

Publicly Available Information for FSC Controlled Wood - HäradSkog AB

FSC® requires that organizations track their controlled material and publish specific findings. This form holds data required in clause 6 of FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1.

- Certificate holder: HäradSkog AB
- License Code: FSC- C109169
- Certificate Code: TUEV-COC-000212, TUEV-CW-000212
- Date: 2018-02-22

Name and address of Authorized Representative:

Erik Petré

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Procedure for filing complaints

Complainants can get in contact with the company via its website where contact information to all employees can be found.

The procedure when complaints arise from external stakeholders shall be accessible to the public.

The CEO is responsible for the implementation of the complaints procedure.

The organization's complaints procedure:

1. A complaint made to the company shall be treated as an aberration and be documented and addressed as such.
2. The complainant who submitted the complaint shall be notified by the organization when the organization has received the complaint.
3. Complaints, which are supported by evidence related to supplies of controlled wood, are to be assessed by the CEO within two weeks after receipt.
4. The outcome of the assessment and any actions taken as a result of this shall be documented and communicated to the complainant within a reasonable time.
5. Should the assessment show that deliveries have been made that violate the requirements of FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1, the necessary measures shall be taken to stop delivery and all relevant parties shall be informed including Swedish FSC.
6. Supplies of materials may not be resumed until compliance with the requirements of FSC is ensured.
7. Records of all complaints received, and actions taken shall be retained for at least 5 years.

Risk Assessment Summary

Description of Supply Area	Middle of Sweden: Örebro län, Sörmland and Uppland
Reference to the applicable Risk Assessment	New Company Risk Assessment 2018-02-22 Attachment 1
Risk Designations Summary	Sub-category
Illegally harvested wood - LOW	1.1 Low
	1.2 Low
	1.3 Low
	1.4 Low
Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights - LOW	2.1 Low
	2.2 Low
	2.3 Low
	2.4 Low
	2.5 Low
Wood harvested from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities - LOW	3.1 Low
	3.2 Low
Wood harvested from areas being converted from forests and other wooded ecosystems to plantations or non-forest uses - LOW	4.1 Low
Wood harvested from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted - LOW	5 Low

**FSC® CONTROLLED WOOD COMPANY RISK
ASSESSMENT for
HäradSkog i Örebro AB**

District Södermanland, Örebro län and Uppland

Certificate holder:

HäradSkog AB
Fabriksgatan 54 D
SE-702 23 Örebro
Contact person: Erik Petré

License Code: FSC- C109169
Certificate Code: TUEV-COC-000212, TUEV-CW-000212
FSC-standards: FSC-STD-40-005 (V3-1), FSC-STD-40-004(V3-0)
Date of risk assessment: 22-02-2018

Certification Body:

TÜV NORD CERT GmbH
Am TÜV 1
30519 Hannover
Germany

Auditor:
Date of approval:

Signature:

NOTE

Deadline for company risk assessments (CRAs)

- Company-conducted risk assessments (now called company risk assessment and extended company risk assessment) will continue to be valid after 31 December 2017 in countries where CNRAs / NRAs are in development but not yet complete;
- Reminder: if the CNRAs/NRAs is approved by FSC, organizations are still required to adopt the approved FSC risk assessment within 6 months of the date of their approval by FSC (Clause 3.2 of FSC-STD-40-005 V3-1).

Overall result of risk assessment

Risk assessment by the organization for Middle of Sweden: Örebro län, Sörmland och Uppland	Sub-category
Illegally harvested wood - LOW	1.1 Low
	1.2 Low
	1.3 Low
	1.4 Low
Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights - LOW	2.1 Low
	2.2 Low
	2.3 Low
	2.4 Low
	2.5 Low
Wood harvested from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities - LOW	3.1 Low
	3.2 Low
Wood harvested from areas being converted from forests and other wooded ecosystems to plantations or non-forest uses - LOW	4.1 Low
Wood harvested from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted - LOW	5 Low

COMPANY RISK ASSESSMENT

1 Illegally harvested wood The supply area may be considered low risk in relation to illegal harvesting when all of the following indicators related to forest governance are met.			
FSC Requirements	Source of information	Justification	Risk
1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district	www.illegal-logging.info www.eia-international.org http://ic.fsc.org/download.centralized-national-risk	Justification There is legislation in place to regulate forestry activities, which is generally well enforced. There is no evidence that illegal logging is a widescale problem in Sweden.	Low risk
1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective system for granting licenses and harvest permits	www.illegal-logging.info www.eia-international.org http://ic.fsc.org/download.centralized-national-risk	Cutting without permission from Swedish Forest Agency isn't known as a problem in Sweden.	Low risk
1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin	www.illegal-logging.info www.eia-international.org http://ic.fsc.org/download.centralized-national-risk	There are no reports or information's of significant levels of illegal harvesting in Sweden	Low risk
1.4 There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade	http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2011/results/ http://ic.fsc.org/download.centralized-national-risk	According to the latest (2015) evaluation results from Transparency International, the CPI for Sweden is ABOVE 50. The indicator is thus considered as low risk. Exact CPI values for all countries and more information about the survey can be found at http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015/ .	Low risk

