Supply Base Report:
Haderup Skovservice AS

Second Surveillance Audit

www.sbp-cert.org

Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 1.4

For further information on the SBP Framework and to view the full set of documentation see www.sbp-cert.org

Document history

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Contents

1 Overview

Producer name: Haderup Skovservice AS

Producer address: Teglværksvej 3 - 7, DK-7540 Haderup, Denmark

SBP Certificate Code: SBP-05-11

Geographic position: 56.346800, 8.946600

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Company website: www.haderup-skovservice.dk

Date report finalised: 25 Feb 2021

Close of last CB audit: 25 Feb 2021

Name of CB: DNV GL Business Assurance Finland Oy Ab

SBP Standard(s) used: SBP Standard 1: Feedstock Compliance Standard, SBP Standard 2: Verification of SBP-compliant Feedstock, SBP Standard 4: Chain of Custody, SBP Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data Instruction, Instruction Document 5E: Collection and Communication of Energy and Carbon Data 1.3

Weblink to Standard(s) used: https://sbp-cert.org/documents/standards-documents/standards

SBP Endorsed Regional Risk Assessment: Denmark

Weblink to SBR on Company website: N/A

Indicate how the current evaluation fits within the cycle of Supply Base Evaluations					
Main (Initial) Evaluation	**First Surveillance**	**Second Surveillance**	**Third Surveillance**	**Fourth Surveillance**	**Re-assessment**
☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

2 Description of the Supply Base

2.1 General description

Feedstock types: Primary, Secondary

Includes Supply Base evaluation (SBE): Yes

Feedstock origin (countries): Denmark

2.2 Description of countries included in the Supply Base

Country: Denmark

Area/Region: All

Exclusions: No

General description of Danish forests and forestry

Forests cover approx. 625,000 ha in Denmark, corresponding to approx. 15% of the country's total area. This area is expected to increase over time. Total standing timber in Danish forests is 130 million m3.

Standing timber in the forests has been increasing rapidly from the 2000 statement until today. This isa result of the steadily increasing forest area and probably an increase in standing timber per hectare.

Generally, Danish forests include a wide variety of wood species of which the most common species are: Norway spruce 15%, beech 14% and oak 10%. The numbers for the other wood species are: pine 11%, silver spruce 6%, Nordmann fir 5%, noble fir 2%, other fir species 10%, Sycamore maple 4%, birch 7%, ash 3% and other broadleaves 9%. In addition to this, unstocked areas are 4%. Broadleaves make up 47 per cent of the total wooded area whereas conifers make up 49 per cent. The rest is unstocked areas and areas where a particular wood species could not be determined. None of the wood species belong to the CITES or IUCN species.

Approx. 2000 species are listed on the Danish Red List, and many of these species are related to forests, old forests in particular. Areas in which one or more red list species have been identified are often registered as Natura 2000 areas, protected by the Danish Forest Act and/or the Danish Nature Protection Act. Red list species are found here: http://naturstyrelsen.dk/media/nst/67066/rodlis.pdf.

The estimated total number of forest estates in Denmark is 28,000. 89% of the total number of forest estates have a size between 0.5 and 20 ha. Most of the forest area is privately owned, either by individuals (59%) or by companies (10%) and foundations (6%). The Danish state forests make up 19% of the total

forest area, while the area owned by municipalities and public institutions is 6%. This means that the Danish forest structure includes many private owners with forest areas of less than 20 ha.

Atypically, Danish forestry legislation has no requirements as to how each estate plans forestry, nor does the forest owners have to apply for or report cutting in their forests.

Danish forest owners are well-organised in various local and national associations. Dansk Skovforening (Danish Forest Association) is the trade organisation of private forest owners.

Moreover, up to 6,000 owners of small forests are organised in local forest owner associations which help owners with advice and management of their forests and are also involved in forest policy. Similarly, many private forest owners also work with HedeDanmark and other forestry consultancies.

Two certification schemes exist in forest management: PEFC and FSC. The areas owned by the Danish state have been certified according to both standards. In private and municipal forests, some have been certified. The private, state and municipal owned forest represent approx. 275.000 hectares PEFC and 225.000 hectares FSC.

Total income in the production of forest products in Denmark is approx. DKK 1 billion. The sale of energy wood amounted to DKK 300 million in 2015.

General description of Danish windbreaks

Planted windbreaks are a tradition in Denmark. The systematic planting of windbreaks started in the 1930s. The first major windbreak planting guilds were setup in 1967 and windbreaks with mainly 3 and 6 rows of broadleaves were introduced. Since then, various subsidies have existed to establish windbreaks and most have been established with subsidies. Today, Denmark is estimated to have some 80,000 km of windbreaks. Windbreaks planted with subsidies must be maintained and cannot be removed.

Description of the supply base

Haderup Skovservice's supply base is Danish forests, windbreaks, scenic areas and urban plantations where the supply base covers all of Denmark, however, mainly North-Jutland.

Figure 1 Supply Base

Haderup Skovserivce is a forest contractor company that produces and sells wood chips. The woodchip production is 50,000-60,000 T annually, approx. 20% of the woodchips is produced in areas outside the forest, mainly in windbreaks and smaller plants and in connection with nature projects. In addition, there are clearing of trees and shrubs in connection with extensions and expansion of the infrastructure in Denmark.

In the forest there is thinning in coniferous wood or round wood from coniferous forests, the rest are branches and peaks from both hardwood and coniferous trees.

Description of jobs

Thinnings:

In windbreaks, the base mainly consists of the removal of nurse trees and pollarding of shrubs but in order to keep the sheltering effect of the windbreak. The work is carried out using feller bunchers and feller forwarders. In the forest, thinnings are carried out by feller bunching in connection with the running of tracks and thinning of younger standing crop. The subsequent chipping is carried out using an off-road chipper or a truck chipper.

Tree tops:

Chipping of tops and branches from conifers and broadleaves in connection with the deforestation of middle-aged or old broadleaves and conifers. Tops are often interconnected in stacks and chipped by the roadside.

Round timber:

Produced as a by-product from the felling of conifers where timber is also produced. The chip utilised timber of a low quality which cannot be used for products of high quality, such as timber. Felled using a harvester, forwarded to a solid road, chipped by the roadside or transported to a storage yard where the chipping is carried out.

Clearcuts:

Carried out by manual felling and subsequent forwarding or using a feller forwarder. Wood is often interconnected in stacks and chipped by the roadside. Clearing of tree regeneration in connection with Nature projects carried out in dialogue or in direct collaboration with the specific authorities.

Sources:

Nord-Larsen, Thomas et al, *Skove og Plantager 2014,* Skov og Landskab, 2014

PEFC Denmark, http://www.pefc.dk/bliv-certificeret/skovcertificering

FSC Denmark, https://dk.fsc.org/dk-dk/hvad-er-fsc/fsc-i-danske-tal

Legal information: https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/ft/198812K00030

Hedges to the benefit of animals and plants: https://jaegernesmagasin.dk/wp-content/uploads/Levende-hegn-til-gavn-for-dyr-og-planter.pdf

Red list species: http://bios.au.dk/videnudveksling/til-myndigheder-og-saerligt-interesserede/redlistframe/artsgrupper/

2.3 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

No measures have been launched to further certification at the forests where feedstock is sourced as this is outside the company's powers. However, in 2020 Haderup Skovservice A/S has established a FSC and PEFC FM group for forest owners, which will contribute to forest certification.

2.4 Quantification of the Supply Base

Supply Base

a. **Total Supply Base area (million ha)**: 0,63
b. **Tenure by type (million ha):**0.49 (Privately owned), 0.11 (Public), 0.03 (Community concession)
c. **Forest by type (million ha):**0.63 (Temperate)
d. **Forest by management type (million ha):**0.63 (Managed natural)
e. **Certified forest by scheme (million ha):**0.24 (FSC), 0.29 (PEFC)

Describe the harvesting type which best describes how your material is sourced: Mix of the above
Explanation: Havestig plots 2-3 ha, ordinary harvester and forwarder
Was the forest in the Supply Base managed for a purpose other than for energy markets? Yes - Majority
Explanation: Normaly forests in Denmark are under public regulation

For the forests in the Supply Base, is there an intention to retain, restock or encourage natural regeneration within 5 years of felling? Yes - Majority
Explanation: Planting after clearcut is a typical procedure

Was the feedstock used in the biomass removed from a forest as part of a pest/disease control measure or a salvage operation? No
Explanation: for the moment we haven´t seen those problems

Feedstock

Reporting period from: 01 Jan 2020

Reporting period to: 31 Dec 2020

a. **Total volume of Feedstock**: 1-200,000 m3
b. **Volume of primary feedstock**: 1-200,000 m3
c. **List percentage of primary feedstock, by the following categories.**
    - Certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 1% - 19%

- Not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 80% - 100%

d. List of all the species in primary feedstock, including scientific name: Acer pseudoplatanus (Ahorn - Sycamore); Fraxinus excelsior (Ask - Ash); Betula pubescens (Dunbirk - White Birch); Betula pendula (Vortebirk - Silver birch); Pinus mugo (Bjergfyr - Mountain pine); Populus tremula (Bævreasp - Aspen); Fagus sylvatica (Bøg - Beech); Pinus contorta (Contortafyr - Lodgepole pine); Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Cypres - Lawson cypress); Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglasgran - Douglas fir); Quercus robur (Stilkeg - Common oak); Quercus petraea (Vintereg - Sessile oak); Ulmus glabra (Elm - Mountain elm); Abies grandis (Grandis - Grand fir); Aesculus hippocastanum (Hestekastanie - Horse chestnut); Picea glauca (Hvidgran - White spruce); Tilia cordata (Lind - Common lime); Larix decidua (Lærk - Eupean larch); Larix kaempferi (Lærk - Japanese larch); Larix eurolepis (Hybridlærk - Dunkeld larch); Abies procera (Nobilis - Noble fir); Abies nordmanniana (Nordmannsgran - Nordmann fir); Picea omorika (Omorika - Serbian spruce); Populus spp (Poppel - Poplar); Quercus rubra (Rødeg - Nothern red oak); Alnus glutinosa (Rødel - Common alder); Picea abies (Rødgran - Norway spruce); Picea sitchensis (Sitkagran - Sitka spruce); Pinus sylvestris (Skovfyr - Scots pine); Acer platanoides (Spidsløn - Mable); Thuja plicata (Thuja - Western red cedar); Abies alba (Ædelgran - Silver fir); Pinus nigra (Østrisk fyr - Austrian pine);

e. Is any of the feedstock used likely to have come from protected or threatened species? No

- Name of species: N/A
- Biomass proportion, by weight, that is likely to be composed of that species (%): N/A

f. Hardwood (i.e. broadleaf trees): specify proportion of biomass from (%): 10,00

g. Softwood (i.e. coniferous trees): specify proportion of biomass from (%): 90,00

h. Proportion of biomass composed of or derived from saw logs (%): 0,00

i. Specify the local regulations or industry standards that define saw logs: Roundwood not suited for housebuilding and furniture. i.e small diameter or many twigs is used for chip

j. Roundwood from final fellings from forests with > 40 yr rotation times - Average % volume of fellings delivered to BP (%): 20,00

k. Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest: 0 m3

l. List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest, by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes:

- Primary feedstock from primary forest certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: N/A
- Primary feedstock from primary forest not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: N/A

m. Volume of secondary feedstock: 1-200,000 m3

- Physical form of the feedstock: Chips

n. Volume of tertiary feedstock: 0 N/A

- Physical form of the feedstock: N/A

Proportion of feedstock sourced per type of claim during the reporting period

Feedstock type	Sourced by using Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) %	FSC %	PEFC %	SFI %
Primary	92,80	0,00	7,20	0,00

Secondary	80,00	0,00	20,00	0,00
Tertiary	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Other	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

3 Requirement for a Supply Base Evaluation

Is Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) is completed? Yes

Haderup Skovservice harvests most of the feedstock outside the forest (arbocultural arising) and in non-certified forests. To be able to document compliance with SBP and to be able to sell the biomass as SBP-compliant biomass, the supply base needs to be evaluated.

4 Supply Base Evaluation

4.1 Scope

Feedstock types included in SBE: Primary

SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessments used: Denmark

List of countries and regions included in the SBE:

Country: Denmark

Indicator with specified risk in the risk assessment used:
2.1.1 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures for verifying that forests and other areas with high conservation value in the Supply Base are identified and mapped.

Specific risk description:

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: LOW RISK.

2. Feedstock originating from forest estates with a Green Management plan: LOW RISK.

3. Feedstock from thinning in even--aged stands of conifers: LOW RISK.

4. Feedstock from thinning in first generation afforestation areas: LOW RISK.

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: SPECIFIED RISK.

6. Feedstock from non--forest areas, e.g. nature maintenance projects, windbreaks or residential areas: LOW RISK.

Country: Denmark

Indicator with specified risk in the risk assessment used:

2.1.2 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures to identify and address potential threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values from forest management activities.

Specific risk description:

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: LOW RISK.

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. However, there is no strict requirement that the HCVs are monitored and protected from forest management. SPECIFIED RISK.

3. Feedstock from thinning in even--aged stands of conifers: LOW RISK.

4. Feedstock from thinning in first generation afforestation areas: LOW RISK.

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: SPECIFIED RISK.

6. Feedstock from non--forest areas, e.g. nature maintenance projects, windbreaks or residential areas: LOW RISK.

Country: Denmark

Indicator with specified risk in the risk assessment used:
2.2.3 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 (CPET S8b).

Specific risk description:

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.

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.

Country: Denmark

Indicator with specified risk in the risk assessment used:
2.2.4 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures to ensure that biodiversity is protected (CPET S5b).

Specific risk description:

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.

4.2 Justification

This evaluation is based on the National Risk Assessment (RRA) for Denmark approved by SBP in June 2017. RRA for Denmark is available here: https://sbp-cert.org/documents/consultation-documents/draft-regional-risk-assessments. RRA for Denmark was completed in accordance with SBP Standard no. 1. Haderup Skovservice's evaluation and use of RRA for Denmark was completed in accordance with SBP Standard no. 2.

Based on the results of RRA for Denmark and an analysis of the company's working procedures, useful measures to reduce the risk and a supplier verification programme have been prepared and implemented to ensure a low risk for all indicators in connection with the production of primary feedstock.

Haderup Skovservice is aware of the fact that changes in the RRA for Denmark approved by SBP may occur and is willing to adapt the SBE if this should happen.

4.3 Results of risk assessment and Supplier Verification Programme

The RRA for Denmark approved by SBP, June 2017, concludes that the risk is low in relation to all criteria except from the following criteria where a 'specified risk' has been identified: Criteria 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4.

Table 4 Individual indicators with a 'specified risk' in the National Risk Assessment

2.1.1	Forests and other areas with high conservation values in the Supply Base are identified and mapped.
2.1.2	Potential threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values from forest management activities are identified and addressed.
2.2.3	Key ecosystems and habitats are conserved or set aside in their natural state (CPET S8b).
2.2.4	Biodiversity is protected (CPET S5b).

Based on the SBP endorsed RRA for Denmark, June 2017, Haderup Skovservice has concluded that the supply base can be divided into the following sub-scopes which coincide with the scopes listed in the RRA:

1. Primary feedstock from FSC or PEFC certified forests

2. Primary feedstock from forests with a green management plan

3. Primary feedstock from thinnings of conifer stands

4. Primary feedstock from thinnings of first generation forest estates

5. Primary feedstock from forests without a green management plan or certification

6. Primary feedstock from non-forest areas, such as windbreaks, city and park areas, nature projects.

For each of these sub-categories, a specified risk has only been assigned to categories 2 and 5. These are reviewed below with the supplier verification programme and the prepared measures to reduce the risk.

Haderup Skovserive's supplier verification program consists of the following:

• For all suppliers (forest owners), Haderup Skovservice enters into agreement with the forest owner about the task, during which the query is asked whether the forest is FSC and / or PEFC certified and whether a green management plan and / or a key biotop registration for the property has been prepared.

• For all suppliers, Haderup Skovservice physically visits, inspects and reviews the areas of all suppliers in connection with the screening and before felling. This means that there is great certainty that the areas are

properly reviewed and screened correctly. Only for suppliers where low risk can be achieved for the four indicators with specified risk through the risk minimizing measures, biomass is sold as SBP-compliant biomass.

• Local forest administrator is taught in the Haderup Skovserivce procedure and can itself handle risk assessment and risk management.

• Haderup Skovservice will only buy biomass from other suppliers in a few cases and in cases where this happens, Haderup Skovserivce itself will be responsible for risk assessment Risk minimization in the same way as described above.

• Feldborg Sawmill buys its roundwood from Haderup Skovservice and one supplier. The supplier SkovLink visits and screens all stands before sending the roundwood to the sawmill. This means that there is great certainty that the areas are properly reviewed and screened correctly. Only for suppliers where low risk can be achieved for the four indicators with specified risk through the risk minimizing measures, biomass is sold as SBP-compliant biomass.

4.4 Conclusion

When reviewing and revising the work procedures of Haderup Skovservice based on the SBP-approved RRA for Denmark, as well as preparing and implementation of the supplier verification program (SVP) and risk-reducing measures, it is assessed that the company ensures that biomass complies with the requirements set in the SBP certification.

Anders Røhr Lauritzen, who is responsible for task planning, identification of key biotopes and mapping of projects, has extensive experience in working in the forest and taking into consideration conservation-worthy nature.

The company is aware that the cases where tasks are performed in areas with specific risk, it is necessary to allow other qualified persons, such as biologists or relevant government officials, to assist in the identification of key biotopes. In the start-up phase, it is important to incorporate regulations and adjustments when the company is more familiar with the new standards and procedure.

5 Supply Base Evaluation process

Haderup Skovserivce uses the SBP endorsed RRA for Denmark 2017 as a starting point.

As it appears from the RRA for Denmark, a low risk has been identified for all indicators, apart from the following indicators where a 'specified risk' has been identified: 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4 for forest type category 2 and 5.

In order to minimise the risk of these 4 indicators with a specified risk in processing biomass, Haderup Skovservice has prepared a set of working procedures with the implementation of control measures to reduce the risk which comply with the due diligence requirements of the standards. The working procedures, including the measures to reduce the risk, are detailed in the company's Contractors' Manual.

Haderup Skovservice has used both internal and external resources for the work with SBE. SBE has been prepared with SBE's staff who has a wide experience in biomass production.

Machine operators at Haderup Skovservice have a high level of skills with many years' work with production of feedstock.

Haderup Skovservice has used an external consultant from DM&E who has approx. 13 years' experience in forest certification and forest management, for the work of adapting work processes and gathering additional data.

6 Stakeholder consultation

The consultation phase ran for a period of 30 days from 28.02.2019. The Danish version of the SBR, including the control measures to reduce the risk, was sent by e-mail to the following stakeholders:

Danmarks Naturfredningsforening (Danish Society for Nature Conservation)	Nora Skjernaa Hansen	nsh@dn.dk
FSC Danmark	Sofie Tind Nielsen	sofie@fsc.dk
Verdens Skove	Jakob Ryding	jr@verdensskove.org
WWF (World Wildlife Foundation)	Bo Normander	b.normander@wwf.dk
Copenhagen University	Vivian Kvist Johansen	vkj@ign.ku.dk
PEFC Danmark	Morten Thorøe	mt@pefc.dk
Dansk Energi	Kristine van het Erve Grunnet	keg@danskenergi.dk
Dansk Fjernvarme	Kate Wieck-Hansen	kwh@danskfjernvarme.dk
Dansk Skovforening (Danish Forest Association)	Marie-Louise Bretner	mlb@skovforeningen.dk
Energistyrelsen (Danish Energy Agency)	Lars Martin Jensen	lmj@ens.dk
Ørsted	Peter K Kristensen	pekkr@dongenergy.dk
Friluftsrådet (National Federation of Outdoor Recreation)	Thorbjørn Eriksen	toe@friluftsraadet.dk
BAT Kartellet	Gunde Odgaard	gunde.odgaard@batkartellet.dk
The Danish Nature Agency	Niels Bølling	niboe@nst.dk
NOVOPAN A/S	Jette Wulff	j.wulff@kronospan-dk.dk
Troldtekt A/S	Orla Jepsen	oje@troldtekt.dk
Rold Skov Savværk A/S	Henrik Thorlacius-Ussing	htu@lindenborg.dk
Norlund Savværk	Simon Mikkelsen	smi@norlundwood.com

6.1 Response to stakeholder comments

Description: No comments were received during the period of public comment.

Comment: No comments were received during the period of public comment.

Response: No comments were received during the period of public comment.

7 Mitigation measures

7.1 Mitigation measures

Country:	Denmark
Specified risk indicator:	2.1.1 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures for verifying that forests and other areas with high conservation value in the Supply Base are identified and mapped.
Specific risk description:	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: LOW RISK. 2. Feedstock originating from forest estates with a Green Management plan: LOW RISK. 3. Feedstock from thinning in even--aged stands of conifers: LOW RISK. 4. Feedstock from thinning in first generation afforestation areas: LOW RISK. **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: SPECIFIED RISK.** 6. Feedstock from non--forest areas, e.g. nature maintenance projects, windbreaks or residential areas: LOW RISK.
Mitigation measure:	

Haderup Skovserivce is working according to the procedures of the Contractors' Manual[1] which is laid out to consider the indicators described in the RRA for Denmark, approved by SBP, June 2017.

The Contractors' Manual describes how to identify whether the forest area belong to the scope of specific risk and which measures to reduce the risk should be taken before the feedstock can be called SBP compliant. If Haderup Skovserivce is not able to reduce the risk for parts of the biomass, it will not form part of the SBP quantity.

Projects at Haderup Skovservice are planned, assigned and controlled by Anders R. Lauritzen.

In all new projects, the areas on which biomass is harvested will be screened according to the following indicators: 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4. The screening is based on available map material and databases as well as a visual review of the area before startup. A map and checklist is prepared for each job to ensure that the machine operator is aware of protected or preserved nature/culture.

The forest area is first classified as one of the six scopes.

1. Primary feedstock from FSC or PEFC certified forests - **low risk**

2. Primary feedstock from forests with a green management plan and key biotopes mapping - **low risk,** or without key biotopes mapping – **specified risk**

3. Primary feedstock from thinnings of conifer stands - **low risk**

4. Primary feedstock from thinnings of first generation forest estates - **low risk**

5. Primary feedstock from forests without a green management plan or certification - **specified risk**

6. Primary feedstock from non-forest areas, such as windbreaks, city and park areas, nature projects - **low risk**

Classification according to this division for each harvesting site is made by Anders R. Lauritzen, who have in-depth knowledge of identifying key biotopes according to the Danish key biotope catalogue.

Risk handling:

The staff carrying out screenings and planning the jobs are familiar with applicable nature and environment legislation. Haderup Skovservice plans supply activities in the supply base to minimise the negative effect on ecosystems, biodiversity and areas worth preserving.

Areas where wood chip is harvested must be examined before startup by a physical review and must be mapped according to the procedure below. All procedures are explained in the Contractors' Manual.

A map will be prepared for each wood chip project. The map shows identified areas with a high conservation value (HCV). If a map has been prepared in connection with the certification of a green management plan, such maps must be used in the planning process in order to ensure HCV areas.

· All working areas will be screened through DM&E's map portal and reviewed by the management before start-up based on the checklist in the Contractors' Manual.

· Each wood chip project is given a unique case number and address which also appear on the job description, weighing forms and basis of settlement. Ensure traceability.

· Each wood chip project has a Checklist with relevant information. Ensure excellent communication between the various parties in the work process and note down all relevant data which the machine operator needs.

The map and checklist are delivered to the machine operator who is trained in the company's work procedure and the meaning of the elements on the map.

To be able to identify HCV areas during work, all machine operators working with wood chip production in the forest have been trained in "Maskinfærdsel på Naturnære arealer" (Machine traffic in nature areas).

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[1] Document detailing the company's procedure.

Country: Denmark

Specified risk indicator: 2.1.2 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures to identify and address potential threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values from forest management activities.

Specific risk description:

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: LOW RISK.

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. However, there is no strict requirement that the HCVs are monitored and protected from forest management. SPECIFIED RISK.

3. Feedstock from thinning in even--aged stands of conifers: LOW RISK.

4. Feedstock from thinning in first generation afforestation areas: LOW RISK.

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: SPECIFIED RISK.

6. Feedstock from non--forest areas, e.g. nature maintenance projects, windbreaks or residential areas: LOW RISK.

Mitigation measure:

Haderup Skovserivce is working according to the procedures of the Contractors' Manual[1] which is laid out to consider the indicators described in the RRA for Denmark, approved by SBP, June 2017.

The Contractors' Manual describes how to identify whether the forest area belong to the scope of specific risk and which measures to reduce the risk should be taken before the feedstock can be called SBP compliant. If Haderup Skovserivce is not able to reduce the risk for parts of the biomass, it will not form part of the SBP quantity.

Projects at Haderup Skovservice are planned, assigned and controlled by Anders R. Lauritzen.

In all new projects, the areas on which biomass is harvested will be screened according to the following indicators: 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4. The screening is based on available map material and databases as well as a visual review of the area before startup. A map and checklist is prepared for each job to ensure that the machine operator is aware of protected or preserved nature/culture.

The forest area is first classified as one of the six scopes.

1. Primary feedstock from FSC or PEFC certified forests - **low risk**

2. Primary feedstock from forests with a green management plan and key biotopes mapping - **low risk,** or without key biotopes mapping – **specified risk**

3. Primary feedstock from thinnings of conifer stands - **low risk**

4. Primary feedstock from thinnings of first generation forest estates - **low risk**

5. Primary feedstock from forests without a green management plan or certification - **specified risk**

6. Primary feedstock from non-forest areas, such as windbreaks, city and park areas, nature projects - **low risk**

Classification according to this division for each harvesting site is made by Anders R. Lauritzen, who have in-depth knowledge of identifying key biotopes according to the Danish key biotope catalogue.

Risk handling:

The staff carrying out screenings and planning the jobs are familiar with applicable nature and environment legislation. Haderup Skovservice plans supply activities in the supply base to minimise the negative effect on ecosystems, biodiversity and areas worth preserving.

Areas where wood chip is harvested must be examined before startup by a physical review and must be mapped according to the procedure below. All procedures are explained in the Contractors' Manual.

A map will be prepared for each wood chip project. The map shows identified areas with a high conservation value (HCV). If a map has been prepared in connection with the certification of a green management plan, such maps must be used in the planning process in order to ensure HCV areas.

· All working areas will be screened through DM&E's map portal and reviewed by the management before start-up based on the checklist in the Contractors' Manual.

· Each wood chip project is given a unique case number and address which also appear on the job description, weighing forms and basis of settlement. Ensure traceability.

· Each wood chip project has a Checklist with relevant information. Ensure excellent communication between the various parties in the work process and note down all relevant data which the machine operator needs.

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[1] Document detailing the company's procedure.

Country: Denmark

Specified risk indicator: 2.2.3 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 (CPET S8b).

Specific risk description:

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.

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.

Mitigation measure:

Haderup Skovserivce is working according to the procedures of the Contractors' Manual[1] which is laid out to consider the indicators described in the RRA for Denmark, approved by SBP, June 2017.

The Contractors' Manual describes how to identify whether the forest area belong to the scope of specific risk and which measures to reduce the risk should be taken before the feedstock can be called SBP compliant. If Haderup Skovserivce is not able to reduce the risk for parts of the biomass, it will not form part of the SBP quantity.

Projects at Haderup Skovservice are planned, assigned and controlled by Anders R. Lauritzen.

In all new projects, the areas on which biomass is harvested will be screened according to the following indicators: 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4. The screening is based on available map material and databases as well as a visual review of the area before startup. A map and checklist is prepared for each job to ensure that the machine operator is aware of protected or preserved nature/culture.

The forest area is first classified as one of the six scopes.

1. Primary feedstock from FSC or PEFC certified forests - **low risk**

2. Primary feedstock from forests with a green management plan and key biotopes mapping - **low risk,** or without key biotopes mapping – **specified risk**

3. Primary feedstock from thinnings of conifer stands - **low risk**

4. Primary feedstock from thinnings of first generation forest estates - **low risk**

5. Primary feedstock from forests without a green management plan or certification - **specified risk**

6. Primary feedstock from non-forest areas, such as windbreaks, city and park areas, nature projects - **low risk**

Classification according to this division for each harvesting site is made by Anders R. Lauritzen, who have in-depth knowledge of identifying key biotopes according to the Danish key biotope catalogue.

Risk handling:

The staff carrying out screenings and planning the jobs are familiar with applicable nature and environment legislation. Haderup Skovservice plans supply activities in the supply base to minimise the negative effect on ecosystems, biodiversity and areas worth preserving.

Areas where wood chip is harvested must be examined before startup by a physical review and must be mapped according to the procedure below. All procedures are explained in the Contractors' Manual.

A map will be prepared for each wood chip project. The map shows identified areas with a high conservation value (HCV). If a map has been prepared in connection with the certification of a green management plan, such maps must be used in the planning process in order to ensure HCV areas.

· All working areas will be screened through DM&E's map portal and reviewed by the management before start-up based on the checklist in the Contractors' Manual.

· Each wood chip project is given a unique case number and address which also appear on the job description, weighing forms and basis of settlement. Ensure traceability.

· Each wood chip project has a Checklist with relevant information. Ensure excellent communication between the various parties in the work process and note down all relevant data which the machine operator needs.

The map and checklist are delivered to the machine operator who is trained in the company's work procedure and the meaning of the elements on the map.

To be able to identify HCV areas during work, all machine operators working with wood chip production in the forest have been trained in "Maskinfærdsel på Naturnære arealer" (Machine traffic in nature areas).

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[1] Document detailing the company's procedure.

Country: Denmark

Specified risk indicator: 2.2.4 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures to ensure that biodiversity is protected (CPET S5b).

Specific risk description:

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.

Mitigation measure:

Haderup Skovserivce is working according to the procedures of the Contractors' Manual[1] which is laid out to consider the indicators described in the RRA for Denmark, approved by SBP, June 2017.

The Contractors' Manual describes how to identify whether the forest area belong to the scope of specific risk and which measures to reduce the risk should be taken before the feedstock can be called SBP compliant. If Haderup Skovserivce is not able to reduce the risk for parts of the biomass, it will not form part of the SBP quantity.

Projects at Haderup Skovservice are planned, assigned and controlled by Anders R. Lauritzen.

In all new projects, the areas on which biomass is harvested will be screened according to the following indicators: 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4. The screening is based on available map material and databases as well as a visual review of the area before startup. A map and checklist is prepared for each job to ensure that the machine operator is aware of protected or preserved nature/culture.

The forest area is first classified as one of the six scopes.

1. Primary feedstock from FSC or PEFC certified forests - **low risk**

2. Primary feedstock from forests with a green management plan and key biotopes mapping - **low risk,** or without key biotopes mapping – **specified risk**

3. Primary feedstock from thinnings of conifer stands - **low risk**

4. Primary feedstock from thinnings of first generation forest estates - **low risk**

5. Primary feedstock from forests without a green management plan or certification - **specified risk**

6. Primary feedstock from non-forest areas, such as windbreaks, city and park areas, nature projects - **low risk**

Classification according to this division for each harvesting site is made by Anders R. Lauritzen, who have in-depth knowledge of identifying key biotopes according to the Danish key biotope catalogue.

Risk handling:

The staff carrying out screenings and planning the jobs are familiar with applicable nature and environment legislation. Haderup Skovservice plans supply activities in the supply base to minimise the negative effect on ecosystems, biodiversity and areas worth preserving.

Areas where wood chip is harvested must be examined before startup by a physical review and must be mapped according to the procedure below. All procedures are explained in the Contractors' Manual.

A map will be prepared for each wood chip project. The map shows identified areas with a high conservation value (HCV). If a map has been prepared in connection with the certification of a green management plan, such maps must be used in the planning process in order to ensure HCV areas.

· All working areas will be screened through DM&E's map portal and reviewed by the management before start-up based on the checklist in the Contractors' Manual.

· Each wood chip project is given a unique case number and address which also appear on the job description, weighing forms and basis of settlement. Ensure traceability.

· Each wood chip project has a Checklist with relevant information. Ensure excellent communication between the various parties in the work process and note down all relevant data which the machine operator needs.

The map and checklist are delivered to the machine operator who is trained in the company's work procedure and the meaning of the elements on the map.

To be able to identify HCV areas during work, all machine operators working with wood chip production in the forest have been trained in "Maskinfærdsel på Naturnære arealer" (Machine traffic in nature areas).

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[1] Document detailing the company's procedure.

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7.2 Monitoring and outcomes

Increased focus will apply during the first 12 months of jobs with the highest risk of felling activities harming HCV areas. In old forest areas, they will consist mainly of broadleaves.

Last year, only a few jobs have been completed in this type of forest while the majority of jobs were completed in low-risk areas. The effect of this measure will be assessed at the next internal audit.

For the control measures to reduce the risk completed and SVP with the procedures of screening and visual visits to all supply areas described and integrated, a low risk has been achieved for the indicators with a specified risk:

- 2.1.1 Forests with high conservation values, HNV has been mapped and identified

- 2.1.2 Potential threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values from forest management activities have been identified and addressed

- 2.2.3 Protection of key biotopes and habitats

- 2.2.4 Safeguarding biodiversity

Which is thereby reduced to pose a low risk.

8 Detailed findings for indicators

Detailed findings for each Indicator are given in Annex 1 in case the Regional Risk Assessment (RRA) is not used.

Is RRA used? Yes

9 Review of report

9.1 Peer review

The report has been peer reviewed by M.Sc. in Forestry Anders R. Lauritzen.

9.2 Public or additional reviews

No futher review

10 Approval of report

Approval of Supply Base Report by senior management			
Report Prepared by:	**Anders Røhr Lauritzen**	**Forest Manager**	**25 Feb 2021**
	Name	**Title**	**Date**
The undersigned persons confirm that I/we are members of the organisation's senior management and do hereby affirm that the contents of this evaluation report were duly acknowledged by senior management as being accurate prior to approval and finalisation of the report.			
Report approved by:	**Dann Handberg Madsen**	**Director**	**25 Feb 2021**
	Name	**Title**	**Date**

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

N/A