm.dk/da/Love%20og%20Regler/Gaeldende%20love%20og%20regler.aspx">http://bm.dk/da/Love%20og%20Regler/Gaeldende%20love%20og%20regler.aspx</a></p> <p>Registry for Foreign Service Providers: <a href="https://erhvervsstyrelsen.dk/registrering-af-udenlandske-tjenesteydere-rut">https://erhvervsstyrelsen.dk/registrering-af-udenlandske-tjenesteydere-rut</a></p>
<p>Risk Rating</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b>                      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b>                      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b></p>

	Indicator
2.8.1	Appropriate safeguards are put in place to protect the health and safety of forest workers (CPET S12).
Finding	<p>The Work Environment Act aims to create a safe and healthy work environment at all times in accordance with society's technical and social development. The Act is the basis for companies to resolve health and safety issues with guidance from social organisations, and guidance and control by the Labour Inspectorate.</p> <p>The employer has to ensure that working conditions are acceptable according to health and safety, and has to develop a written assessment of the health and safety of the working environment (in Danish; arbejdsmarkedspladsvurdering, APV). The type of work and the size of the organisation must be considered, and the APV shall be revised either when organisational changes occur or every third year. The APV shall be accessible to management, employees and the supervising authorities.</p> <p>Denmark has ratified 72 ILO conventions and one ILO Protocol, including Convention 148 on working environment and Convention 155 on occupational health and safety.</p> <p>Description of Risk According to statistics from the Labour Inspectorate, forestry work – together with agriculture –has a high risk of work-related accidents, but lower than (e.g.) construction, slaughterhouse, water, or sewer work (Arbejdstilsynet 2013). Companies are required to make an evaluation of their work place, but both companies and individual entrepreneurs are subject to health and safety legislation, and can be controlled by the Labour Inspectorate.</p> <p>An assessment of work environments for a variety of industries was carried out in Denmark in 2014. The forestry industry was placed in a joint category with agriculture and fisheries; and as a whole performed better than the mean when responding to the statements “the management always encourages safety at work” and “[Management provides] guidance and instruction for safe execution”, which indicates sufficient enforcement of the Work Environment Act. In the same assessment, respondents indicated that minor accidents are an accepted part of the work, with the percentage of work-related accidents also higher than the mean of all other categories. However, no evidence was found that the law was not enforced (National Research Centre for the Working Environment 2014). The study on the working environment showed no issues of violation of health and safety legislation.</p> <p>In general there is a relatively extended focus on the work environment and safety in Denmark. The employer is required by the Work Environment Act to correctly instruct the workers on the use of (e.g.) machinery. According to the Danish Forest Association there may be cases where this obligation is not respected. However, in general, according to both the Danish Forest Association and The Danish Nature Agency, accidents occurring in Danish forestry are not related to violation of the law. In general the risk is also low because employees in Denmark are aware of their rights and of the legislation related to health and safety.</p> <p>The International Trade Union Confederation (IUTC) assigns Denmark a rating of 1, which is the best (on a scale from 1 to 5+) in the ITUC Global Rights Index 2014. This assessment is given for countries where “Collective labour rights are generally guaranteed. Workers can freely associate and defend their rights collectively with the government and/or companies and can improve their working conditions through collective bargaining. Violations against workers are not absent but do not occur on a regular basis.”</p> <p>Bygge-, Anlægs- og Trækartellet (The Cartel of Unions in the Building, Construction and Wood sectors) concludes that health and safety conditions are sufficient to protect workers in relation of harvest of biomass feedstock in Danish forests, when this work is carried out by Danish workers or Danish contractors. They do not know if this is the case for workers working for foreign contractors, and they do not know how much work is carried out by foreign contractors in relation to feedstock production in Danish forests.</p> <p>Foreign service providers in Denmark have to register in the Registry for Foreign Service Providers (RUT-registeret), or face the risk of a 10000 dkr fine. When companies have registered in the RUT registry, government authorities gain knowledge of the size of the company and the business area the services are provided in, and the companies can then be subject to inspection from government authorities. A look-up in the publicly available RUT-registry returns names of 22 companies, all small (1 or 2-4 employees) and medium size (5-9 and 10 -19 employees), working in forestry related services, excluding production of</p>

	<p>Christmas trees. This limited level of foreign contractors corresponds well with estimates from the employer's association GLS-A.</p> <p>Unfortunately, no separates statistics about accidents in the workplace for forestry alone have been available for review; the national statistics on worker's safety collate workplace accident for forestry, agriculture and fisheries. However, for this group the statistics for 2014 showed a reported number of accidents of 69 pr 10.000 employees, and a rank of 22nd out of the 38 employment area groups. Given the nature of the work, this is not a high level of incidence, and significantly lower than e.g. construction workers at 264 accident per 10000 employees.</p> <p><b>Description of Risk</b> In Denmark there is relatively high enforcement of regulations relating to the working environment and workers health and safety, this also includes registered foreign contractors.</p> <p><b>Risk Conclusion:</b> Based on the available information and that there is currently very little activity relating to feedstock production being carried out by unregistered foreign contractors in Danish forests, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as Low</p>
<p>Means of Verification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing legislation</li> <li>Level of enforcement</li> <li>Regional, publicly available data from a credible third party</li> <li>Publicly available information (news and media)</li> </ul>
<p>Evidence Reviewed</p>	<p>ITUC Global Rights Index 2014: <a href="http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf">http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf</a></p> <p>Overview of ILO conventions ratified by Denmark: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/</a></p> <p>Ministry of Employment, Overview of applicable legislation: <a href="http://bm.dk/da/Love%20og%20Regler/Gældende%20love%20og%20regler.aspx">http://bm.dk/da/Love%20og%20Regler/Gældende%20love%20og%20regler.aspx</a></p> <p>Registry for Foreign Service Providers: <a href="https://erhvervsstyrelsen.dk/registrering-af-udenlandske-tjenesteydere-rut">https://erhvervsstyrelsen.dk/registrering-af-udenlandske-tjenesteydere-rut</a></p> <p>Statistics of work accidents: <a href="http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/~media/AT/at/07-Arbejdsmiljoe-i-tal/02-Arbejdsskader/Aarsopgoerelser/anmeldte-arbejdsulykker-2014.pdf">http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/~media/AT/at/07-Arbejdsmiljoe-i-tal/02-Arbejdsskader/Aarsopgoerelser/anmeldte-arbejdsulykker-2014.pdf</a></p>
<p>Risk Rating</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b>                      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b>                      <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b></p>

	Indicator
<p>2.9.1</p>	<p>Feedstock is not sourced from areas that had high carbon stocks in January 2008 and no longer have those high carbon stocks.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>Wetlands, peatlands and old mature forests stands are considered to have high carbon stocks.</p> <p>According to the Forest Act and the Nature Conservation Act, wetlands such as peatlands and bogs are strictly protected and the majority of these areas are registered in publically available databases.</p> <p>Most of the Danish forest area is regulated by the Forest Act and is set aside as forest reserves (Fredskov). Currently there is no evidence that forestry practice has an impact on any remaining, important large-scale forests.</p> <p>Forest operations are planned and implemented in accordance with the requirements in the Forest Act which require protection of wetlands and peatlands.</p>

	<p>In forests that are not reserved as forest stands (fredskov), wetlands and peatlands are protected under the Nature Protection Act (Naturbeskyttelsesloven) and there are no reports available indicating feedstock is sourced from such areas.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion:</b> Based on the reviewed evidence it is concluded that there is a low risk of non-compliance with the requirement.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maps</li> <li>• Procedures and records</li> <li>• Regional, publicly available data from a credible third party</li> <li>• The existence of a strong legal framework in the region</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>Danish Forestry Act -: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267-">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267-</a></p> <p>The Danish Nature Protection Act: <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175785">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175785</a> <a href="http://www.miljoportal.dk">http://www.miljoportal.dk</a></p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
2.9.2	Analysis demonstrates that feedstock harvesting does not diminish the capability of the forest to act as an effective sink or store of carbon over the long term.
Finding	<p>There is a comprehensive collection of the data used for the calculation of the standing volume of growing stock as well as the effect of biomass harvesting and other factors affecting the total growing stock of the forest. The scientific work and its results are available at ign.ku.dk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="http://ign.ku.dk/english/research/forest-nature-biomass/forest-resource-assessment-bioenergy/">http://ign.ku.dk/english/research/forest-nature-biomass/forest-resource-assessment-bioenergy/</a>)</li> <li>- <a href="http://ign.ku.dk/samarbejde-raadgivning/myndighedsbetjening/skovovervaagning/danmarks-skovstatistik/">http://ign.ku.dk/samarbejde-raadgivning/myndighedsbetjening/skovovervaagning/danmarks-skovstatistik/</a></li> </ul> <p>The inventory of Danish forest resources conducted in 2014 (source: Skove og Plantager 2014) shows that the growing stock in Danish forests make a total of 130 million cubic metres equalling 209 cubic metres per hectare. 'The growing stock in the forests has seen a significant increase since the 2000 inventory (Figure 1.5). This development is related to the continuous expansion of woodland areas and is most likely also linked to an increase in growing stock per hectare. However, a significant part of the cause is that the method for calculating the volume of growing stock is no longer based on the distribution of age and species.' 'The largest total growing stock can be found in Central Jutland, whereas the largest density of growing stock per hectare occurs in the eastern part of the country.'</p> <p>The standing volume of growing stock currently absorbs 40 million tonnes of carbon with a slightly upward trend due to the fact that the annual growth in the forests exceeds the annual felling. According to the report 'Muligheder for bæredygtig udvidelse af dansk produceret vedmasse 2010-2100. Perspektiver for skovenes bidrag til grøn omstilling mod en biobaseret økonomi', it is possible to make very substantial improvements on the figures for harvest and storage. The report assesses that certain initiatives pertaining to the cultivation of the forests could increase the harvest of wood by 30% by 2050 all the while the amount of carbon stored in the forests will be rise correspondingly. Especially the portion of trees used for the production of energy could be increased. Currently making up approximately 2% of our energy consumption, trees could comprise up to 5% already by 2020, more than 7% in 2050, and around 13% in 2100. An equivalent increase in the amount of carbon stored by the forests would mean that the annual displacement of fossil carbon and the accumulation of carbon in forests and forest products would rise from a level of less than 5 million tonnes of CO2 per annum to 6 million tonnes in 2020, 7-9 tonnes in 2050, and 10-13 million tonnes in 2100, i.e. an increase from less than 10% to more than 20% of our current annual emission of CO2 (the level of 2011). If the target of reducing our emission of carbon dioxide with 80-95% is reached, the amount of carbon accumulated by forests would constitute more than half of the annual emissions in 2050 and be on the same level by 2100.</p>

	<p><b>Risk conclusion:</b> Based on the reviewed evidence it is concluded that there is a low risk of non-compliance with the requirement</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conference presentations</li> <li>• Reports and scientific articles with results of analysis of carbon stocks</li> <li>• Analysis of historic and present carbon uptake rates</li> <li>• Regional, publicly available data from a credible third party</li> <li>• The existence of a strong legal framework in the region</li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>Thomas Nord-Larsen, Vivian Kvist Johannsen, Torben Riis-Nielsen, Iben M. Thomsen, Erik Schou, Kjell Suadicani og Bruno Bilde Jørgensen (2015): Skove og plantager 2014, Skov &amp; Landskab, Frederiksberg, 2015. 85 s. ill.</p> <p>Graudal, L., Nielsen, U.B., Schou, E., Thorsen, B.J., Hansen, J.K., Bentsen, N.S., og Johannsen, V.K. (2013): Muligheder for bæredygtig udvidelse af dansk produceret vedmasse 2010-2100. Perspektiver for skovenes bidrag til grøn omstilling mod en biobaseret økonomi, Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, 86 s. ill.</p> <p>Suadicani, M. K. (2010). Carbon sequestrations and emissions from harvested wood products - different approaches and consequences. Forest &amp; Landscape, University of Copenhagen. (Working Papers / Forest &amp; Landscape ; No. 56).</p> <p>HedeDanmark, Skovdyrkerne, Dansk Skovforening (2011). Danske skove kan fordoble produktionen af træ til energy. Baggrundsnotat udarbejdet november 2011</p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

	Indicator
<b>2.10.1</b>	Genetically modified trees are not used.
Finding	<p>There is no commercial use of GM trees in Denmark. All approved GMO species within the EU (also covering Denmark) can be identified in the EU register of authorised GMO (<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/food/dyna/gm_register/index_en.cfm">http://ec.europa.eu/food/dyna/gm_register/index_en.cfm</a>); and no tree (i.e. wood-producing) species are registered. A number of trial releases have occurred for GMO in Denmark, but none was for tree species. All trial releases must be subject to a process of public consultation. There are no reports of illegal use of GMO species in Danish forestry.</p> <p><b>Risk Conclusion:</b> Based on the available information, the risk for this Indicator has been assessed as Low.</p>
Means of Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU register of authorised GMO: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/food/dyna/gm_register/index_en.cfm">http://ec.europa.eu/food/dyna/gm_register/index_en.cfm</a></li> <li>• Global Forest Registry: <a href="http://www.globalforestregistry.org/">http://www.globalforestregistry.org/</a></li> </ul>
Evidence Reviewed	<p>EU register of authorised GMO: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/food/dyna/gm_register/index_en.cfm">http://ec.europa.eu/food/dyna/gm_register/index_en.cfm</a></p> <p>Global Forest Registry: <a href="http://www.globalforestregistry.org/">http://www.globalforestregistry.org/</a></p>
Risk Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Low Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Specified Risk</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unspecified Risk at RA</b>

## Annex 2: List of experts consulted and contacts of Working Body

Expert	Qualification	Role
Vivian Kvist Johansen	Senior Researcher and Head of Division Forest, Nature and Biomass at Copenhagen University. Research topic areas are growth and quality of trees, vegetation dynamics, the entire ecosystem and relationships between forests ecosystem services and functions.	Consulted on topics related to Identification and mapping of high conservation value forests and key biotopes, forest research, monitoring of forest vitality.
Kjell Suadicani	Senior Advisor on Forest, Nature and Biomass at Copenhagen University	Consulted on same topics as for Vivial Kbvist Johansen.
Christian Lundmark	Special Advisor, Ministry of Food and Environment, The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management	Consulted on topics related to forest legislation.
Peter Friis Møller	Senior Advisor, GEUS. Forester (Cand. Silv.) and primarily working with Danish forest history, natural forest dynamics and forest biodiversity.	Consulted on topics related to Identification and mapping of high conservation value forests, biodiversity protection and key biotopes.
Peter Feilberg	NEPCon CEO	Internal QA and expert on SBP and national risk assessment processes. Member of NEPCon technical working group.
Christian Rahbek	NEPCon staff	Member of NEPCon technical working group. Focus on indicators related legal compliance, chain of custody, forest management, social and biodiversity aspects.
Astrid Wodschow	NEPCon staff	Member of NEPCon technical working group. Focus on indicators related social aspects.
Michael K Jakobsen	NEPCon staff	Project manager. Member of NEPCon technical working group. Focus on indicators related to forest vitality, forest management, social aspects.
Ondrej Tarabus	NEPCon Biomass Program Manager	Internal QA and expert on SBP and national risk assessment processes. Managing communication and coordination with SBP.

Working Body: NEPCon, coordinator: Michael K Jakobsen, [mkj@nepcon.org](mailto:mkj@nepcon.org) , phone: +45 2124 3852

## Annex 3: List of publications used

Thomas Nord-Larsen, Vivian Kvist Johannsen, Torben Riis-Nielsen, Iben M. Thomsen, Erik Schou, Kjell Suadicani og Bruno Bilde Jørgensen (2015): Skove og plantager 2014, Skov & Landskab, Frederiksberg, 2015. 85 s. ill. (<http://ign.ku.dk/samarbejde-raadgivning/myndighedsbetjening/skovovervaagning/intensiv-skovovervaagning/SP2014.pdf>)

Danish Forestry Act (Skovloven) (<https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175267>)

Danish VAT code (Momsbekendtgørelsen) <https://www.retsinformation.dk/pdfPrint.aspx?id=173024>

Købeloven <https://www.retsinformation.dk/pdfPrint.aspx?id=142961>

Bekendtgørelse om handel med træ og træprodukter med henblik på bekæmpelse af handel med ulovligt fældet træ. Bekendtgørelse nr 849 af 27/06/2016.  
(<https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=182076> )

Bekendtgørelse om sortering af råtræ - <https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=77507>

Lov nr. 1225 af 18. december 2012 om administration af Den Europæiske Unions forordning om handel med træ og træprodukter med henblik på bekæmpelse af handel med ulovligt fældet træ:  
<https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=144423>

Transparency International, Country profile for Denmark: <http://www.transparency.org/country/#DNK>

The World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators for Denmark 1996–2014:  
<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/c63.pdf>

Vejledning til danske skovejere om EU's Tømmerforordning (EUTR) -  
<https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=179059>

Nature Protection Act: <https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=175785>

Environmental Protection Act: [www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=132218](http://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=132218)

Ochre Act: [www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=127107](http://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/R0710.aspx?id=127107)

Watercourse Act: <https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=145855>

Miljøstyrelsens oversight over bøder for henkastet affald (<http://mst.dk/virksomhed-myndighed/affald/affaldsfraktioner/henkastet-affald/oversigt-over-boeder-for-henkastet-affald/> )

Summary of requirements for users of chemicals: (<http://eng.mst.dk/topics/pesticides/professional-user/> )

Authorisation of pesticides by the Environmental Protection Agency (<http://eng.mst.dk/topics/pesticides/>)

Bekendtgørelse om begrænsning af luftforurening fra mobile ikke-vejgående maskiner mv:

<https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=175847>

Bekendtgørelse af lov om vandforsyning m.v. (<https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=175911> )

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Wikipedia, List of Trees of Denmark ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_trees\\_of\\_Denmark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_trees_of_Denmark) )

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Brown, E., N. Dudley, A. Lindhe, D.R. Muhtaman, C. Stewart, and T. Synnott (eds). 2013 (October).

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Danmarks Miljøportal: <http://arealinformation.miljoeportal.dk/distribution/>

Interactive map of protected areas: <http://www.fredninger.dk/>

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<http://naturstyrelsen.dk/media/nst/67041/Noeglebiotoper.pdf>

Development of a High Nature Value forest map for Danmark: [http://forskning.ku.dk/find-en-forsker/?pure=files%2F150278108%2FHNVskov\\_rapport\\_final.pdf](http://forskning.ku.dk/find-en-forsker/?pure=files%2F150278108%2FHNVskov_rapport_final.pdf)

Rules for subsidies for Green Management Plans: <http://naturstyrelsen.dk/naturbeskyttelse/skovbrug/privat-skovdrift/tilskud-til-private-skove/groen-driftsplan/>

The Digital Nature Map – The Biodiversity map of Denmark (<http://miljoegis.mim.dk/cbkort?profile=miljoegis-plangroendk>)

Johannsen, V.K., Rojas, S.K., Brunbjerg, A.K., Schumacher, Blatt, J., Nyed, Moeslund, J.E., Nord-Larsen, T. og Ejrnæs, R. (2015): Udvikling af et High Nature Value - HNV-skovkort for Danmark. IGN Rapport November

2015, Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, Københavns Universitet, Frederiksberg (<http://ign.ku.dk/formidling/publikationer/rapporter/filer-2013/evaluering-biodiversitet-1992-2012.pdf> )

Johannsen, V. K., Dippel, T., Friis Møller, P., Heilmann-Clausen, J., Ejrnæs, R., Larsen, J. B., ... Hansen, G. K. (2013): Evaluering af indsatsen for biodiversiteten i de danske skove 1992 - 2012. Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, Københavns Universitet.  
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Rules for subsidies for Green Management Plans: (<http://naturstyrelsen.dk/naturbeskyttelse/skovbrug/privat-skovdrift/tilskud-til-private-skove/groen-driftsplan/> )

FSC Standard for Forest Management certification in Denmark

PEFC Standard for Forest Management certification in Denmark

Johannsen, V. K., Dippel, T., Friis Møller, P., Heilmann-Clausen, J., Ejrnæs, R., Larsen, J. B., ... Hansen, G. K. (2013): Evaluering af indsatsen for biodiversiteten i de danske skove 1992 - 2012. Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning, Københavns Universitet.  
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Nygaard, B., Ejrnæs, R., Juel, A. & Heidemann, R. 2011. Ændringer i arealet af beskyttede naturtyper 1995-2008 – en stikprøveundersøgelse. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Aarhus Universitet. 82 s. – Faglig rapport fra DMU nr. 816: <http://www.dmu.dk/Pub/FR816.pdf>

Definitions Related to Planted Forests: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/007/ae347e/ae347e02.htm>

Global Forest Watch, Country Profile for Denmark: <http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/DNK>

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Online map of Natura 2000 areas and protected areas in Denmark (<http://arealinformation.miljoportal.dk/distribution/>)

Interactive map with all types of protection in Denmark: [The Digital Nature Map – The Biodiversity map of Denmark](#)

Nygaard, B., Ejrnæs, R., Juel, A. & Heidemann, R. 2011. Ændringer i arealet af beskyttede naturtyper 1995-2008 – en stikprøveundersøgelse. Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Aarhus Universitet. 82 s. – Faglig rapport fra DMU nr. 816: (<http://www.dmu.dk/Pub/FR816.pdf>)

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Information about the education, courses and trainings offered by the forestry school (<http://ign.ku.dk/om/skovskolen/>)

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Skov- og Naturstyrelsen (2005) Handlingsplan for Naturnær Skovdrift i Statsskovene.

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Hans Peter Ravn (2016). Typografsituationen april/maj 2016. Videntjenesten, Københavns Universitet

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Danskernes brug af naturen - og omfanget af generende oplevelser i mødet med andre brugere ([http://www.friluftsradet.dk/media/974418/rapport\\_danskernes\\_brug\\_af\\_naturen.pdf](http://www.friluftsradet.dk/media/974418/rapport_danskernes_brug_af_naturen.pdf))

ITUC Global Rights Index 2014: [http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey\\_ra\\_2014\\_eng\\_v2.pdf](http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2014_eng_v2.pdf)

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Ministry of Employment, Overview of applicable legislation: <http://bm.dk/da/Love%20og%20Regler/Gaeldende%20love%20og%20regler.aspx>

European Commission (Report by Pia Justesen): Country report Non-discrimination Denmark 2014.  
(<http://www.equalitylaw.eu/downloads/3678-denmark-country-report-pdf-1-26-mb>)

Registry for Foreign Service Providers: <https://erhvervsstyrelsen.dk/registrering-af-udenlandske-tjenesteydere-rut>

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Suadicani, M. K. (2010). Carbon sequestrations and emissions from harvested wood products - different approaches and consequences. Forest & Landscape, University of Copenhagen. (Working Papers / Forest & Landscape; No. 56)

HedeDanmark, Skovdyrkerne, Dansk Skovforening (2011). Danske skove kan fordoble produktionen af træ til energy. Baggrundsnotat udarbejdet november 2011

EU register of authorised GMO: [http://ec.europa.eu/food/dyna/gm\\_register/index\\_en.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/food/dyna/gm_register/index_en.cfm)

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

## Annex 4: List of stakeholders

The following stakeholders have been consulted in connection with the development of the Risk Assessment. All of the listed stakeholders received notifications in connection with the public stakeholder consultations.

**Fagligt Fælles Forbund (3F)** : 3F is the largest trade union in Denmark with more than 320,000 members. The union organises skilled and unskilled workers in many sectors and industries, including the forest sector

**92 Gruppen**: The Danish 92 Group is a coalition of 23 Danish NGO's working on issues related to the environment and development. The group was established in 1991 with the mandate of coordinating the Danish NGOs' preparations for the United Nation's Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, 1992.

**BAT Kartellet**: Cooperation of seven trade unions within a range of sectors including the forestry sector. 3F (see above) is one of the members

**Concito**: CONCITO is a green think tank. The main objective is to contribute to minimising greenhouse gas emissions and reduce the harmful effects of global warming

**Danmarks Naturfredningsforening**: The Danish Society for Nature Conservation is the largest nature conservation and environmental organisation in Denmark with app 125,000 members. The organisation work to protect nature and the environment through national and local branches.

**Dansk Energi**: The Danish Energy Association is a non commercial lobby organisation for Danish energy companies. It is managed and financed by its member companies, mainly the electricity companies, and works to secure for them the freest and most favourable conditions for competition and development in order to ensure development, growth and well-being in Denmark

**Dansk Fjernvarme**: Dansk Fjernvarme is an association of 408 district heating plants distributed all over Denmark and supplying heating to app 1,65 mio houses in Denmark. 35 of the these are run by municipalities and supply app 50 % of the total heating produced by all the district heating plants.

**Dansk Industri**: Confederation of Danish Industry (DI) representing 10,000 member companies, including companies within the wood industry.

**Dansk Skovforening**: The Danish Forest Association is the trade association that represents forestry in Denmark. The aim of the Danish Forest Association is to promote the commercial and professional interests of Danish forestry and to promote the conservation of nature values in the Danish forests.

**De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger**: The Danish Forest Owner Cooperatives (DFOC), in Danish: Skovdyrkerne, is a Danish association that is owned and governed by small scale forest owners/farmers in Denmark. It has practiced extension work among Danish forest owners based on advocacy and participatory principles since 1904. Around 25% of all Danish forest owners are members of DFOC. The approximately 5,000 members all together constitute circa 20% of the total private Danish forest cover.

**Det økologiske råd**: The Eco Council is an environmental organisation working for a sustainable transformation of the society. It is a membership organisation with focus on Energy & Climate, Transportation and air quality, Agriculture and water, Chemicals

**Danske Maskinstationer og Entreprenører (DM&E)**: DM&E is an association of contractors, including forest contractors in Denmark,

**DSHWood:** DSHwood A/S is an international trading company dealing with all forest products of hardwoods, softwoods, logs and lumber as well as bio fuel.

**Energistyrelsen:** The Danish Energy Agency is an organisation under the Danish Ministry of Energy, Utilities and Climate. The Agency deals with matters relating to energy supply and consumption, as well as Danish efforts to reduce carbon emissions.

**Friluftsrådet:** The Outdoor Council is a non-governmental organisation founded in 1942. It operates as an umbrella organisation, today with 94 individual member organisations. These are all national organisations and together they cover practically all types of outdoor recreational activities as well as nature protection interests. The aim of the Outdoor Council is to promote outdoor recreation for organisations and the general public under consideration of both environmental needs and needs for nature protection.

**FSC Danmark:** The Danish representative office of FSC international. Responsible for developing the Danish standard for FSC Forest Management Certification.

### **Gartneri-, Land- og Skovbrugets Arbejdsgivere.**

**HedeDanmark:** HedeDanmark a/s is an international trade and service company in the green area and has grown into Scandinavia's largest and Denmark's only national supplier of outdoor facility services to private and public companies.

**INBIOM:** INBIOM is one of 22 national innovation networks in Denmark. Focus is on intelligent production and utilisation of biomass in the transition to a biobased economy. The purpose of INBIOM is to be a catalyst for innovation and development of new, sustainable biomass-based technologies and companies and ensure that Denmark stays in the lead within the field of bioeconomy.

**Copenhagen University,** Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management (IGN). IGN's activities include research and development, BSc and MSc courses and adult education/continuity training, servicing the public sector, innovation, monitoring, consultancy and outreach as well as international development and environmental assistance.

**The Danish Nature Agency (Naturstyrelsen):** The Nature Agency is an organisation under the Danish Ministry of Environment. The Nature Agency implements the government's policies concerning forestry and land management of the state forests, gaming and wildlife management. The Nature Agency consists of 23 nature management units across Denmark with approximately 850 employees and a central Head Office in Copenhagen with approximately 400 employees. The management team consists of the Director-General and one Director.

**The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management:** The Agency is an organisation under the Danish Ministry of Environment. The Agency implements the government's policies concerning nature and environment.

**NOAH:** A Danish Environmental Organisation with focus on sustainable development.

**PEFC Danmark:** Danish Forest Certification organisation endorsed by PEFC Council. Responsible for the Danish standard for PEFC Forest Management Certification.

**Vedvarende Energi:** Danish environmental organisation that works to combat climate change.

**Verdens Skove:** Forests of the World is an environmental organisation working to promote sustainable use of the World's forests, particularly the rainforests of Latin America and the native Danish forests. Forests of

the World promotes sustainable tourism and forestry practices through innovative projects with local forest dependent communities in several Latin American countries.

**WWF, Verdensnaturfonden:** International environmental organisation promoting sustainable development and nature conservation.

## Annex 5: Stakeholder consultation report

The report contains an overview of stakeholder consultation process and a summary of outcomes of stakeholder consultation process for Sustainable Biomass Partnership (SBP) risk assessment for Denmark.

Risk assessment was conducted as part of Sustainable Biomass Partnership risk assessment process in accordance with SBP Risk Assessment Procedure (V 1.0). The Stakeholder consultation report was prepared in accordance with the SBP Risk Assessment Procedure (V. 1.0) clause 4.13.

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholders Notified # of individuals (# of institutions represented)	Stakeholders consulted directly or provided input (#)
Biomass, timber processing industry, companies	3	3
Non-governmental organisations	12	7
Authorities, government agencies	3	2
Industry Associations	5	4
Forest Workers Associations	2	2
Forest Owners Associations	2	2
Academic, Research Institutions	2	2

Table 1. Stakeholders involved in SBP risk assessment stakeholder consultation process

### Stakeholder Consultation Process

The stakeholder consultation was carried out during the period 12 May to the end of August 2016 and included one stakeholder meeting and two public consultation rounds. During the process SBP received information about the stakeholder meeting and received first draft risk assessment for review prior to the public consultation. The second draft risk assessment has also been submitted to SBP in connection with the second consultation round.

An overview of the consultation process is provided below.

#### First Consultation round: 13 May - 27 June

9 May: Invitation to the stakeholder meeting sent to Identified stakeholders. The invitation included information about SBP and background information about the risk assessment, including references to applicable SBP standards and the risk assessment process,

13 May: First draft risk assessment and agenda for the stakeholder meeting sent to Identified stakeholders

20 May: Stakeholder meeting

26 May: First draft risk assessment sent to initially identified and additional stakeholders. The notification included information about SBP and background information about the risk assessment, including references to applicable SBP standards and the risk assessment process,

### **Second consultation round: 17 – 30 August**

17 August: Second draft risk assessment sent to all stakeholders. The notification included a short description of the significant changes made since the first draft.

During both the first and second stakeholder consultation NEPCon have consulted both verbally and by email with several stakeholders and external experts

The list of stakeholders that have been consulted can be seen in Annex 4 which also specifies the stakeholders who have provided written and/or verbal feedback on the first and/or second draft risk assessments. See Stakeholder Consultation report below for an overview of their comments.

## First Round of Stakeholder Consultation

After the first draft of the risk assessment was prepared it was presented to key stakeholders at a workshop, organised by NEPCon, on 20 May 2016 in Skærbæk, Denmark. The first draft risk assessment was sent to the invited stakeholders on the 13 May 2016.

All main stakeholders with an interest in biomass production in Denmark and in SBP were invited to participate in the workshop.

The **stakeholder meeting** covered a full day and was split in two main parts:

1. A regular meeting covering the following topics:
  - a. Presentation of the Sustainable Biomass Partnership (SBP), including an introduction to its mission, activities and future plan (by NEPCon CEO Peter Feilberg).
  - b. Presentation of the RRA project and an overview of the SBP Framework with a specific focus on SBP Standards 1 and 2.
  - c. Presentation and discussion of the first draft RRA. For each criterion the proposed finding and risk conclusion was presented and discussed shortly. Each stakeholder then indicated whether they: 1. Agreed with the finding and conclusion, 2. Agreed with the conclusion but found the finding and justification for the conclusion insufficient or 3. Disagreed with the risk conclusion and/or found that the finding/justification had significant shortcomings. Stakeholder voting placed the following indicators in group 3: 2.1.1 (specified risk); 2.1.2 (specified risk); 2.1.3 (low risk); 2.2.1 (low risk); 2.2.3 (specified risk) and 2.2.4 (specified risk)
  - d. Based on the feedback, the following discussion focused on the indicators for which stakeholders disagreed with the proposed risk conclusion and considered the finding and justification insufficient.
2. Field excursion to two different forest stands where biomass had been extracted. In connection with the excursion the forest manager presented operational procedures used in connection with harvest

and extraction of biomass, and explained the mitigation actions they proposed to implement in order to mitigate the identified risks for criteria 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4.

In general, the stakeholders welcomed the SBP initiative and the first draft of the RRA for Denmark and expressed positive views towards the SBP certification process.

The first draft risk assessment, that was also presented and discussed at the above mentioned stakeholder meeting, was submitted for public consultation and uploaded to NEPCons website on the 26 May 2016. Stakeholders were given 30 days (until 27 June 2016), to provide their comments.

By this deadline NEPCon had received written comments from: HedeDanmark, De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger, Dansk Skovforening, NOAH, The Danish Nature Agency (Naturstyrelsen), Danmarks Naturfredningforening. In addition to the written comments, NEPCon had received verbal comments from several other stakeholders in connection with the stakeholder meeting on the 20 May and in connection with phone calls (see the overview of stakeholder feedback in the table below).

### Second Round of Stakeholder Consultation

Based on stakeholder comments received during the first consultation round, including the stakeholder meeting, NEPCon made significant changes to the findings in the criteria with specified risk. The changes were made based on close dialogue with stakeholders and experts and resulted in a further specification of risk to relevant forest types. Thus, the overall risk classification was not changed for any of the four indicators but the risk was linked to specific forest types while other forest types were found to have low risk. In addition to these changes some revisions were made to the findings and Means of verification sections for several other indicators.

In order to ensure full transparency and give all stakeholders opportunity to comment on the changes, the second draft of the risk assessment was sent for public consultation on 17 August 2016. Stakeholders were given approx 10 days to provide comments (deadline 26 August 2016). Some stakeholder comments were received after this deadline and have been considered in the final draft risk assessment presented in this report.

In connection with the second consultation NEPCon received written comments from: BAT Kartellet and 3F, De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger, Dansk Skovforening, Danmarks Naturfredningforening, Det Økologiske Råd and The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management (SVANA). In addition to the written comments, NEPCon had received verbal comments from several other stakeholders (see the overview of stakeholder feedback in the table below).

The following organisations (stakeholders and experts) were consulted in connection with the above-mentioned consultation processes:

SBP Regional Risk Assessment for Denmark: Final draft for public consultation

Organisations	Verbal comments provided to NEPCon	Written Comments submitted to NEPCon
3F (Fagligt Fælles Forbund)	Yes	Yes
92 gruppen		
BAT Kartellet	Yes	Yes
Concito		
Danmarks Naturfredningsforening	Yes	Yes
Dansk energi		
Dansk Industri	Yes	
Dansk Fjernvarme	Yes	
Dansk Skovforening	Yes	Yes
De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger / Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland	Yes	Yes
Det Økologiske Råd		Yes
Danske Maskinstationer og Entreprenører (DM&E)	Yes	Yes
DSHWood		
Energistyrelsen		
Friluftsrådet		
FSC Danmark	Yes	
Gartneri-, Land- og Skovbrugets Arbejdsgivere		
HedeDanmark	Yes	Yes
INIBIOM		
Copenhagen University	Yes	Yes
The Danish Nature Agency (Naturstyrelsen)		Yes
NOAH		Yes
PEFC Danmark	Yes	
The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management (SVANA)		Yes
Vedvarende Energi		
Verdens Skove	Yes	
WWF (Verdensnaturfonden)		

## Summary of Stakeholder Comments and NEPCon's Response and Evaluation

An overview of the stakeholder comments and NEPCon's evaluation and response is provided below. The table provides an overview of issues of general and clarification character while the sections below the table gives more in depth description of stakeholder comments and NEPCon's evaluation and response for the criteria with significant stakeholder comments and diverting evaluations of risk levels.

General stakeholder comments	NEPCon's response
<p>Findings referring to incorrect or outdated links or references to reports and/or legislations should be corrected.</p> <p>References to The Danish Nature Agency and The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management should be revised.</p>	<p>Comments have been taken into consideration and adopted in the final draft risk assessments.</p>
<p>Some stakeholder suggests that once the maps resulting from the identification and mapping of 'forests containing particular natural values' as per the Danish Forest Act (Article 25) are available the risk status of criteria 2.1.1 should be changed from specified to low.</p>	<p>NEPCon recognise that the current identification and mapping as per the Danish Forest Act (Article 25) can potentially lead to a level of mapping that fulfill the requirement of criteria 2.1.1. However, since the methods and results of the mapping are still under development it is not possible currently to make a conclusion regarding the risk status.</p>
<p>Some stakeholder finds that unsustainable forest practices and negative indirect effects caused by import of biomass from other countries than Denmark are not considered in the risk assessment.</p>	<p>The scope of the risk assessment only cover Danish forests and forest management practices in Denmark. Thus, the risk assessment does not consider potential unsustainable practices in other countries than Denmark.</p>
<p>The risk assessment is based on current practices for forest management and harvesting of Biomass (criteria 2.2.2, 2.2.5). Some stakeholders find that potential future changes in these practices caused by increase in biomass production may lead to practices that are not compliant with the SBP requirements. Thus, current low risk status should potentially be changed to specified risk.</p>	<p>NEPCon agrees that the risk assessment is based on current practices and does not take future potential changes in forest management practices into account. In case of future changes which lead to practices that are not compliant with SBP one or more criteria at a scale and with an impact that justify change in risk classification this shall lead to change in the risk status when the risk assessment is revised. SBP procedure foresee that this shall be done within five years after finalisation of the first risk assessment.</p>
<p>One stakeholder finds that there is a potential conflict of interest due to the fact that the risk assessment has been supported financially by organisations with financial interests in biomass production and consumption.</p>	<p>NEPCon do not agree with this comment. The risk assessment has been carried out in accordance with SBP standards and procedures, including requirements that shall ensure and inclusive and transparent process.</p> <p>The organisations that have financed the project have not influenced the process in any way that conflicts with SBP requirements and have not</p>

	<p>gained any advantage that favours their particular interest.</p> <p>SBP has overseen that the risk assessment process has been carried out in accordance with formal requirements.</p>
<p>One stakeholder finds that there is a potential conflict of interest for the Working Body (NEPCon) due to the fact that NEPCon is also providing certification services.</p>	<p>NEPCon is aware of the potential COI. NEPCon has adopted an <a href="#">impartiality policy</a>, which apply in connection with the development of this risk assessment.</p> <p>NEPCon has carried out National and Regional Risk Assessments for app 60 countries globally on behalf of SBP, FSC and other organisations and observed strict COI requirements.</p>
<p>Proposed Mitigation action for criteria 2.1.1, and 2.1.2 suggests that biomass producers shall make records of HCV and key biotopes available to third party on request.</p> <p>Several stakeholders argue that the Forest Owners shall not be required to make records and maps of HCV and key biotopes publically available.</p>	<p>NEPCon is obliged to propose risk mitigation actions for criteria where risk is concluded to be specified. The proposed risk mitigation will, however, not be mandatory.</p> <p>The purpose of the proposed mitigation is to ensure that the identification and mapping of HCV and key biotopes is based on best available knowledge and that the knowledge relevant external experts has should be used to ensure this. The wording of the proposed mitigation has been revised to more clearly reflect the purpose of involving external experts and situations where sharing of records could support the registration of HCV and key biotopes.</p>
<p>During the stakeholder meeting on 20 May where the first draft risk assesemt was discussed stakeholders provided comments to the findings and risk conclusion for criteria 2.1.3.</p> <p>Stakeholders agreed with the risk conclusion (low) but considered the finding to be inaccurate with regards to: 1) definition of plantation versus production forests and 2) definition of conversion.</p> <p>One comment was rasied regarding criteria 2.1.3 in connection with the second stakeholder consultation which proposed to revise the</p>	<p>NEPCon has considered the comments and revised the wording in the second and final draft risk assessment, respectively.</p>

wording to reflect that the choice of species in Danish forests is generally not regulated by law.	
During the stakeholder meeting a few stakeholders provided comments to the findings and risk conclusion for criteria 2.2.1 as they found that the evaluation of set aside areas had not been sufficiently assessed.	NEPCon find that current practices generally ensure appropriate assessment of impacts in connection with production of biomass, and that planning, implementation and monitoring is sufficient to minimise negative impact based on available knowledge.

### 2.1.1 Forests and other areas with high conservation values in the Supply Base are identified and mapped.

Initially the risk level for this indicator was evaluated to Specified risk, since there is no legal requirement for general identification and mapping of Key Biotopes in forests. Three stakeholders (HedeDanmark, De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger, Dansk Skovforening) have expressed the opinion that the legislative framework is relatively strong, and that this includes mapping and protection of nature types in forest covered by Natura 2000, Nature protection Act article 3 and individual protections. These stakeholders have also expressed that mapping of all Key biotopes is not necessary. These stakeholders are critical of the idea of making the resulting mapping of HCV publicly available, citing that forest owners prefer to maintain control over who has access to information about their private estates.

The Danish Nature Agency is started a project on identification and mapping of 'forest of particular biological value' in accordance with article 25 in the Danish Forest Act. It is expected that the resulting map, which is to be publicly available in 2019, will sufficiently address this indicator.

The Danish Nature Conservation Society (Danmarks Naturfredningsforening) has objected to the evaluation of feedstock from non-forest areas as being low risk. The stakeholder argues that removal of windbreaks (læhegn) in agricultural areas is driven by increasing wood chip prices and the wish of farmers for increasing the size of their fields; and that if this occurs over a large area, has negative effect on bird and insect life, including red list species. The stakeholder also argues that this is especially relevant, since a not insignificant proportion of the feedstock for biomass originates from non-forest areas.

NEPCon has also considered this stakeholder comment in relation to indicator 2.2.4 (Biodiversity is protected)

NEPCon has considered the comment, and finds that currently the price of wood chips is too low to act as driver for the removal of windbreaks, but acknowledges that windbreaks are sometimes removed as a part of agricultural rationalisation and reestablishment of new windbreaks. NEPCon also recognises that this likely has an impact biodiversity locally, but finds that the windbreaks that risk being removed, in the vast majority of cases, will not be considered HCV areas. Based on currently available information and evidence NEPCon does not find that the potential loss of biodiversity from removal of windbreaks justifies a specified risk.

Furthermore, NEPCon finds that the majority of the feedstock that originates from non-forest areas, is sourced without negative effects, e.g. thinning in windbreaks, maintenance or restoration of protected nature types and feedstock from trees in residential areas or along roads or rail lines.

NEPCon maintains that the method for identification and mapping of HCVs is similar to the approach used in Sweden and the Baltic countries, and as such follow an established practice with regard to key biotope area size and significance.

Based on information from key expert Peter Friis Møller, prior engagement with eNGOs and taking a cautionary approach, the risk conclusion has been maintained as Specified risk.

### **2.1.2 Potential threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values from forest management activities are identified and addressed.**

Initially the risk level for this indicator was evaluated to Specified risk, since there is no legal requirement for general identification and mapping of Key Biotopes in forests, and the protection of these therefore relies on sufficient caution in the planning and operational phase of forest management activities. One stakeholder (HedeDanmark) have expressed the opinion that there is generally good knowledge about and interest in protecting HCVs in Danish forestry.

Three stakeholders (HedeDanmark, De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger, Dansk Skovforening) have provided inputs to the suggested risk mitigation measures. These are supported by key expert Peter Friis Møller and have largely been adapted.

The Danish Nature Agency is started a project on identification and mapping of forest of particular biological value' in accordance with article 25 in the Danish Forest Act. The identification and mapping will not include automatic legal protection of the identified areas, but provide a mechanism for voluntary agreements between the Minister and the respective landowner.

Based on information from key expert Peter Friis Møller, prior engagement with eNGOs Forests of the World and Danmarks Naturfredningsforening, and taking a cautionary approach, the risk conclusion has been maintained as Specified risk.

### **2.2.3 Key ecosystems and habitats are conserved or set aside in their natural state (CPET S8b).**

Initially the risk level for this indicator was evaluated to Specified risk, and NEPCon notes a strong overlap with the indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, which concern identification/mapping of HCVs and protection of HCVs from threats for forest Management activities, respectively.

One stakeholder (Dansk Skovforening) have expressed the view that Forest Ecosystem and Habitats are areas with a larger scale than what is addressed under the indicators for HCVs in general. Dansk Skovforening also argues that the legislative framework for protection of larger scale biological and landscape interest is relatively strong in Denmark, and that this includes mapping and protection of nature types in forest covered by Natura 2000, Nature protection Act article 3 and individual legally protected landscapes.

NEPCon maintains that the method for identification and mapping of HCVs is similar to the approach used in Sweden and the Baltic countries, and as such follow an established practice with regard to key biotope area size and significance.

One Stakeholder (De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger) argues that The Danish Nature Agency project on identification and mapping of 'forest of particular biological value' in accordance with article 25 will sufficiently address this indicator.

NEPCon maintains that the identification and mapping will not include automatic legal protection of the identified areas, and as such will not provide sufficient additional protection of key ecosystem and habitats.

The risk conclusion has been maintained as Specified risk.

### 2.2.4 Biodiversity is protected (CPET S5b).

Three stakeholders (HedeDanmark, De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger, Dansk Skovforening) have provided inputs to the suggested risk mitigation measures. These are supported by key expert Peter Friis Møller and have largely been adapted

The Danish Nature Agency is started a project on identification and mapping of 'forest of particular biological value' in accordance with article 25 in the Danish Forest Act. The identification and mapping will not include automatic legal protection of the identified areas, but provide a mechanism for voluntary agreements between the Minister and the respective landowner.

One Stakeholder (De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger) argues that The Danish Nature Agency project on identification and mapping of 'forest of particular biological value' in accordance with article 25 will sufficiently address this indicator.

NEPCon maintains that the identification and mapping will not include automatic legal protection of the identified areas, and as such will not provide sufficient additional protection of key ecosystem and habitats.

One stakeholder (Danmarks Naturfredningsforening) has provided the comment that it is concerned that the increased demand for biomass feedstock will create an incentive for removal of dead and decaying trees and deadwood on the forest floor, which is a potential threat to the protection of biodiversity in the forests. The stakeholder has also suggested that the risk mitigating measures state that "However, it must also be ensured that biologically valuable dead and decaying trees and deadwood on the forest floor is not removed or destroyed when sourcing biomass feedstock", arguing that the deadwood will be destroyed due to it being crushed by machinery.

NEPCon finds that due to the technical requirements that the biomass shall fulfill with regards to humidity and density, it is generally not accepted by Energy Producers that decaying wood is used as input in the chips supplied from Danish Forests. Interview with stakeholders and experience from Forest Management audits confirm that decaying wood is generally not used as input in chip-production and only occur exceptionally.

NEPCon has included the above views in the risk description and has provided a suggestion for a mitigation measure.

Based on information from key expert Peter Friis Møller, prior engagement with eNGOs Forests of the World and Danmarks Naturfredningsforening, and taking cautionary approach, the risk conclusion has been maintained as Specified risk.

### 2.2.5 The process of residue removal minimises harm to ecosystems.

One stakeholder (Danmarks Naturfredningsforening) has commented that it is an important shortcoming, that the standard allows removal of residues, since there are very low levels of deadwood in the Danish forests.

The chipping of GROT (tree branches and tree tops) is likely to result in a reduction of the quantity of small dimension residues left in the forest stands. This practice is considered to be compliant with the criteria because the negative impact on ecosystems caused by removal of small dimension tree branches and tops at the current scale and practice, leaving leaves and branches in the forests, is considered to be low.

The risk conclusion has been maintained as Low risk.

### **2.7.5 Feedstock is supplied using labour where the pay and employment conditions are fair and meet, or exceed, minimum requirements.**

During the second round of stakeholder consultation process one stakeholder (The Cartel of unions in the Building, Construction and Wood sectors) substantiated a previous comment regarding the pay and employment conditions of forest workers employed by foreign contractors working in Danish Forestry. The stakeholder has commented that their estimate is that more than 75% of work carried out in Danish forests is done by foreign workers.

NEPCon has contacted three major organisations producing biomass (Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland, HedeDanmark and Naturstyrelsen), and they have commented that they only use contractors registered in the Danish company registry. The large forest management company HedeDanmark in 2015 asked their contractors to reply to a questionnaire, and of the almost 400 replies, all have a Danish Company Registry Number, more than 80% only employ Danish citizens, more than 75 % have entered into the common agreement with the union, and all declared that they follow Danish legislation with regard to salaries, holiday payments and taxes. This is of special significance due to the position and size of the organisation, and the number of contractors they employ. These 400 contractors will constitute a large proportion of all forest contractors in Denmark. The Danish Nature Agency requires that supplier sign a comprehensive “Supplier clause”, that meets or exceeds minimum requirements in all aspects.

The Danish employers’ association for horticulture, agriculture and forestry (GLS-A) have provided an estimate that less than 5% of the work related to the production of feedstock for biomass is carried out by foreign workers.

Several stakeholders mention that Danish contractors regularly employ workers from other countries (mainly EU Countries) for manual work such as logging and planting. Forest organisations state that the use of manual work in connection with harvesting and biomass production is declining due to changes in stand structures and introduction of new technology. Some stakeholders mention that there can be a few cases where mainly non-Danish forest workers receive average payments that do not meet minimum requirements as specified in the collective agreement between 3F and GLS-A. There are no statistics about the level of payment in these cases but stakeholders evaluate that it is not significantly below the level required in the collective agreements.

NEPCon evaluates that Denmark has a relatively high enforcement of regulations relating to the working environment, this also includes registered foreign contractors. Most employees in Denmark are covered by a collective agreement, or receive wages and benefits to the same level. There is no legally determined minimum wage in Denmark. It cannot be ruled out that some forest workers have payment and employment conditions that do not meet minimum requirements, but is assessed that the scale and gravity of the violations does not constitute a specified risk in relation to the supply of feedstock for biomass production.

### **Risk Conclusion:**

Based on the available information and that there is currently very little activity relating to feedstock production being carried out by unregistered foreign contractors in Danish forests, the risk for this indicator has been assessed as Low.

### Summary of Stakeholder Consultation Results

SBP indicator	Risk status proposed in draft risk assessments	Biomass, timber processing industry opinion	Non-governmental organisation opinion	Risk status proposed in Final risk assessment
2.1.1	Specified risk	Low risk/Specified risk	Specified risk,	Specified risk
2.1.2	Specified risk	Low risk/Specified risk	Specified risk	Specified risk
2.1.3	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk/Specified risk	Low risk
2.2.1	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk/Specified risk	Low risk
2.2.3	Specified risk	Low risk/Specified risk	Specified risk	Specified risk
2.2.4	Specified risk	Low risk/Specified risk	Specified risk	Specified risk
2.7.5	Low risk	Low risk	Specified risk	Low risk

## Stakeholder Comments

### Stakeholder notification email sent May 26, 2016 (in Danish):

#### Offentlig høring af Udkast til SBP-risikovurdering for Danmark

26. maj 2016

#### Baggrund

NEPCon gennemfører pt en national risikovurdering af skovdriften i Danmark i henhold til **SBP Regional Risk Assessment Procedure Version 1.0**.

Formålet med risikovurderingen er at skabe et ensartet grundlag for:

- implementeringen af kriterie 1-6 i [Brancheaftalen om sikring af bæredygtig biomasse](#) fra Danske Skove og leverandørkæder, der ikke er FSC, PEFC eller SBP certificerede , og
- [SBP certificering](#) af biomasseproducenter der anvender træ fra Danske Skove,

Når høringsfasen er afsluttet udarbejder NEPCon et endeligt udkast til risikovurderingen, der efterfølgende sendes til SBP med henblik på godkendelse som National Risikovurdering ('SBP Regional Risk Assessment'). Udkastet forventes sendt til SBP inden udgangen af juni 2016 med anmodning om SBP evaluering og godkendelse.

Risikovurderingen er udarbejdet med finansiering fra Dansk Energi, Dansk Fjernvarme, Dansk Skovforeningen, Skoventreprenørforeningen, De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger, HedeDanmark og DSHwood

#### Om Sustainable Biomass Partnership (SBP)

SBP er et branche-ledet initiativ, dannet i 2013 af store europæiske el-selskaber, der anvender store mængder biomasse til deres kraftværker, DONG Energy, Drax, E.ON, ENGIE, RWE, Vattenfall og HOFOR. SBP's primære fokusområde er at udvikle standarder og processer, der gør det muligt for virksomheder i sektoren at påvise, at de overholder alle lovgivningsmæssige krav samt krav til bæredygtighed.

Formålet med SBP-certificering er at sikre biomassens ansvarlige oprindelse samt at indsamle og formidle troværdige klimadata. Til det formål har SBP udviklet en [certificeringsordning](#) der omfatter certificering af biomasseproducenter, handelsvirksomheder og energiproducenter, som anvender træpiller og flis i deres energiproduktion.

SBP anerkender FSC- og PEFC-certificering som dokumentation for ansvarlig skovdrift, men biomasse fra skove, der ikke er omfattet af FSC eller PEFC certificering, kan også opfylde SBP kravene, under forudsætning af:

- 1) at skovområdet, hvor biomassen stammer fra er omfattet af en risikovurdering gennemført efter kriterierne i [SBP Standard #1, version 1](#), og .
- 2) at biomasseproducenten sikrer at der gennemføres tiltag til effektivt at adressere risici som er identificeret i forbindelse med risikovurderingen

Risikovurderingen, der hermed sendes i høring, omfatter skove i Danmark.

### Offentlig høring frem til 27. Juni, 2016

Som led i udarbejdelsen af risikovurderingen gennemfører NEPCon en offentlig høring der løber over 30 dage, fra d. 26. maj frem til og med d. 27. juni, hvor alle interessenter inviteres til at bidrage med oplysninger, information eller dokumentation der bidrager til at sikre, at risikovurderingen er retvisende og velunderbygget i henhold til SBP's krav og kriterier.

Høringsfasen omfatter følgende:

- Offentliggørelse af udkast til national risikovurdering på NEPCons hjemmeside
- Direkte orientering til identificerede interessenter via email (se liste over identificerede interessenter nedenfor)
- Løbende indsamling af skriftlig og mundtlige kommentarer fra interessenter i høringsperioden,

Interessenter opfordres til at distribuere høringsmaterialet til interessenter som ikke er på interessentlisten (se nedenfor), eller at sende kontaktoplysninger til andre interessenter til projektkoordinatoren (se kontaktinformationer nedenfor), som herefter vil fremsende materialet

Bidrag til høringen bedes sendt per email til projektkoordinatoren (se kontaktinformationer nedenfor), men kan også videregives på anden form.

Interessenter der ønsker anonymitet bedes oplyse dette per email til projektkoordinatoren

### Yderligere information

Information om SBP organisationen samt de standarder og kriterier som risikovurderingen udarbejdes på grundlag af kan downloades her [www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org](http://www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org). Der findes også en nærmere omtale på dansk af SBP ordningen på NEPCons hjemmeside ([link](#))

### Kontaktoplysninger

For yderligere information kan du kontakte projektkoordinator Michael K Jakobsen; (email: [mkj@nepcon.net](mailto:mkj@nepcon.net);  
Mobil: 2124 3852

### Interessenter

Følgende interessenter modtager høringsmaterialet direkte fra NEPCon. Andre

Interessenter opfordres til at distribuere høringsmaterialet til interessenter som ikke er på interessentlisten, eller at sende kontaktoplysninger til andre interessenter til projektkoordinatoren (se kontaktinformationer nedenfor), som herefter vil fremsende materialet

Organisation	Kontaktperson	Email
92 Gruppen	Troels Dam Christensen	tdc@92grp.dk
BAT Kartellet	Camilla Vakgaard Sidse Buch	camilla.vakgaard@batkartellet.dk
Concito	Christian Peder Ibsen	ci@concito.dk
Danmarks Naturfredningsforening	Nora Skjernaa Hansen	<a href="mailto:nsh@dn.dk">nsh@dn.dk</a>
Dansk Energi	Kristine van het Erve Grunnet	keg@danskenergi.dk
Dansk Fjernvarme	Kate Wieck-Hansen	kwh@danskfjernvarme.dk
Dansk Skovforening	Marie-Louise Bretner	mlb@skovforeningen.dk
De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger	Svend Christensen Michael Gehlert	<a href="mailto:sjc@skovdyrkerne.dk">sjc@skovdyrkerne.dk</a> <a href="mailto:mgh@skovdyrkerne.dk">mgh@skovdyrkerne.dk</a>
Det økologiske råd	Christian Ege	christian@ecocouncil.dk
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Energistyrelsen	Lars Martin Jensen	<a href="mailto:lmj@ens.dk">lmj@ens.dk</a>
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Naturstyrelsen	Mads Jensen	<a href="mailto:maj@nst.dk">maj@nst.dk</a>
NOAH		noah@noah.dk
PEFC Danmark	Morten Thorøe	<a href="mailto:mt@pefc.dk">mt@pefc.dk</a>
Vedvarende Energi		olesen@ve.dk
Verdens Skove	Jakob Ryding	jr@verdensskove.org
WWF (Verdensnaturfonden)	Bo Normander	b.normander@wwf.dk

## First Consultation Round (May – June 2016)

### Stakeholder notification email sent May 13, 2016 (English draft SBP RRA):

Kære interessent

Som tidligere annonceret sender vi hermed udkastet til den national risikovurdering for Danske skove baseret på SBP's kriterier, jf. Annex 2 i SBP Regional Risk Assessment Procedure (Version 1, April 2016).

Høringsfasen løber i mindst 30 dage fra d.d.

Vi beklager at udesendelsen er blevet nogle dage forsinket, men håber at I trods alt har tilstrækkelig tid til at gennemlæse og vurdere udkastet, så I ved mødet d. 20. maj kan præsentere jeres organisations synspunkt på den angivne risikostatus. Ved mødet vil vi således lægge vægt på drøftelse af risiko-konklusionerne.

NEPCon skal anmode om at modtage jeres kommentarer til risikovurderingen skriftligt indenfor høringsperioden per email sendt til [mkj@nepcon.net](mailto:mkj@nepcon.net). Vi modtager naturligvis også gerne mundtlige

kommentarer både ved mødet d. 20. maj hos DONG i Skærbæk (jf. Separat Invitation) eller ved henvendelse til Christian Rahbek (5059 7624) eller Michael Jakobsen (2124 3852).

Kommentarer vedr. alle aspekter af riskovurderingen er velkomne, herunder de beskrevne faktiske forhold og anvendt dokumentation.

Som det fremgår af udkastet er der identificeret lav risiko på alle indikatorer, bortset fra følgende Indikatorer hvor der er identificeret 'specificeret risiko': 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4

Udkastet vil snarest muligt blive offentliggjort på Dansk og Engelsk, men udsendes i sin nuværende form for ikke at reducere den tid I har til at gennemgå udkastet inden mødet d. 20. maj yderligere.

NB: Send venligst oplysning om jeres deltagelse ved mødet d. 20. maj til undertegnede jf. invitationen

Med venlig hilsen,

Michael K. Jakobsen

## Letter sent to stakeholders 26 May 2016 (Danish translation of draft SBP RRA):

Kære interessent,

Som tidligere annonceret sender vi hermed høringsbrev samt den danske oversættelse af udkastet til den national risikovurdering for Danske skove baseret på SBP's kriterier, jf. Annex 2 i SBP Regional Risk Assessment Procedure (Version 1, April 2016). Dette er en oversættelse af det engelske udkast I modtog d. 13. maj, og som blev drøftet ved interessentmøde d. 20. maj.

Høringsfasen løber frem til d. 27. juni (30 dage fra d.d.)

NEPCon skal anmode om at modtage jeres kommentarer til risikovurderingen skriftligt indenfor høringsperioden per email sendt til [mkj@nepcon.net](mailto:mkj@nepcon.net). Vi modtager naturligvis også gerne mundtlige kommentarer ved henvendelse til Christian Rahbek (5059 7624) eller Michael Jakobsen (2124 3852).

Kommentarer vedr. alle aspekter af risikovurderingen er velkomne, herunder de beskrevne faktiske forhold og anvendt dokumentation.

Som det fremgår af udkastet er der identificeret lav risiko på alle indikatorer, bortset fra følgende Indikatorer hvor der er indetificeret 'specificeret risiko': 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4

Udkastet vil blive offentliggjort på NEPCons hjemmeside.

NB: For at gøre det let at indsætte kommentarer direkte i dokumentet modtager I det i beskyttet word format men uden kode, så I kan låse det op. I behøver dog ikke at låse dokumentet op for at kunne indsætte kommentarer ved hjælp af Track Changes funktionen.

Med venlig hilsen,

Michael K. Jakobsen

## Danmarks Naturfredningsforening (email 19 May)

Hej Michael og I andre,

Jeg beklager, at jeg ikke kan være til stede ved mødet om SBP-risikovurdering i Skærbæk i morgen. Det er desværre ikke muligt at flette ind i programmet denne gang. Risikovurderingen og SBP generelt er interessant på flere måder, og jeg bidrager gerne fra DN's side med kommentarer osv. i det omfang, jeg kan nå. Vi har også intern dialog om denne tilgang til bæredygtig sourcing mellem energifolkene (Sine og Lasse) og jeg fra skovsiden.

Nogle umiddelbare kommentarer til det udsendte udkast til risikovurdering for Danmark:

Det er virkelig omfattende at igangsætte en (som jeg opfatter det) næsten parallel-certificering til FSC og PEFC! Kunne kræfterne ikke lægges på at gøre de to ordninger mere tilgængelige? Det er svært, men vel ikke helt umuligt. Kræver først og fremmest arbejdstimer, som jeg ser det. Og som ikke i tilstrækkeligt omfang er tilstede i FSC DK eller FSC arbejdsgruppen lige nu. Ok, ved godt, at denne kommentar nok er en hund i et spil kegler, fordi I er et helt andet sted med SBP-arbejdet. Jeg kan også prøve at bidrage indenfor scope....

Fint nok at kræve en kortlægning af HCV hvor det ikke allerede findes. Jeg er ikke 100% sikker på at PEFC helt dækker HCV godt nok. Det begreb var ikke rigtigt landet, da PEFC blev revideret. Rigtig godt træk at lægge op til at kortlægningen skal være offentlig tilgængelig, så interessenter kan være med til at granske og kvalificere (indenfor adgangsretten....).

§ 25-kortlægningen vil jo hjælpe på informationshullerne, men feltarbejdet ser lige nu ud til kun at kunne dække en meget begrænset del af Danmark (er på vej til møde om det....), så måske bliver det ikke fuldt tilstrækkeligt heller ikke når det forhåbentlig er på plads i 2019. Det kan dog være fint at henvise til identifikationsmetoden, som udvikles til den kortlægning (Peter Friis Møller for NST).

FSC arbejdsgruppen har lavet en HCV-vejledning, som der måske også med fordel kunne henvises til som hjælpemiddel til forståelse og identifikation.

Derudover er jeg enig i, at HCV-skovkortet (som forhåbentlig vil blive løbende udviklet) er det bedste redskab ud over konkret skovkendskab på ejendomsniveau.

Om 2.2.1: Hvordan afværger man risikoen i skove uden certificering eller grøn driftsplan?

Om 2.2.4: Det er måske her hunden ligger begravet. Altså den generelle problematik omkring at sikre rimelig mængder af gamle træer og dødt ved også i produktionsbevoksninger – hvilket vel er den største risiko med øget brug af træ til energi set fra DN's synspunkt lige nu. Jeg er ikke helt overbevist om at problematikken er dækket af de indikatorer, som der henvises til og de afværgeforanstaltninger, som er beskrevet der. Det diskuterer jeg gerne nærmere – nu er jeg nødt til at hoppe af toget.

Hav et godt møde i morgen!

Venlig hilsen *Nora*

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## Letter from Dansk Skovforening (27 June 2016)



**NEPCON**  
Att: Michael Jakobsen  
mkj@neocon.net

27. Juni 2016

### Skovforeningens høringssvar til udkastet til den nationale SBP-risikovurdering.

NEPCON har bedt om bemærkninger til udkastet til SBP risikovurdering for Danmark senest d. 27. juni. Skovforeningen vil nedenfor komme med en række generelle betragtninger og specifikke bemærkninger til enkelte af kriterierne.

#### **Generelle betragtninger**

Risikovurderingen analyserer risikoen for at dansk træflis er ikke bæredygtigt produceret.

I udkastet til risikovurdering er det vurderet, at der for HCV-skov, er en risiko for at der kan blive ødelagt naturværdier som følge af flisproduktionen.

I forhold til at vurdere risikoen ved dansk flisproduktion er det nyttigt at se på kilderne til flis i Danmark. Flis kommer fra følgende 3 kilder:

#### **Restprodukt**

Restprodukter fra skovdrift er den første der udnyttes. Det er ofte et produkt der blev betragtet som affald, inden det kunne udnyttes kommercielt til flis. Det kan komme fra følgende operationer:

- Ved hugst af træer til fx træindustrier udnyttes grene og toppe. Det kaldes GROT flis.
- Ved hugst af træer til fx træindustrier vil der typisk være stammer med råd eller andre fejl. Dette træ kan kun anvendes til energi eller spånplader. Stormfald giver et stort udbud af dette produkt. Det kaldes rund-træflis.
- Naturplejeopgaver (i nogle tilfælde også et biprodukt).
- Læhegn på landbrugsjord som udtyndes for at bevare deres vitalitet og virkning.
- Udtjente frugtplantager, ubrugelige rester fra juletræsarealer m.v.
- Have- og parkaffald.
- Trævækst der fjernes ved byggemodning, vejrydninger m.v.
- Restprodukter, fraskær m.v. fra træindustrier.

Arealer med høje naturværdier har ofte brug for at blive plejet (fjerne opvækst / tyndet) fx: højmoser, heder, overdrev etc. Det bør derfor ikke udelukkes at flis fra denne type operationer kan sælges som bæredygtigt produceret.

#### **Biprodukt**

Træbevoksninger skal tyndes løbende for at koncentrere tilvæksten på træer af høj kvalitet og for at sikre bevoksningens sundhed. Langsigtet produktion af kvalitetstræ til tømmer, møbler m.m.

medfører derfor en biproduktion i bevoksningens ungdom. Dette er kilden til det meste af den danske skovflis.

Skovforeningen finder, at risikoen for at skade HCV-skov (uanset hvordan man definerer det) i forbindelse med tyndninger i nål eller ved tyndninger på skovrejsningsarealer er lav. Det kan derfor være en mulighed at skelne mellem forskellige typer af bevoksninger i forbindelse med risikovurderingen

#### **Primære produkter**

Når flismarkedet kan aftage endnu mere flis end rest- og biprodukterne, er der basis for en målrettet produktion med flis som formål. Dette produkt er i teorien det dyreste flisprodukt at fremstille.

- Skovdyrkningssystemer hvor særligt velegnede energitræarter indplantes som hjælpetræer mellem langsommere voksende hovedtræer.
- Energipil eller poppel på landbrugsjord.

For alle operationer i skovbruget der udtager flis vil det være brugen af maskiner der giver risikoen for at lavet skader. Derfor vil instruktion af maskinførerne være en vigtig parameter til risikominimering.

En stigende afsætning af rest- og biprodukter afføder stigende investeringer i skovbruget. Københavns Universitet har beregnet at dansk skovbrug kan mere end fordoble udbuddet af flis frem mod 2050 blandt andet som følge af øgede investeringer i planter uden at dette får betydning for mængden af træ der kan afsættes til den primære træindustri eller skader/påvirker arealer med høj naturværdi

#### **Specifikke kommentarer til de enkelte kriterier**

##### **1.1.1. Forsyningsbasen er defineret og kortlagt**

**The BP Supply Base is defined and mapped.**

#### **Risikoen vurderes som lav.**

Af risikovurderingen fremgår det: "Biomasseproducenten har pligt til at fremskaffer et kort i tilstrækkelig skala og kvalitet."

I [SBP-standard 1](#) står under indikator 1.1.1 at: "Maps to the appropriate scale are available". Og under Guidance at: "The description of the Supply Base and accompanying maps should be appropriate to its size and any variation within it".

Tilstrækkelig skala er dermed defineret, men kravet om kvalitet står åben. Det er ikke tydeligt om kortet skal have et bestemt layout, papirkvalitet eller være tegnet på computer? Ordet "kvalitet" kan forstås på flere forskellige måder. Kriterium 1.1.1 vil være mest entydigt defineret ved kun at omhandle tilstrækkelig skala, svarende til det der står under Guidance.

##### **1.1.3 Inputmaterialets profil er beskrevet og kategoriseret ved sammensætning af inputs**

**The feedstock input profile is described and categorised by the mix of inputs**

#### **Risikoen vurderes som lav**

Der lægges i risikoanalysen vægt på den vurdering rådførte miljøeksperter og to miljøorganisationer (ENGO'er) giver. De finder *"at der sandsynligvis er et større antal mindre områder eller biotoper, der har lokal eller regional betydning for biodiversitet eller er levesteder for arter (i dansk kontekst kaldes disse Nøglebiotoper), der ikke er identificeret og kortlagt systematisk."*

- Der henvises her særligt til HCV 3 i guiden til HCV ressource network, som FSC Danmark har oversat til HCV 3 – Økosystemer og levesteder<sup>1</sup>  
Sjældne, truede eller udryddelsestruede økosystemer\*, habitater\* eller refugier\*.

Skovforeningen finder ikke at nøglebiotoper på ejendomsniveau er omfattet af HCV 3. Et krav om registrering af nøglebiotoper på ejendomsniveau for at kunne afsætte flis savner proportionalitet.

Skovforeningen mener, at de økosystemer, habitater og refugier der i en dansk kontekst er relevante, er dækket af:

- Naturbeskyttelseslovens §3- arealer
- Egekrat
- Natura 2000-skovnaturtyperne
- Anden naturmæssig særlig værdifuld skov (Skovlovens § 25-arealer)

De 3 første er allerede kortlagt og underlagt lovgivningsmæssig beskyttelse, mens kortlægningen af § 25-arealer er påbegyndt og forventes gennemført senest i 2018.

### Risikoreducerende foranstaltninger

Fastholdes det at risikoen vurderes til at være "specified" for dette kriterium, skal der laves risikoreducerende foranstaltninger.

Det beskrives at *"Målet med den risikoreducerende foranstaltning er at sikre, at HCV-områder i forsyningsområderne bliver identificeret og kortlagt i tilstrækkelig grad, inden hugst og udtag af biomasse påbegyndes, så det sikres, at medarbejdere, der udfører fældning og flishugning, kan blive grundigt oplyst om bevaringsværdier"*.

I udkastet til risikovurderingen foreslås følgende som risikominimerende foranstaltning: *"Det foreslås, at man forud for undersøgelser af områdets bevaringsværdier anvender det online HNV-skovkort med henblik på at vurdere sandsynligheden for forekomst af HCV-områder, og at man bruger kataloget over Nøglebiotoper eller lignende værktøj."*

Endvidere står der beskrevet at kortlægningen bør foretages af en professionel for at have den rette kvalitet til brug for formålet.

Skal der kortlægges nøglebiotoper på ejendomsniveau, kan det efter Skovforeningen opfattelse gøres af alle med lokalkendskab til skoven dvs. ejer, skovens personale eller eventuel tilknyttet rådgiver såvel som tilkøbt konsulent. Der findes allerede et fint billedkatalog over nøglebiotoper udgivet af Naturstyrelsen og en praktisk og let anvendelig nøgle til identificering af skov med naturmæssig særlig værdi er under udarbejdelse hos Naturstyrelsen.

Endelig foreslås det under de risikoreducerende foranstaltninger at nøglebiotopregistreringen gøres offentligt tilgængelige for at give eksperter og interessenter mulighed for at evaluere og kommentere på resultaterne.

En nøglebiotopregistrering er et arbejdsredskab og en del af et aftaleforhold mellem flisproducenten og fliskøber. En nøglebiotopregistrering har ikke nogen retlig virkning, den er en del af et produkt (certificering/handelsaftale).

Som lodsejer er der nogle rammer (love) som myndighederne udstikker og håndhæve. Derudover kan skovejeren indgå særlige salgs-/aftalevilkår, som køber kan kontrollere eventuelt via en tredje part. Offentliggørelse af nøglebiotopregistreringer på ejendomsniveau syntes at opfordre til kratluskeri og sender et signal om at alle har medbestemmelse og en aktie i skovens drift. Det har de ikke og forslaget bør derfor fjernes.

Ligesom at flisproducenten og skovejeren skal tåle kontrol fra tredjepart i forbindelse med salg af flis efter brancheaftalen, skal de grønne organisationer stole på det kontrolsystem der er sat op for brancheaftalen. Ellers har aftalen ingen værdi.

### 2.1.2 Potentielle trusler mod skov og andre områder med høje bevaringsværdier fra skovdriftsaktiviteter er identificeret og adresseret.

**Potential threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values from forest management activities are identified and addressed.**

#### **Risikoen vurderes til at være " Specificeret risiko"**

Kriteriet spørger om potentielle trusler fra skovdriften, på områder med HCV, er identificeret og adresseret.

Risikovurderingen deler risikoen op i tre kategorier:

- Skov-certificeret skov PEFC og FSC – ingen risiko pga. af fast monitorering
- Skove med en grøn driftsplan – specificeret risiko pga. ingen fast monitorering
- Skove uden en grøn driftsplan – specificeret risiko pga. ingen kortlægning af nøglebiotoper og ingen fast monitorering

SBP-standarden anerkender PEFC og FSC certificeret træ som værende uden risiko og det kan indgå i flisleverandørenes leverancer uden yderligere dokumentation (bortset fra sporbarhed og certifikat). På den baggrund er der vel ingen anledning til at behandle dem i risikovurderingen?

Det virker mærkeligt at risikovurderingen først argumenterer for at risikoen ligger i at alle HCV'er ikke er kortlagt (nøglebiotoper) for derefter under risikoreducerende foranstaltninger at argumentere for at kortlagte HCV'er også er i risiko, fordi der ikke er fast tredjeparts monitorering af den grønne driftsplan.

Energiproducenterne har lavet en branchestandard, der kræver at energiproducenterne køber bæredygtigt produceret energitræ. Danske flisleverandører, der leverer til danske energitræproducenter (de leverer ikke til andre) vil således som minimum være underlagt stikprøvekontrol fra energiproducenterne side. Der er således både tale om dokumenterbar viden og dokumenterbar kontrol.

I skovbruget antager vi (ligesom i resten af samfundet), at folk ikke forsætligt bryder hverken lov eller aftaler og at almindelig (stikprøve) kontrol er nok til at holde dem på sporet.

Opnås der enighed om, hvad HCV-skov er og er bevaringsværdierne kortlagt, så finder Skovforeningen, at der er taget stilling til skovens værdier og dermed også til rammerne for skovdriften inklusiv eventuelle flisoperationer.

### Risikoreducerende foranstaltninger

Som risikonedsettende foranstaltning foreslår risikovurderingen at man i skove med grøn driftsplan sammenholder planlagte aktiviteter med driftsplanens begrænsninger.

I skove uden en grøn driftsplan forslås det, at man som minimum skal identificerer HCV'er i det område, hvor inputmateriale til biomasseproduktion fældes (se indikator 2.1.1). Udførlige kort og instruktioner skal udarbejdes til de medarbejdere, der står for fældning eller andre aktiviteter, for at sikre, at skovdriften ikke udgør en risiko for HCV'er.

Som sikkerhedsforanstaltning foreslås det endvidere at de kort, der bliver udarbejdet, bliver gjort offentligt tilgængelige, fordi det ville give eksperter og interessenter mulighed for at evaluere og kommentere på resultaterne.

Skovforeningen synspunkter under dette punkt er de samme som under 2.1.1

### 2.1.3 Inputmateriale kommer ikke fra områder, der er konverteret til produktionsplantage eller anden anvendelse end skov efter januar 2008

**Feedstock is not sourced from forests converted to production plantation forest or non-forest lands after January 2008.**

Baggrunden for kriteriet må være, at det søger at hindre en utilsigtet ændring i arealanvendelsen som følge af afsætningsmulighederne for flis (biomasse). Som supplerende argumentation for vurderingen, som Skovforeningen er enige i, kan det anføres at Danmark har et omfattende og landsdækkende plansystem og at der derfor ikke forekommer utilsigtede ændringer i arealanvendelsen.

### Risikoen vurderes som lav

### 2.2.3 Nøglebiotoper og habitater er fredede eller bevares i deres naturlige tilstand (CPETS 8b).

**The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures to ensure that key ecosystems and habitats are conserved or set aside in their natural state**

### Risikoen vurderes til at være "Specificeret risiko"

Kriteriet oversættes til "Nøglebiotoper og habitater [...]". Skovforeningen mener ikke at det er en retvisende oversættelse. Et nøgle-økosystem er ikke det samme som en nøgle-biotop. En biotop (af græsk bios = "liv" + topos = "sted") er en rumligt afgrænset, mindre enhed af et økosystem, hvor de ydre vilkår (klima, jordbund osv.) sætter grænserne. Et habitat er i korte træk et område inden for en biotop, der er levested for en plante- eller dyreart.

Centrale økosystemer og levesteder (habitater) er beskyttet gennem udpegnings af Natura 2000 områder. Rapporten fra Johansen et. al. peger på, at man skal være bedre til at målrette de midler der er til biodiversitetsfremmende tiltag herunder, at man skal have en bedre viden om hvilke tiltag der virker, samt hvor levestederne er. Den igangværende kortlægningen af §25-skov vil bidrage med den viden for de skove der har anden naturmæssig særlig værdifuld skov, som ikke ligger inden for Natura 2000-områderne, så biodiversitetsfremmende tiltag kan målrettes bedre. Ligeledes er der igangværende forskning, der undersøger forskellige tiltags effekt på biodiversiteten.

Nøgle-økosystemer og levesteder er således beskyttet (Natura2000) og/eller bevaret (kortlagt) i deres naturlige tilstand. Biomasseproducenten skal implementere en procedure der sikrer at de kortlagte arealer fredes eller bevares i deres naturlige tilstand.

Kriteriet 2.2.3 anviser dermed i sig selv en foranstaltning som biomasseproducenten skal etablere og opbygningen med vurdering af risiko og forslag til afværge-foranstaltninger passer ikke rigtig her.

#### 2.2.4. Biodiversitet beskyttes

**The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures to ensure that biodiversity is protected (CPET S5b).**

**Risikoen vurderes til at være " Specificeret risiko"**

#### **Risikoreducerende foranstaltninger**

Det foreslås som risikominimerende foranstaltning at biomasseproducenten i skov der ikke er skov-certificeret eller har en grøn driftsplan konsulterer HNV-kortet for at få en indikation af sandsynligheden for, at der findes HCV-skov i flisoperationsområdet, samt at biomasseproducenten bruger kataloget over nøglebiotoper eller lignede.

Teksten er den samme som i kriterierne 2.1.1 og 2.1.2

Skovforeningens holdning til hvem der kan lave kortlægningen og spørgsmålet om offentlighed er den samme.

Med venlig hilsen

Marie-Louise Bretner og Tanja Blindbæk Olsen

## Letter from De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger (27 June 2016)



NepCon  
Projektkoordinator Michael K. Jakobsen

Frederiksberg, den 27. juni 2016

- pr. email: [mkj@nepcon.net](mailto:mkj@nepcon.net)

### **SBP Regional risikovurdering for Danmark - høringsvar**

På vegne af De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger (Skovdyrkerne) afgives hermed høringsvar på 'Udkast til Regional Risk Assessment Report for Danmark - Version 1' (af 16. maj 2016).

#### **Generelle bemærkninger:**

Levering af biomasse er skovbrugets bidrag til den grønne omstilling og er i dag en helt integreret del af praktisk skovdrift. Skovdyrkerne anerkender, at biomasse fra dansk skovbrug afsættes på et energimarked, der er meget politisk reguleret, og at vi som operatører helt naturligt skal leve op til grundlæggende krav om bæredygtighed – herunder ikke mindst hensynet til skovnaturen - i vores arbejdsprocesser. Vi har derfor forståelse for de drivkræfter, der ligger bag 'Brancheaftalen'. Samtidig må vi dog konstatere, at:

- Der er meget stor forskel på miljøprofilen i mellem dansk skovflis og importerede træpiller. Dansk skovflis har en kort værdikæde og et meget lavt CO<sub>2</sub>-aftryk. Hovedmængderne kommer fra et veldrevet plantageskovbrug, hvor tilvæksten er større end hugsten og skovforvaltningen er bæredygtig - vi leverer ikke biomasse fra forhuggede naturskove.
- Brancheaftalens fortolkning i 'Regional Risk Assessment Report for Danmark' stiller store krav til procedurer - og efterfølgende dokumentation - som harmonerer dårligt med den meget smalle økonomi i biomasseproduktion fra dansk skovbrug.

Samlet set finder vi derfor, at man uden at behovet er særlig stort, pålægger erhvervet væsentlige byrder. Vores specifikke bemærkninger hedenfor anerkender præmisserne for den regionale risikovurdering – men skal altså ses i ovenstående perspektiv.

#### **Specifikke bemærkninger:**

Først og fremmest har vi valgt alene at kommentere på områder, hvor der er udpeget 'specificeret risiko'. Vi er enige i konklusionerne på alle 'lav risiko' punkter.

#### **2.1.1. Skove og andre områder med høje bevaringsværdier inden for forsyningsbasen er identificeret og kortlagt.**

I et land, der er så gennemreguleret og vel kortlagt som Danmark – og hvor der oftest er kvalificerede fagfolk med lokalkendskab involveret i hugstprojekterne, deler vi ikke bekymringen for, at 'vi ikke ved, hvor vi skal passe på'. Følgende områder med høj bevaringsværdi er allerede kortlagt eller ved at blive det:

- Naturbeskyttelseslovens §3-arealer.
- Egekrat.
- Natura 2000-skovnaturtyperne.
- Skovlovens § 25-arealer.

De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger

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Som minimum vil vi indstille, at man allerede nu konkluderer, at når resultaterne fra §25 kortlægningen foreligger, overgår status til 'lav risiko'.

Med hensyn til procedurerne for risikominimering, vil vi kraftigt indstille til, at afsnittet om at sende resultatet af kortlægning af nøglebiotoper i offentlig høring, slettes. Det vil efter vores opfattelse være kontraproduktivt fordi:

- Der for det første ofte vil være tale om områder, hvortil der ikke er offentlig adgang.
- For det andet vil en høring antyde en legitimitet til 3. mand, som ikke er reel. Det vil alene være skovejeren eller skovforvalteren (entreprenøren), der over for sit certificeringsbureau (eller sin kunde) skal redegøre for, hvorledes konklusioner er fremkommet. Det er ikke et anliggende for andre.

### 2.1.2. Potentielle trusler mod skov og andre områder med høje bevaringsværdier fra skovdriftsaktiviteter er identificeret og adresseret.

Med henvisning til ovenstående bemærkninger deler vi ikke bekymringen. I de situationer, hvor vi arbejder i områder med høj bevaringsværdi udviser vi naturligvis i forvejen særlig agtpågivenhed – og tager de nødvendige hensyn.

Hvis man fastholder en specificeret risiko, er vi enige i gradueringen af de tre risikoklasser:

- PEFC / FSC certificeret.
- Grøn driftsplan.
- Ukendt grundlag.

Til det meget nøje fokus på koblingen mellem kortlagte områder med høj bevaringsværdi og risiko ved hugstindgreb, vil vi dog gerne tilføje en *meget væsentlig* betragtning fra praksis:

*Risikoen for at skade biodiversitet ved et utilsigtet hugstindgreb defineres ikke bare af GIS og kort men i lige så høj grad af opgavens og bevoksningens karakter.*

Helt grundlæggende er det fx indlysende, at en *tynding* (som et understøttende indgreb for bevoksningens udvikling) er mindre dramatisk end en *afdrift*.

Tilsvarende er indgreb i nogle *bevoksningstyper* – fx langt de fleste nåletræsbevoksninger og i første generations skovrejsning langt mindre risikable end i gammel naturskovspræget løvtræ.

Vi vil foreslå, at disse dimensioner indtænkes i risikovurderingen, fx således, at:

- Tynding nål.
- Tynding 1. generations skovrejsning.

Umiddelbart kan anses som 'lav risiko'.

Øvrige bemærkninger – herunder om offentliggørelse – er som under 2.1.1.

### 2.2.3. Nøglebiotoper og habitater er fredede eller bevares i deres naturlige tilstand (CPETS 8b).

Følgende områder med høj bevaringsværdi er allerede kortlagt og beskyttet:

- Naturbeskyttelseslovens §3-arealer,
- Egekrat.
- Natura 2000-skovnaturtyperne.



I disse områder er overholdelse af beskyttelseskravet et anliggende mellem lodsejer og lovgiver. Det må være tilstrækkeligt betryggende.

Når vi om ikke længe har resultaterne af §25 kortlægningen, må risikovurderingen anses for 'lav' under følgende princip:

*Hugstindgreb i områder kortlagt under:*

- Naturbeskyttelseslovens §3-arealer,
- Egekrat,
- Natura 2000-skovnaturtyperne,
- Skovlovens § 25-arealer.

*Må kun finde sted når de ikke er i modstrid med lovgivningen og understøtter forvaltningsmålet med den pågældende naturtype (fx rydning af opvækst på en fredskovspligtig §3 beskyttet hede).*

#### 2.2.4. Biodiversitet beskyttes (CPET S5b).

Samme bemærkninger som ovenfor.

#### **Sammenfatning:**

*Vi synes ikke det behøver at være så svært:*

*Om ikke så længe har vi §25 kortlægning og dermed får 2.1.1 'lav risiko'. Til de tre øvrige punkter med specificeret risiko, vil løsningen herefter være:*

*Hugstindgreb i områder kortlagt under:*

- Naturbeskyttelseslovens §3-arealer,
- Egekrat,
- Natura 2000-skovnaturtyperne,
- Skovlovens § 25-arealer.

*Må kun finde sted når de ikke er i modstrid med lovgivningen og understøtter forvaltningsmålet med den pågældende naturtype (fx rydning af opvækst på en fredskovspligtig §3 beskyttet hede).*

*Uanset ovenstående vil nogle aktiviteter, herunder:*

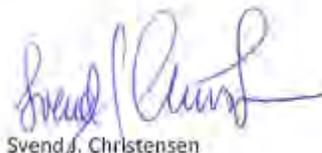
- Tynding nål,
- Tynding 1. generations skovrejsning,

*Umiddelbart altid kunne anses som 'lav risiko'.*

*Med dette afsæt vil vi kunne rette fokus på de ret få situationer, der for alvor bør påkalde sig opmærksomhed - nemlig indgreb i sårbare skovnaturtyper.*

Med venlig hilsen  
**SKOVDRYKERNE**

  
Michael Gehlert  
Skovrider

  
Svend J. Christensen  
Sekretariatschef

## Letter from HedeDanmark (27 June 2016)

NepCon  
Projektkoordinator Michael Jacobsen  
Sendt på mail til mkj@nepcon.net



21. juni 2016

HedeDanmark a/s  
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### Kommentarer til udkast vedr. Regional Risk Report for Denmark, version 1

Vi har i HedeDanmark med interesse set på det udkast der er fremsendt til kommentering. Vi har valgt kun at kommentere på de områder hvor vi ikke er enige i konklusionen vedr. risiko i udkastet. Vi kan derfor godt have kommentarer, der understøtter jeres konklusioner i første udkast, som af hensyn til omfanget ikke er medtaget i dette dokument.

Vi har kommentarer til kriterie 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.3 og 2.2.4 samt de risikominimeringstiltag, der er vedrørende disse.

**2.1.1. Skove og andre områder med høje bevaringsværdier inden for forsyningsbasen er identificeret og kortlagt.**

Det er konkluderet at der for dette område er specificeret risiko, hvilket vi i HedeDanmark er uenige i. Det er HedeDanmark's holdning at vi med:

- NBL §3- arealer
- Egekrat
- Natura 2000-skovnaturtyperne
- Skovlovens § 25-arealer

Har en tilstrækkelig kortlægning og identificering af skove og andre områder med høje bevaringsværdier. Vi er indforstået med at kortlægningen af §25 -arealerne ikke er afsluttet endnu. Det er vores opfattelse at man i risikoanalysen fejlagtigt vurderer at der skal være en registrering af alle nøglebiotoper. Det er i vores vurdering ikke nødvendigt at have en registrering af nøglebiotoper for at leve op til hensigten med kriteriet.

Hvis det fastholdes med specificeret risiko har vi følgende kommentarer til vejledende muligheder for risiko minimerende tiltag:

- Kortlægning af nøglebiotoper skal foretages hvis det på basis af en område vurdering baseret på HNV kort m.v. vurderes at være en forøget risiko/mulighed for at der er nøglebiotoper i området.
- En kortlægning af nøglebiotoper kan foretages af personer med lokalkendskab i skoven og som har modtaget træning i registrering af nøglebiotoper eller som via deres uddannelse og erfaring må formodes at have den nødvendige viden.



- Det er efter HedeDanmarks vurdering ikke nødvendigt og i meget høj grad en dårlig ide at kræve offentliggørelse af eventuel nøglebiotopregistrering. Det skyldes blandt andet at der til mange af disse arealer ikke er lovlig offentlig adgang, hvorfor den generelle befolkning, NGOer m.v. ikke bare uden videre kan besigtige arealerne. Vi mener ikke at det tjener beskyttelsen af nøglebiotoper at de alle på sigt blive gjort offentligt tilgængelige. En del af disse steder har netop stor værdi fordi de ligger isoleret og "ukendt". Sidst men ikke mindst så må det være en opgave for det auditerende organ at kontrollere om processen omkring registrering af nøglebiotoper er acceptabel. At sætte krav om offentliggørelse er en unødigt fordyrende administrativ proces som tillige vil have stor risiko for at have den modsatte effekt af det ønskede. Det vil derudover af mange private ejere være afgørende for at gå ind i certificeringen at de kan bibeholde specifik viden om deres ejendom på egne hænder og det i alle tilfælde er dem som ejer, der egenhændigt tager individuelt stilling til hvad der skal offentliggøres.

### 2.1.2. Potentielle trusler mod skov og andre områder med høje bevaringsværdier fra skovdriftsaktiviteter er identificeret og adresseret.

Det er konkluderet at der for dette område er specificeret risiko, hvilket vi i HedeDanmark er uenige i.

Vedrørende identificering henviser vi til vores kommentarer vedr. 2.1.1. I forhold til om det er adresseret kan vi konstatere at der generelt i dansk skovbrug bliver taget hensyn til områder med højt naturindhold. Hovedparten af opgaver i skovbruget er håndteret af ejere og forstligt personale med stor viden og interesse for naturen og som derfor også tager de behørigt hensyn i driften.

Hvis det fastholdes med specificeret risiko har vi følgende kommentarer til vejledende muligheder for risiko minimerende tiltag:

- Når der er lokaliseret nøglebiotoper og HCV områder skal den medfølgende arbejdsbeskrivelse for opgaver, der skal løses på arealet have et kort der viser de områder der skal tages hensyn til. Derudover skal personalet have viden om hvordan man skal forholde sig til forskellige typer nøglebiotoper, f.eks. men ikke begrænset til de kurser der er for arbejde og fældearbejde i certificerede skove.
- For nogle nøglebiotoper og HCV områder er flisoparbejdning netop den pleje indsats der skal laves på arealet så det er vigtigt at påpege at flisproduktion sagtens kan foregå på arealer med status af nøglebiotop eller HCV, produktionen skal blot tilrettelægges således at arealet ikke mister sin bevaringsværdi ved indgrebet.
- Vedr. offentliggørelse af kort og beskrivelser vil vi henvise til vores kommentarer under 2.1.1. og vi mener at en offentliggørelse er helt ude af proportioner og i værste fald have den modsatte effekt af hvad der ønskes med brancheaftalen og SBP certificering.



### 2.2.3. Nøglebiotoper og habitater er fredede eller bevares i deres naturlige tilstand (CPETS 8b).

Det er konkluderet at der for dette område er specificeret risiko, hvilket vi i HedeDanmark er uenige i. Det er HedeDanmark's holdning at vi jvnf. kommentarer til 2.1.1. og 2.1.2 bør kunne have lav risiko.

Hvis det fastholdes med specificeret risiko har vi de samme kommentarer til vejledende muligheder for risiko minimerende tiltag som er anført under 2.1.1. og 2.1.2

### 2.2.4. Biodiversitet beskyttes (CPET S5b).

Det er konkluderet at der for dette område er specificeret risiko, hvilket vi i HedeDanmark er uenige i. Det er HedeDanmark's holdning at vi jvnf. kommentarer til 2.1.1. og 2.1.2 bør kunne have lav risiko.

Hvis det fastholdes med specificeret risiko har vi de samme kommentarer til vejledende muligheder for risiko minimerende tiltag, som er anført under 2.1.1. og 2.1.2

Venlig hilsen

SVR - Steen Vincens Riber  
Divisionsdirektør HedeDanmark

## Letter from Naturstyrelsen (27 June 2016)



Miljø- og  
Fødevareministeriet  
Naturstyrelsen

NEPCon  
att. Michael K. Jakobsen  
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Naturbeskyttelse  
J.nr. 044-01202  
Ref. CLJ  
Den 27. juni 2016

### Høringssvar vedrørende: "Udkast til Regional Risk Assessment Report for Danmark, Version 1, 12. maj 2016"

Naturstyrelsen (efter 1. juli: Styrelsen for Vand og Naturforvaltning (SVANA)) har gennemgået Udkast til Regional Risk Assessment Report for Danmark, Version 1, 12. maj 2016, udarbejdet af NepCon og fremsendt i høring med svarfrist senest den 27. juni 2016.

Naturstyrelsen (efter 1. juli: SVANA) har ingen kommentarer til de konkrete risikovurderinger for de analyserede indikatorer, som er foretaget på grundlag af forskellige gennemførte undersøgelser og interviews samt eksisterende rapporter og fremskrivninger over skovenes aktuelle tilstand og udviklingspotentiale. Styrelsens kommentarer knytter sig alene til det fremadrettede arbejde med risikovurdering, hvor det anbefales, at udviklingen i skovene følges med henblik på vurderingen af virkningerne heraf, herunder virkninger af et forventeligt øget forbrug af træ til energi.

Forbruget af energitræ i Danmark og i nogle øvrige EU-lande er gennem de seneste 15-20 år steget betydeligt og det samme er over de senere år den danske skovhugst, som stadigvæk ifølge de seneste opgørelser over skovenes tilstand (Skove og Plantager 2014) lå under den samlede skønnede tilvækst i skovene. De seneste energifremskrivninger stipulerer en fortsat stigning i forbruget af energitræ i Danmark. Der kan i den situation være anledning til at holde særligt øje med udviklingen og vurdere virkningerne deraf, herunder såvel i forhold til de samlede volumener af vedmasse og kulstof i skovenes stående lagre, tilvækst og hugst som i forhold til øvrige indikatorer. Styrelsen hilser det derfor velkomment, at der i SBP-standarden for regionale risikovurderingsprocedurer er lagt op til en periodevis revision af risikovurderingerne, i udgangspunktet hvert 5. år.

Styrelsen skal her gøre opmærksom på nogle udviklinger og igangværende processer, som vurderes at kunne have interesse for det løbende og fremadrettede arbejde med risikovurderinger i Danmark.

#### Områder, hvor der er konstateret specificeret risiko

*Ad indikator 2.1.1 om identifikation og kortlægning af skove med høje bevaringsværdier:* Det omtalte projekt med at identificere og kortlægge naturmæssigt særlig værdifuld skov efter skovlovens §25 vil indeholde en beskrivelse af naturtilstanden baseret på en gennemgang i felten. Kortlægningen

vil blive offentligt tilgængelig på blandt andet Danmarks Miljøportal, når projektet er afsluttet, forventeligt i 2019. Denne kortlægning er landsdækkende, og det forventes, at også områder med regional og lokal betydning vil blive identificeret og kortlagt systematisk. Styrelsen skal anbefale, at der i det fremadrettede arbejde med risikovurderinger tages bestik af denne kortlægning og drages bedst mulig fordel af dette arbejde.

*Ad indikator 2.2.3 om bevaring af nøglebiotoper og habitater:* Regeringen har i maj 2016 lanceret en Naturpakke, som indeholder aftale om udlæg af skov til vrørd skov og anden biodiversitetsskov. Det vil være relevant i det fremadrettede arbejde med risikovurdering at holde øje med udmøntningen heraf.

### Øvrige kommentarer

Som nævnt indledningsvist finder styrelsen det hensigtsmæssigt at skovens udvikling fremadrettet følges og at der i fremtidigt arbejde med risikovurderinger tages bestik heraf, også set i lyset af de politisk fastlagte sigtelinjer for skovens fremtidige udvikling. Miljø- og fødevareministeren forventer senere på året at kunne sende et udkast til nyt nationalt skovprogram i høring. Skovprogrammet vil sætte rammer for en balanceret og bæredygtig udvikling af danske skove og vil bl.a. have fokus på beskyttelse af biodiversiteten i skovene.

Skovrådet er nedsat af miljø- og fødevareministeren i medfør af Skovloven, hvis formål blandt andet er at fremme bæredygtig drift af landets skove. Skovrådet består af repræsentanter fra erhvervet, grønne organisationer og universiteterne. Skovrådet har bl.a. til opgave at rådgive ministeren i skovbrugsfaglige spørgsmål og andre spørgsmål vedrørende skove, at afgive udtalelser til ministeren på eget initiativ om spørgsmål af betydning for skovene og at følge skovens udvikling.

Styrelsen skal anbefale, at eventuelle udtalelser fra Skovrådet indgår i overvejelserne omkring fremtidige risikovurderinger i de danske skove.

Med venlig hilsen



Christian Lundmark Jensen  
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## Letter from NOAH (27 June 2016)



### **NOAHs svar på "Offentlig høring af Udkast til SBP-risikovurdering for Danmark"**

Tak for muligheden for at kommentere på SBP-risikovurderingen.

Vi vil understrege, at NOAH ikke er interesseret i forhold til at sikre såkaldt "bæredygtig biomasse" til den danske energisektor. Vi er ikke tilhængere af fortsat udnyttelse af biomasse i stor skala i kraftvarmesektoren, og vi har ikke tiltro til at certificeringsordninger kan modvirke den overudnyttelse af klodens overflade, som bioenergi i stor skal bidrager til – ikke mindst set i lyset af den øgede globale efterspørgsel på biomasse til andre formål, som kan forventes i fremtiden.

#### **Generelle kommentarer**

I skriver at SBP-certificering handler om at sikre biomassens ansvarlige oprindelse. Men er det ansvarligt at den øgede biomasse, som Danmark forbruger, direkte eller indirekte bygger på inddragelse af naturområder andre steder i verden? Det lyder umiddelbart godt, at man vil passe på de danske skove ved udnyttelse af biomasse, men SPB-certificering, FSC- og PEFC-certificering italesætter samtidig anvendelse af biomasse som bæredygtig – og det er problematisk. Hvis man kigger helhedsorienteret på forbruget af biomasse i et globalt perspektiv, er det ikke bæredygtigt. Det er derfor misvisende at kalde biomasse til bioenergi for bæredygtig, da øget forbrug af biomasse til bioenergi i Danmark medfører behov for øget forbrug af importeret biomasse til andre ting og dermed øget inddragelse af land andre steder i verden.

Det er en kendt sag, at størstedelen af den såkaldt vedvarende energi i Danmark kommer fra biomasse – og at andelen af importeret bioenergi vokser. Så længe den danske energisektor øger forbruget af biomasse – og vi ellers ikke nedsætter vores forbrug af træ til andre formål – er der endvidere den sammenhæng, at en øget produktion af biomasse til energi i Danmark ofte vil føre til øget import af andre træbaserede produkter. Forbruget af biomasse til energi bidrager altså til, at den samlede globale efterspørgsel på biomasse stiger på globalt plan – det bevirker at naturarealer, der er kulstoflagre inddrages. Dermed er der ikke tale om midlertidig udledning af drivhusgasser, men permanent mindre kulstoflagring af drivhusgasser.

I "Brancheaftalen om sikring af bæredygtig biomasse" står der, at "bæredygtig biomasse udelukkende bidrager med en midlertidig udledning, hvilket minimerer effekten på klimaet." NOAH er kritisk over for dette hovedargument, da effekten på klimaet er væsentlig og udledning ikke kan være midlertidig. Enten finder udledning sted eller også finder den ikke sted. Faktum er, at afbrænding af biomasse udleder CO<sub>2</sub>, nu og her, hvor det netop er nødvendigt at udledningerne nedbringes. Påstanden om at det på længere sigt kan have en gavnlig effekt på klimaet bygger på en antagelse om, at det er i orden at omlægge naturarealer – med de heraf følgende emissioner – til plantager. Hermed negligeres betydningen de naturlige skove og græssteppers betydning for lokalbefolkningerne og af biodiversiteten. Kun klimaet er i fokus, idet plantagerne ifølge teorien på længere sigt vil genopbygge kulstoflageret og dermed ende som en

klimagevinst i kombination med sparede udledninger fra fossil brændsel. Vi er ikke overbeviste om, at klimaargument holder, men selv hvis det gør, så vil vi stille et stort spørgsmålstejn ved, om det er en klode dækket af plantager, vi ønsker at overlade til de kommende generationer.

Helt overordnet er vi således kritiske i forhold til, at I ikke for alvor forholder jer til de indirekte påvirkninger, det har andre steder på kloden, hvis en større del af den biomasse, der produceres i danske skove anvendes til bioenergi. Det voksende danske forbrug indgår i et voksende globalt forbrug, hvor selve forbrugets størrelse ikke bæredygtigt – og det kan derfor ikke retfærdiggøres at kalde biomasse for bæredygtig.

### NOAH har derfor følgende anbefalinger til beslutningstagere

1. at bioenergi eller biomasse til energiproduktion ikke kaldes 'bæredygtig' eller indgår i energisystemerne som en 'vedvarende energikilde'
2. at man laver mål for udfasning af brugen af biomasse frem for at øge den
3. at man i stedet for at investere i at forbruge biomasse sætter massivt på indsatser, der skaber energieffektivitet og energibesparelser og dermed mindsker Danmarks samlede forbrug
4. at bioenergi ikke tildeles offentlige støttekroner og ikke fritages fra CO<sub>2</sub>-afgifter
5. at man øger investeringerne i andre energiformer som f.eks. sol og vind

### Specifikke kommentarer i forhold til risikovurderingen

Det er bemærkelsesværdigt, at der tages så let på vurderingen af, om indikator 2.1.3. overholdes. I følge denne indikator skal det sikres at inputmateriale ikke kommer fra områder, der er konverteret til produktionsplantage eller anden anvendelse end skov efter januar 2008". I risikovurderingen skrives: "Eftersom op til 10 % af de områder, der er beskyttet af Skovloven, (selv naturlig løvskov) lovligt kan omlægges til produktion af juletræer eller dyrkning af poppel til fremstilling af inputmateriale, er det sandsynligt, at der er foregået en vis grad af omlægning siden 2008. Der foreligger imidlertid ingen beviser for, at der er foregået væsentlige omlægnings af skovarealer fra naturnær skov til produktionsplantage efter 2008." På baggrund heraf vurderes risikoen at være lav.

Når vi fremhæver dette, er det fordi det er problematisk at et certificeringsfirma ikke udviser større forsigtighed med at konkludere sådan. For det er netop den form for uønsket omlægning til plantagedrift, der i vid udstrækning finder sted i det globale Syd – også på certificerede områder.

Tilsvarende undrer vi os over en række vurderinger, der har med udnyttelsesgraden at gøre, f.eks.:

- at der i forhold til indikator 2.2.2 "Inputmateriale sources fra skovområder, hvor skovdriften bevarer eller forbedrer jordbundskvaliteten" uden betænkelighed skrives at "I betragtning af den nuværende praksis, hvor blade/nåle ikke fjernes fra næringsfattige jordbunde, og at det er muligt at tilføre næring for at kompensere for nettotab, konkluderes det, at risikoen for negativ indvirkning på skovenes næringsbalance i forbindelse med udvinding af biomasse er Lav."

**Vores kommentar:** Det forekommer ikke sandsynligt at den nuværende praksis nødvendigvis vil fortsætte i en tid, hvor efterspørgslen på biomasse til energi vokser.

- at der forhold til indikator 2.2.5 "Udtag af 'GROT' ('residues') sker med minimal negativ påvirkning af økosystemet" skrives, at "GROT (grene og toppe) bliver fjernet i forbindelse med udtynding og udvinding af

## Focusing on sustainable sourcing solutions

tømmer som en integreret del af hugstaktiviteter. Det er almindelig praksis at fjerne GROT efter fældningsaktivitet, enten til produktion af inputmateriale til biomasse eller til brænde. Det vurderes ikke, at den øgede påvirkning, der er forbundet med brugen af GROT som inputmateriale til biomasse, medfører nogen risiko for at skade økosystemerne”.

**Vores kommentar:** At det er almindelig praksis giver ingen sikkerhed for at det (fortsat) vil være uproblematisk i en tid, hvor efterspørgslen på biomasse til energi vokser.

- at der i forhold til indikator 2.3.1 “Analyser viser at hugst af inputmateriale ikke overstiger den langsigtede produktionskapacitet i skoven, undgår væsentlige negative effekter på skovproduktiviteten og sikrer langsigtet økonomisk bæredygtighed. Hugstrater retfærdiggøres ved bevoksnings- og tilvækstdata.” skrives, at “Ifølge ”Skove og plantager 2014” er der sket en nettotilvækst af både skovområde og stående vedmasse i den undersøgte periode (2010-2014). Det anslås, at der i løbet af perioden er sket en gennemsnitlig nettotilvækst i den stående vedmasse på 2,9 mio. m<sup>3</sup> pr. år. Med en årlig høst på 4,8 mio. m<sup>3</sup> giver dette en samlet tilvækst på 7,7 mio. m<sup>3</sup> pr. år. På baggrund af ovenstående oplysninger vurderes risikoen for denne Indikator til at være Lav.”

**Vores kommentar:** Her tages så vidt vi kan se kun hensyn til den samlede vedmasse og ikke det individuelle skovareal, hvor der kan forventes en gradvis nedslidning af muldlaget i takt med at en større del af f.eks. toppe og grene fjernes.

Vi noterer os, at det er et certificeringsfirma, der i risikovurderingen står for vurderingen af om certificeringsordningerne (især FSC og PEFC ) fungerer efter hensigten og overholdes. Det afspejler sig i risikovurderingen på den måde, at det tages for givet, at på de områder, der er dækket af disse ordninger, er der ingen problemer (jfr. afsnit tilknyttet indikatorerne 1.1.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4 og 2.2.8).

Vi noterer os desuden, at udkastet er udarbejdet af et privat konsulent- og certificeringsfirma (NEPCon) og finansieret af de økonomiske interessenter Dansk Energi, Dansk Fjernvarme, Dansk Skovforeningen, Skoventreprenørforeningen, De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger, HedeDanmark og DSHwood. Alle de involverede parter i denne risikovurdering (såvel som i Brancheaftalen om sikring af bæredygtig biomasse) har således økonomiske interesser forbundet med at overbevise borgerne om, at omstillingen af den danske energiproduktion til biomasse kan betegnes som 'bæredygtig'.

Venlig hilsen, på vegne af NOAH,

Natalia Lehrmann og Bente Hessellund Andersen

## Email from Danske Maskinstationer & Entreprenører (26 Maj 2016)

Hej

I forbindelse med mødet den 20. maj i Skærbæk, bad du os undersøge lidt ang. udenlandsk arbejdskraft, derudover har vi enkelte kommentere til vurderingen, som den forligger nu.

Vi har talt med GLS-A og 3F. der er ingen af dem der kan svare på hvor mange udenlandske statsborgere der er ansat inden for skovbrug, kun inden for gruppen, landbrug, skov og fiskeri. Jf. svar fra 3F.

Det er vores vurdering at den udenlandske arbejdskraft i skovbruget (uden juletræer) er omkring 25-30%. Det er hovedsagligt manuelt arbejde de udfører, dvs. plantning, renholdelse af nye kulturer, udrensning, indlæggelse af spor manuelt. Det er vores gæt og vi har ikke noget data til at underbygge det.

For maskinfører er der i dag et 2 dages AMU kursus der hedder, Maskinfærdsel på naturnære arealer. Du kan se mere her <http://ign.ku.dk/efteruddannelse-kurser/amu-kursusoversigt/amu-kurser/maskinfærdsel-paa-naturnaere-arealer/>

Det er min vurdering at det kursus, med et par tilretninger og måske et krav om genopfriskning hvert 5 år, kan give de folk der sidder i maskinerne de rette kvalifikationer til at passe på naturen, når der produceres biomasse.

Deruover vil vi gerne kommenter på Mitigation Measures ved pkt.2.1.1 + 2.1.2 + 2.2.3 + 2.2.4, hvor der står at: "It is also suggested that, as a safeguard mechanism, the resulting maps are made publicly available. This would allow for expert and stakeholder review and comments"

Jeg mener det skal slettes, da det gør processen meget lang og det man vil stå over for en række yderligere spørgsmål, såsom nedenstående:

- 1 På hvilken platform skal det gøres tilgængeligt
- 2 Hvem skal kunne gøre indsigelser
- 3 Hvem skal afgøre om en indsigelse er ok
- 4 Hvor lang tid skal en ekspert have til at godkende det
- 5 Hvor lang tid skal behandlingstiden på en indsigelse være

Vi snakkes ved

Med venlig hilsen  
Claus Danefeldt Clemmensen  
Tlf.: 76413662

**DME**

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## Second Consultation Round (17 August – 9 September 2016)

### Email sent to stakeholders 17 August 2016

Kære interessent og høringspartner,

Som led i den anden høringsrunde for den nationale SBP risikovurdering sender vi hermed det andet udkast af risikovurdering for Danske skove.

Vi gennemfører denne anden høringsrunde, da vi efter den første høringsrunde, der løbe frem til d. 27. juni, har lavet enkelte væsentlige omskrivninger af risikovurderingerne for de kriterier, hvor der konkluderet 'specificeret risiko'. Dette er gjort med henblik på at præcisere risici i forhold til de skovtyper hvorfra der udtages biomasse. Den reviderede risikovurdering er således tydeligere baseret baseret på eksisterende viden om risici i forhold til forskellige skovtyper, hvilket vil have stor betydning i forhold til at implementere målrettede og kost-effektive minimeringstiltag.

Høringsfasen løber frem til og med **fredag d. 26. august**

NEPCon skal anmode om at modtage jeres kommentarer til risikovurderingen skriftligt indenfor høringsperioden per email sendt til [mkj@nepcon.net](mailto:mkj@nepcon.net). Vi modtager naturligvis også gerne mundtlige kommentarer ved henvendelse til Christian Rahbek (5059 7624) eller Michael Jakobsen (2124 3852).

Kommentarer vedr. alle aspekter af riskovurderingen er velkomne, herunder de beskrevne faktiske forhold og anvendt dokumentation.

Med venlig hilsen,

Michael K. Jakobsen

## Email from BAT Kartellet (2 September 2016)

Hej Michael,

I forbindelse med den anden høringsrunde for den nationale SBP risikovurdering har BAT fundet et par steder, som giver anledning til bemærkning.

Det drejer sig primært om indikator 2.7.5., mens bemærkningerne vedrørende validiteten af RUT-registret også vedrører 2.7.1. og 2.8.1.

Ifølge indikator 2.7.5. skal biomasse produceres ved brug af arbejdskraft, hvor løn- og arbejdsforhold er retfærdige samt møder eller overstiger minimumskrav, hvilket i Danmark svarer til, at overenskomsten skal overholdes. Det fremgår af NEPCons konklusion, at risikoen for, at indikatoren ikke overholdes, er lav.

NEPCon baserer konklusionen på, at der en given dag var 22 udenlandske virksomheder, som arbejder inden for skovrelaterede områder, registreret i RUT-registret, hvilket vurderes til at være "a limited level".

I vores svar fra foråret vurderede BAT, at forholdene er i orden, når det er danske virksomheder, der står for høsten, men at vi ikke kan garantere for forholdene, når høsten udføres af udenlandske underentreprenører. Det er med andre ord særligt for den udenlandske arbejdskraft, at forholdene kan være kritiske.

Taget i betragtning, at der i forvejen ikke arbejder særlig mange i de danske skove i det hele taget, kan de 22 registrerede virksomheder faktisk anses for at være en ret stor del på den pågældende dag. F.eks. har Dansk Skoventreprenørforening til sammenligning under 100 medlemmer, også fortrinsvis små virksomheder, og beskæftigelsen i skovbruget er på ca. 500 personer. Desuden må man formode, at det langt fra er alle udenlandske entreprenører, der udfører arbejde i Danmark, der registrerer sig i RUT.

Derudover har en lang række af de danske virksomheder udenlandsk arbejdskraft ansat eller entrerer med udenlandske arme-ben-firmaer. Det er fagforeningernes erfaring, at danske virksomheder, som opererer på skovområdet, ofte lukker ned, så snart de bliver mødt med et overenskomstkrav fra fagforeningen. Efterfølgende starter virksomheden gerne op igen i et andet navn og med en anden direktør, som typisk kan være en af de tidligere ansatte. Det er i det hele taget et gråt arbejdsmarked, som fagforeningerne ikke har særlig let adgang til.

Et realistisk skøn vil være, at mindst 75 % af arbejdet i skoven udføres af udenlandsk arbejdskraft.

Andre forhold peger også i retning af, at formodningen om lav risiko er usikker.

I forbindelse med den igangværende revision af FSC-standarden har flere arbejdsgivere således udtalt, at det er umuligt at drive skovbrug i Danmark til overenskomstmæssig løn. Dette understøttes af, at Dansk Skovforening har modsat sig overenskomstkrav for underentreprenører i FSC-certificeringen, og som følge heraf udtrådte af FSC-samarbejdet i foråret 2016.

Alt i alt mener BAT, at vurderingen "low risk" er en noget forhastet konklusion. Det vil være mere dækkende at konkludere en 'specified risk' for denne indikator og et 'indicative/possible mitigation measure' vil være, at biomasseproducenterne skal dokumentere, at der arbejdes efter overenskomsten. Dette vil f.eks. kunne imødekommes ved, at udbyderne af opgaven stiller krav om arbejdsklausuler i deres kontrakter. Mere info herom kan findes på hjemmesiden [www.arbejdsklausuler.dk](http://www.arbejdsklausuler.dk).

Med venlig hilsen

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<image003.jpg>

## Email from Danmarks Naturfredningsforening (25 August 2016)

Hej Michael,

her er mine kommentarer til anden runde af høring om den nationale risikovurdering i henhold til SBP.

Jeg kan se gode forbedringer fra første runde, men kan ikke umiddelbart se, at mine pointer fra sidst om levende hegn mm i det åbne land (forslag om grøn landskabsplan) samt tidspunktet for hugst og flisning i forhold til bl.a. fugle og insekter er indarbejdet.

2.1.1 og 2.1.2 Uenig i risikovurdering (low) for "source type 6" ("non forested areas). De levende hegn og gamle træer i landskabet forsvinder i disse år pga. biomasseefterspørgsel og store maskiner i kombination med landbrugets ønske om større marker samt lodsejeres (kommuner m.fl.) ønsker om at slippe for plejen af gamle træer, f.eks. langs veje. Her går store værdier for både biodiversitet og landskabsoplevelse tabt. F.eks. levende hegn er i mange tilfælde levesteder for truede eller beskyttelseskrævende arter og dermed omfattet af HCV 1. I øvrigt en fornuftig opdeling og vurdering af risiko ved forskellige "source types"

2.2.4 Under afværgeforanstaltninger foreslår jeg følgende ord (eller lignende) tilføjet: "However, it must also be ensured that biologically valuable dead and decaying and deadwood on the forest floor is not removed OR DESTROYED when sourcing biomass feedstock".

2.2.5 Uenig i vurdering af "low risk" mht. fjernelse af hugstafald (eller hvad det nu hedder på moderne dansk). Er det så ok at fjerne alle grene og toppe i løvskovshugster, hvor der laves flis i henhold til SBP? Så bliver der jo ikke noget dødt ved på sigt... Der er jo heller ikke krav ifl. SBP om at efterlade livstræer?

2.4.1 Her kunne det måske være relevant at tilføje noget om den generelle klimaeffekt af biomasse fra træ. (Som i meget høj grad afhænger af, om man er sikker på, at træet faktisk substituerer fossil energi). Altså noget om klima som en "other service".

2.9.1 Carbon stock. Hvorfor bruges år 2008 som udgangspunkt for om kulstoflagéret er reduceret markant? FSC bruger vel 1994 (conversion to plantations).

Venlig hilsen Nora

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Nora Skjærnaa Hansen  
Skovpolitik, skovsager, projekt Biodiversitet Nu  
Bach, silv. og cand. scient. landskabsforvaltning  
Danmarks Naturfredningsforening, Mønstregade 20, 2100 København Ø  
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[www.dn.dk](http://www.dn.dk)

Danmarks  
Naturfredningsforening



## Letter from Dansk Skovforening (26 August 2016)



**NEPCo**  
att Michael K. Jakobsen  
mkj@nepcon.org

26. august 2016

### Vedr.: Høringssvar vedr. national SBP-risikovurdering for Danmark – 2. høring

Skovforeningen finder det meget positivt, at risikovurderingen har delt risikoen ved flisoperationer op på bevoksningstyper. En målrettet fokusering på hvor der reelt kan være en risiko, giver flere kræfter til at koncentrere sig om det væsentligt, og er med til at sikre, at formålet ikke drukner i bureaukrati og meningsløse data.

Der er dog fortsat et par steder, hvor vi har en række bemærkninger, der har betydning for skovbruget:

**I kriterie 2.2.1:identificering af potentielle trusler mod (skoven og andre) områder med høj bevaringsværdig som følge af skovdrift og adressering af disse trusler** er der for både bevoksningstype 1 (grøn driftsplan) og bevoksningstype 4 (uensaldrede bevoksninger og løvskov) vurderet at være en specificeret risiko. I bevoksningstype 7 (der er kludder i nummereringen i udkastet, der skulle have stået 1) flis fra PEFC og FSC står der, at risikoen vurderes som lav, idet de to skovscertificeringsordninger er anerkendt af SBP og idet der er 3. parts auditering.

Kriterie 2.2.1 handler om, at den viden der er opnået gennem blandt andet kortlægning af naturværdierne sættes i spil, således at det sikres, at der er en procedure for, hvordan der ved aktiviteter i skoven tages hensyn til naturværdierne – en arbejdsprocedure. Det er korrekt at den øvelse ikke er indeholdt i en grøn driftsplan. En grøn driftsplan giver derfor ikke sikkerhed for at der tages hensyn til værdierne i driften og på den baggrund kan der siges, at være en specificeret risiko for at eventuelle trusler mod de registrerede naturværdier ikke imødegås. Denne risiko vil kunne imødegås ved en fast arbejdsprocedure

Kriteriet 2.2.1 handler derimod *ikke* om kontrol, sådan som ordlyden i udkastet giver indtryk af ved at sammenholde begrundelserne for at PEFC- og FSC-certificering har lav risiko (3. parts auditering) og grønne driftsplaner har specificeret risiko. Kontrol er et selvstændigt emne både i den certificerede skov, for den SBP-certificerede biomasseproducent og for den

skovejer/biomasseproducent der vælger selv af dokumenterer de forhold som køber (energiproducenten) stiller krav om.

Kontrol er således ikke en adressering af trusler mod bevaringsværdier, men en opfølgning på et aftaleforhold. På den baggrund ønsker Skovforeningen, at sætningen "These forests are also subject to third party evaluation" fjernes i "findings" under vurderingen af skovcertificeringsordningerne, da.

Både i **kriterie 2.1.1** og **kriterie 2.2.1** forslås det i "mitigation measures" at 3. part, på anmodning, skal have adgang til kortlægningen af skovens nøglebiotoper.

Skovforeningen finder det legitimt, at forskellige faglige interessenter ønske at bidrage med deres viden til en given kortlægning, således at kortlægningen bliver bedst mulig. At bidrage med viden om et givet områdes naturværdier kræver ikke, at interessenten har adgang til den kortlægning, der allerede eksisterer.

Offentliggørelse af kortlagte nøglebiotoper ligger ud over hvad der kræves under de to skovcertificeringsordninger og kan nemt, både af skovejer og af interessenter, opfattes som opfordring til selvbestaltet kontrol.

Skovejeren er i sin drift reguleret af lovgivningen og forpligtet på de aftaler der indgås i forbindelsen med salg af produkter/deklarering af sin skovdrift. I den forbindelse er det naturligt at myndighederne tilser at lovgivningen blive overholdt og at køber/certificeringsauditør har mulighed for at kontrollere at produktets deklARATIONER korrekt.

Interessenter har altid mulighed for at rettet henvendelse til skovejer, DN eller den lokale myndighed, hvis de, som følge af deres almindelige færdsel på vej og sti, bliver opmærksomme på noget i skovdriften, der bekymrer dem.

På den baggrund ønsker Skovforeningen, at forslaget om, at 3. part på anmodning kan få udleveret kort over nøglebiotoper, fjernes.

Skovforeningen finder, at den kommende kortlægning af §25-skov i kombination med §3-kortlægningen og Natura2000-kortlægningen på sigt må være den kortlægning, der vil sikre hensyntagen til naturværdierne i en relevante skala. Skovforeningen er opmærksom på, at indeværende risikovurdering ikke kan foruddiskonterer resultatet af §25-kortlægningen.

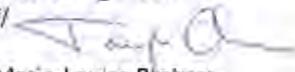
I **kriterie 2.1.3** står der under Findings at "10% af fredskovsarealet (selv hjemmehørende løvtræer) kan omlægges til juletræer eller poppel i kort omdrift".

Der er med få undtagelser (Natura 2000-områderne) frit træartsvalget i dansk skovbrug. Indholdet af parenteser virker på den baggrund tendentiøst og malplaceret. Mere relevant er det at slå fast, at selvom skovloven åbner muligheden for anlægge kort omdrift på 10 % af arealet, etableres intensive dyrkningssystemer med kort omdrift i hovedsagen på landbrugsjord (fordi landbrugsjorden er bedre egnet til formålet og fordi energitræsproduktion i kort omdrift modtager

tilskud på landbrugsjord). Konverteringen af skov til kort omdrift har på den baggrund har været beskeden.

I **kriterie 2.1.1** står der under Findings, i det afsnit der begynder med " Other protected areas and key habitats [...]," at "Deciduous forest and forest boundary areas are protected under the Forest Act (Article 27). Paragraf 27 i skovloven handler om at løvskovbryn er beskyttet og ikke som beskrevet i findings. Teksten bør ændres til "Deciduous forest boundary areas are protected under the Forest Act (Article 27)".

Med venlig hilsen

f/   
Marie-Louise Bretner

## Letter from De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger (26 August 2016)



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NepCon  
Projektkoordinator Michael K. Jakobsen

- pr. email: [mkj@nepcon.net](mailto:mkj@nepcon.net)

Holstebro 26. august 2016

### SBP Regional risikovurdering for Danmark (2. udgave) - høringsvar

På vegne af De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger (Skovdyrkerne) afgives hermed høringsvar på 'Udkast til Regional Risk Assessment Report for Danmark - Version 2' (RRA 2.0) af 17. august 2016.

#### Generelle bemærkninger:

Først og fremmest vil vi gerne kvittere for, at indholdet i en del af de bemærkninger, som vi afgav i forbindelse med vores første høringsvar, kan genfindes i RRA 2.0.

Bearbejdningen af RRA til version 2.0 er forløbet sideløbende med det udviklingsarbejde, der er sket hos Skovdyrkerne i forbindelse med udarbejdelsen af den første Supply Base Report - omfattende en fuld Supply Base Evaluation - i dansk skovbrug.

Vi noterer her med tilfredshed, at disse spor flugter meget fint og at RRA 2.0 rummer flere præciseringer og forenklinger. Især muliggør introduktionen af 'source types' en mere praktisk administration af typiske standard hugstoperationer med indbygget lav risiko.

#### Specifikke bemærkninger:

Som i første høringsvar har vi valgt alene at kommentere på områder, hvor der er udpeget 'specificeret risiko'. Vi er enige i konklusionerne på alle 'lav risiko' punkter.

#### 2.1.1. Skove og andre områder med høje bevaringsværdier inden for forsyningsbasen er identificeret og kortlagt.

Vi har tidligere tilkendegivet, at vi finder en høringsfase i forbindelse med udarbejdelse af risikokort for kontraproduktiv. Vi noterer, at formuleringerne er blødt op til 'forslag om at fremlægge på opfordring'.

Det kan vi leve med – men grundlæggende mener vi, at der er tale om en forkert tilgang til en dokumentation, der vedrører et erhvervsretligt forhold mellem en leverandør og en kunde – med en auditor som uvildig instans.

#### 2.1.2. Potentielle trusler mod skov og andre områder med høje bevaringsværdier fra skovdriftsaktiviteter er identificeret og adresseret.

Samme bemærkning om offentlighed som ovenfor.

#### 2.2.3. Nøglebiotoper og habitater er fredede eller bevares i deres naturlige tilstand (CPETS 8b).

Samme bemærkning om offentlighed som ovenfor.

2.2.4. Biodiversitet beskyttes (CPET S5b).

Her er efter stakeholder-konsultation tilføjet en passus om bevarelse af død ved: *'However, it must also be ensured that biologically valuable dead and decaying and deadwood on the forest floor is not removed when sourcing biomass feedstock'.*

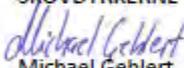
Denne tilføjelse giver anledning til to bemærkninger:

- Det er *avgørende* at fastslå, at 'biologisk værdifuldt dødt ved' udgør en lille andel af det døde ved i skoven. Der må på intet som helst tidspunkt opstå tvivl om, at det er *forsvarligt* og *nødvendigt* at sanere udsatte kanter i nåletræsbevoksninger, billetræer, træer angrebet af neonectria, rodfordærver, honningsvamp eller lignende.
- Best practice må her henholde sig til både til bevoksningstype og typen af dødt ved. Mens det fx er helt sædvanlig og fornuftig praksis at medtage vindfælder fra sidste stormfald i en tynding i gran, er det omvendt helt klart, at spættettræer og stort dimensioneret løvtræ i opløsning i en ældre bøgebevoksning vil være omfattet af definitionen og derfor ikke ukritisk bør fjernes som biomasse.

Sammenfatning:

Overordnet set er det tilfredsstillende, at vi nu har en bred og samlet risikovurdering for dansk skovbrug.

Det giver en fælles platform for det videre arbejde med at sikre og dokumentere, at dansk skovbrug på et bæredygtigt grundlag kan bidrage væsentligt til samfundets grønne omstilling.

Med venlig hilsen  
SKOVDYRKERNE  
  
Michael Gehlert  
Skovrider

## Letter from Styrelsen for Vand og Naturforvaltning (26 August 2016)

NEPCon  
Att. Michael K Jakobsen  
e-mail: mkj@nepcon.net



### Hørings svar vedrørende "Draft Sustainable Biomass Partnership (SBP) Risk Assessment for Denmark, Version 2, 17.8.2016"

Styrelsen for Vand- og Naturforvaltning (SVANA) har gennemgået "Draft Sustainable Biomass Partnership (SBP) Risk Assessment for Denmark, Version 2, 17.8.2016", udarbejdet af NEPCon og fremsendt i høring med svarfrist senest den 26. august 2016.

SVANAs nedenfor angivne kommentarer skal ses i forlængelse af tidligere afgivne bemærkninger fra Naturstyrelsen af 27. juni 2016.

1. Flere steder i dokumentet refereres til "The Danish Nature Agency" i anliggender, hvor der i dag rettelig bør henvises til "The Danish Agency for Water and Nature Management". Det gælder blandt andet i anliggender, der handler om myndighedsansvaret for lovadministration i forhold til EUTR og Skovloven mv. I anliggender, hvor der refereres til Naturstyrelsen (Nature Agency) i egenskaben som forvalter af statsskovene er referencen fortsat relevant. En samlet oversigt over myndighedsopgaver, der i dag sorterer under SVANA kan ses i Bekendtgørelse nr. 930 af 27. juni 2016 om henlæggelse af opgaver og beføjelser til Styrelsen for Vand- og Naturforvaltning. Eksempler (som ikke nødvendigvis er udtømmende) på steder i teksten, hvor der bør refereres til SVANA, er de fleste referencer under indikatorerne 1.3.1, 2.1.1 og 2.2.6.
2. SVANA bør anføres i høringslisten.
3. Ad side 6): Bekendtgørelse nr. 169 er forældet. Ny henvisning: <https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=182076>  
Dette bør konsekvensrettes i resten af notatet.
4. Ad side 6): Det foreslås at medtage Lov nr. 1225 af 18. december 2012 om administration af Den Europæiske Unions forordning om handel med træ og træprodukter med henblik på bekæmpelse af handel med ulovligt fældet træ: <https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=144423>
5. Ad side 9): Det anses her for en mangel, at lov nr. 1225 ikke nævnes: <https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=144423>.

6. Ad side 9/10 (citat): *“There are a number of cases annually of reported violations of relevant laws but, according to the officials, the violations are not generally systematic, grave nor motivated by economic gain. Typical cases include not seeking a permit before otherwise acceptable felling activities in Natura 2000 areas, illegal construction of hunting cabins, or lack of payment of VAT for sales of firewood to private buyers”*. SVANA skal hertil bemærke, at der inden for skovloven og EUTR er meget få sager årligt.
7. SVANA skal foreslå, at det i omtalen af Skovloven passende steder i teksten anføres, at denne for en række driftsbestemmelers vedkommende alene gælder for fredsskovpligtige arealer i Danmark, og at disse for tiden – efter SVANAs aktuelle vurdering – anslås at udgøre ca. 71 pct. af Danmarks samlede skovareal. Det anses også for relevant, og dette forhold indgår i de dele af risikovurderingen, der beror på tolkninger af skovlovens rækkevidde i forhold til sikring af bæredygtige forsyninger med biomasse.
8. Flere steder i dokumentet er der anført en forældet reference til skovloven. Den rigtige er <https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/ro710.aspx?id=175267>  
Eksempler: Indikator 1.3.1 samt siderne 17, 19, 20, 24, 25, og 28.
9. Ad side 13 (citat): *“HCV 3: In a Danish context, it is determined that this category is covered by Natura 2000 areas, areas covered by the Nature Protection Act (Article 3), other protected areas, as well as an identification of Key Biotopes (Nøglebiotoper). Natura 2000 areas are aligned with the European Commission’s Habitats and Birds Directives; and contain Woodland Key Habitats (WKH), protected habitats conserved under the Nature Conservation Act (Article 3), and the Forest Act (Articles 24, 26 and 27)”*:  
24 skal ændres til 25.
10. Ad side 13 (citat): *“Other protected areas and key habitats such as protected lakes, streams, moors, marshes, salt marshes, fresh meadows and grasslands conserved under Nature Conservation Act (Article 3); and Oak shrub forests are preserved under the Forest Act (Article 26). Deciduous forests and forest boundary areas are protected under the Forest Act (Article 27). Natura 2000 areas and protected areas are completely mapped, but there is currently no legal requirement for mapping of areas covered by the Forest Act Articles 26 to 28, nor for the identification and mapping of Key Biotopes”*:  
26 i sidste sætning skal ændres til 27 (det fremgår af skovlovens § 26, at miljø- og fødevarerministeren skal registrere bevaringsværdige egekrat, hvilket er sket for disse egekrat i Jylland).
11. Ad side 17 (citat): *“The Danish Forest Act (Section 8) states that areas cover by the Forest Act must support trees that are expected to form a*

*full height stand with a closed canopy. The Forest Act Forest Act also states that tree stands cannot be felled before they have reached maturity and the area must meet the above requirements at the latest ten years after clearcutting. The Forest Act Forest Act (Section 9) contains provision to use – for grazing and coppicing – up to 10% of the forest area protected by the Act Forest Act. This will also include the use of forest land for Christmas tree production or short rotation poplar for biomass purposes.”*

”Section” skal være ”Article”; ”Cover” skal være ”covered”.

12. Ad side 21 (citat): *”The Danish Forest Act (Sections 14–24) establishes legal protection of key ecosystems and habitats in Denmark by means of designation of Natura 2000 areas (approx. 19.000 hectares - comprised of EU Habitats Directive areas and EU Birds Directive areas). With the designation of 21.000 hectares of untouched forest or forests with old management systems such as coppicing, forest grazing, and oak shrub forest, the total forest area where protection of natural values or biodiversity is app. 35.000 hectares or approx. 5,7% of the total forest area (there is some overlap).”*  
”Section” skal være ”Article”; samme gælder på side 22 og 23.
  
13. Ad indikator 2.1.1) Det kunne overvejes at tilføje, at der i statsskovene er kortlagt arealer, som er udlagt efter naturskovsstrategien. Eventuel tekst herom bør i givet fald clearas med Naturstyrelsen. Endvidere kan det tilføjes, jf. også bemærkning nr. 7 ovenfor, at fredskovspligten er kortlagt og kan ses i matriklen samt at egekrat er kortlagt, jf. også bemærkning nr. 10 ovenfor. Endvidere bemærkes, at §25-kortlægningen også vil kunne medtage nåleskov med høj biologisk værdi, hvis det er ganske særligt.
  
14. Ad indikator 2.1.2) Bemærkningen nr. 13 kan også have relevans herfor.

Med venlig hilsen

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## Email from Det Økologiske Råd (2 September 2016)

Kære Michael og Lars Martin

Det Økologiske Råd tilslutter sig høringsvaret nedenfor fra DK naturfredningsforening og vil blot tilføje – i lyset af debatten i går, at dødt ved generelt er af betydning for biodiversiteten – ikke blot store stammer, som kan danne levesteder for spætter, ugler m.v., men også mindre grene m.v., som kan danne levesteder for f.eks. mus, insekter og andre hvirvelløse dyr.

I relation til 2.4.1 mener vi (som også sagt i går) ikke, at lande, som importerer biomasse, blot kan fraskrive sig ansvaret for de indirekte effekter i producentlandene. Selv om disse effekter konteres på producentlandets LULUCF-regnskab, er det ikke sikkert at det pågældende land – ofte udviklingsland - har et reduktionsmål. Desuden er det importørlandene (ofte i-lande) som har flest ressourcer til at lægge bæredygtighedshensyn til grund.

De bedste hilsner

Best Regards

### **Christian Ege**

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