2	Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights The supply area may be considered low risk in relation to the violation of traditional and human rights when all of the following indicators are met:			
FSC Requirements		Source of information	Justification	Risk
2.1	There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned	www.globalwitness.org/pages/en/forests.html http://ic.fsc.org/download.centralized-national-risk	The UN has not banned timber from Sweden	Low risk
2.2	The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber)	www.usaid.gov http://ic.fsc.org/download.centralized-national-risk	The country is not associated with, or is not seen as a source, conflict timber	Low risk
2.3	There is no evidence of child labor or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned	www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2299 http://ic.fsc.org/download.centralized-national-risk	No evidence that child labor, or other violations of international labor law, there is an appreciable scale is not	Low risk
2.4	There are recognized and equitable processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity in the district concerned	www.fsc.org http://ic.fsc.org/download.centralized-national-risk	The legal system in the country is generally considered fair and in resolving conflicts pertaining to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity. Based on review of international sources and reports it can be concluded that conflicts or violation of traditional rights of substantial magnitude is not a significant problem in the country.	Low risk
2.5	There is no evidence of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned	www.fsc.org http://ic.fsc.org/download.centralized-national-risk	Violations of ILO Convention 169 and aboriginal or tribal peoples' rights are no known problems	Low risk

3	Wood harvested from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities The supply area may be considered low risk in relation to threat to high conservation values if: a) indicator 3.1 is met; or b) indicator 3.2 eliminates (or greatly mitigates) the threat posed to the district of origin by non-compliance with 3.1.			
FSC Requirements		Source of information	Justification	Risk
3.1	Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values	Örebro län, Sörmland and Uppland, No Global 200 areas in the district http://www.worldwildlife.org/science/ecoregions/global200.html No Intactforest in the district http://www.intactforests.org/ www.biodiversityhotspots.org/xp/hotspots/Page-s/default.aspx www.nationalgeographic.com/world/profiles/g200_index.html www.intactforests.org www.worldwildlife.org/science/ecoregions.cf	The environmental law require protect important sources of water supply. Therefore, its not be an issue in Sweden. In the country there are areas of endangered high conservation value forests. More specifically there are Global200 and IFL areas in the northern mountain regions. Districts located outside of these areas may be considered as low risk. 750 000hectare of the Swedish productive (over 1m3 per ha/y) forestry land are protected by law. (total 3.1%) www.skogsstyrelsen.se In Sweden there is a law to notify harvesting to the forest management board. This is seen as a consultation. Examples of measures that Forest Service in its operations judged as consultation requirement is: • construction of forest roads, • construction of tractor roads involving digging and excavating a larger scale, • ash, forest fertilization and ditch cleaning, • harvest stubble, • re-planting of large areas of abandoned agricultural land and • Forestry measures in key habitats. There are environmental Key habitats that have been inventoried of the Swedish state. These	Low risk

			habitats (mostly from 2ha-15ha) are not protected by law. The company have special procedures to protect these forests from harvest.	
3.2	A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the ecoregion	www.biodiv.org/world/parties.asp www.biodiv.org/reports/list.aspx?type=for	FSC does not have a specific threshold that would clearly indicate whether a system of protection is "strong" or not. There is no single entity that controls what "strong" means in this case, so there is no authority that can give a definitive ruling on this matter. The Swedish society is characterized by a generally high level of regulation by regulators. Forests, forestry and forest industry has long been a very important role in the Swedish economy and legislation to ensure the sustainable use has been around since 1903 when the first forestry law was issued. The current forest policy decision was broadly in 1993(Bill 1992/93: 226) and confirmed in 2008 by Bill "A forest policy in line with time "(Bill 2007/08: 108). The forest policy objectives since 1993 consist of an environmental and a production targets to be assimilated. www.skogsstyrelsen.se Forestry Act expresses society's demand for forest owner. It specifies which timber production to be achieved and what to nature and the cultural environment that must be taken. All Forestry land that produces less than 1m ³ per ha/y is protected by law and no harvesting is allowed. 750 000 hectare of the Swedish productive forestry land (over 1m ³ per ha/y) are protected by law. (total 3.1%) www.skogsstyrelsen.se www.naturvardsverket.se	Low risk

4 Wood harvested from areas being converted from forests and other wooded ecosystems to plantations or non-forest uses The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator is present.			
FSC Requirements	Source of information	Justification	Risk
4.1 There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (> 0.5% per year) of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as savannahs taking place in the eco-region in question	www.fao.org/docrep/009/a0773e/a0773e00.htm	According to FAO, the annual loss of forest area in Sweden is less than 0.5%.	Low risk

5 Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to wood from genetically modified trees when one of the following indicators is complied with.			
FSC Requirements	Source of information	Justification	Risk
5.1 There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district concerned	www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574e/ae574e00.htm http://ic.fsc.org/download.centralized-national-risk	According to FAO, there is no commercial use or disposal of genetically modified trees in Sweden.	Low risk
5.2 Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use			
5.3 It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned			