






# **Centralized National Risk Assessment for Sweden**

**FSC-CNRA-SE V1-0 EN**

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## Risk assessments that have been finalized for Sweden

<b>Controlled Wood categories</b>		<b>Risk assessment completed?</b>
1	Illegally harvested wood	YES
2	Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	YES
3	Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	YES
4	Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	YES
5	Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	YES

## Risk designations in finalized risk assessments for Sweden

Indicator	Risk designation (including functional scale when relevant)
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood	
1.1	Low risk
1.2	N/A
1.3	N/A
1.4	Low risk
1.5	N/A
1.6	Low risk
1.7	Low risk
1.8	Low risk
1.9	Low risk
1.10	Low risk
1.11	Low risk
1.12	Low risk
1.13	Low risk
1.14	Low risk
1.15	Low risk
1.16	Low risk
1.17	N/A
1.18	Low risk
1.19	Low risk
1.20	Low risk
1.21	Low risk
Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	
2.1	Low risk
2.2	Low risk
2.3	Low risk
Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	
3.0	Low risk
3.1	Low risk: Blekinge, Jönköping and Skåne, and all areas where there is no sourcing from WKHs Specified risk: All other areas
3.2	Specified risk: IFLs in Norbotten below the Naturvårdsgåränsen, and montane forests at elevations above the Naturvårdsgåränsen Low risk: All other forests
3.3	Low risk: Blekinge, Jönköping and Skåne, and all areas where there is no sourcing from WKHs Specified risk: All other areas
3.4	Low risk
3.5	Specified risk: Reindeer herding area Low risk: all other areas

3.6	Low risk
Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	
4.1	Low risk
Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	
5.1	Low risk

## Risk assessments

### Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood

#### Overview

The largest part of the Swedish productive forest land is owned by private individuals. Private individuals account for about 50 % of the productive forest land, whereas about 25 % is owned by private companies, 17 % of the state or state-owned companies and the remaining 8 % by other private or public organisations. All forestry activity in Sweden is subject to the same legal requirements. Thus, the same legislation is applicable for forest land owned by state, local municipality, companies and private individuals. The Swedish Forestry Act aims at promoting high long term wood production as well as environmental protection during forestry activities.

Productive forest land is defined as land that can produce no less than 1 m<sup>3</sup> stem wood including bark annually and that is not used for any other purpose such as agriculture, buildings or infrastructure. The requirements of the Swedish Forestry Act are principally aimed at activities on productive forest land. However, the law also contains regulations with the purpose of protecting conservation values on non-productive forest land.

In large Sweden's Forestry Act contains an obligation to regenerate forest on forest land, a ban to harvest trees under certain age, limitation of the extent of clear cuts and young forest within an estate and requirement to prevent outbreaks of pests. However, the law do not contain requirements on silviculture measures, such as pre-commercial or commercial thinning. The authority to enact requirements concerning environmental protection is delegated to the Swedish Forest Agency.

To define which forestry actions are legal and which are illegal in the Swedish context is complicated. Most of the detailed requirements in regulations decided by the authorities such as the Swedish Forest Agency or the Swedish Work Environment Authority are not be subject to direct sanctions such as fines or imprisonment. Such requirements are instead used as reference to issue specific injunctions to forest owners or buyers of harvesting rights. The injunctions are normally used preventively. If no injunctions are issued it is not obvious that an action deviating from unsanctioned regulations should be regarded as "illegal". Transgressing a few specific requirements of the Forest Agency could however be subject to injunctions on repairing measures, e.g. restore deep machinery tracks, repair or uncover ancient monuments, restore disturbed waterways or clearing frequently used trails. Transgressing such requirements is seen as illegal in the context of this analysis. It may be mentioned that the Swedish interpretation of "illegal harvested timber" in the EU Timber Regulation, as given in the Law on Trade with

Timber and Wood products (2014:1009), includes only activities not complying with legal requirements subject to direct sanctions such as fines or imprisonment in Swedish law.

Harvesting permits are only required on specific forest land, e.g. mountainous forest, but final fellings on areas larger than 0,5 ha must be notified in advance to the Swedish Forest Agency (below “Timber Harvesting Notification”). Since 1993, production objectives and environment objectives are given equal importance in the opening paragraph of Sweden’s Forestry Act. The Swedish Forestry Agency has also laid down regulations on detailed requirements in order to protect species and the environment. However, such requirements may not lead to any significant economic loss for the land owner without a just compensation.

The Forest Agency is responsible for supervision of the Forestry Act its own regulations and certain parts of the Environmental Code. The Forest Agency has about 1000 employees spread across the country at regional offices. A major proportion of the staff works at regional level at operational field units and maintains contact with forest owners. Besides the supervision of the Forest Agency the County Administrative Board and the Municipality’s environmental authority is responsible for the supervision of some forestry related activities.

The Forest Agency deals annually with approximately 50,000-60,000 Timber Harvesting Notifications, which are inspected within a 6-week period allocated for this purpose. The inspection is carried out using the Forest Agency's processing system comparing the notifications to maps and register data. The local knowledge and expertise of the staff is also used. During 2013 approximately 7 % (~4,300) of the notifications – corresponding to approximately 10 % of the notified area – were inspected in the field before timber harvesting began.

Consultations with the Swedish Forest Agency are required when intending to construct forest roads, tractor roads requiring major excavating, and forestry measures in key habitats, cleaning of drains, forestry fertilization, ash recycling, stump harvesting, and when afforesting large areas of former farmland. When timber harvesting is carried out in reindeer husbandry areas in round-the-year use, consultation with the concerned Sámi community is required.

Transparency International ranks Sweden as number 3/177 in the world in their latest report, 2013. Sweden’s CPI (Corruption Perception Index) is 89, which is above FSC’s threshold for low risk which is 50. There are no indications of corruption within the Swedish forest sector or significant inefficiencies within the relevant supervising authorities. With reference to these conditions, statistics and other information from Swedish supervising authorities regarding legal compliance are used to a large extent as a basis for the Forest legality Risk Assessment for Sweden.



List of sources provided in FSC-PRO-60-002a, section 3.3.3 has been reviewed for relevance in regards to the national legality risk assessment of Sweden.

Following sources has been used; World Bank's Worldwide Governance Index and Transparency Internationals Corruption Perception Index, and referred to under "sources of Information" for each applicable sub-category.

The remaining sources was found not to be relevant for the legality risk assessment for Sweden.

### Sources of legal timber in Sweden

Forest classification type	Permit/license type	Main license requirements (forest management plan, harvest plan or similar?)	Clarification
Productive forest land outside protected areas and other than mountainous forest, forest with noble broad leaved trees.	No permit is needed. The harvesting authorization system is managed on a system of mandatory Timber Harvesting Notifications to the Swedish Forest Agency, to be submitted no later than 6 weeks before resuming harvesting operations on a specific site.	No requirements.	Productive forest land is defined as land that can produce no less than 1 m <sup>3</sup> stem wood including bark annually and that is not used for any other purpose such as agriculture, buildings or infrastructure.
Mountainous forests	Harvesting permit for harvesting mountainous forest land is required.	Application according to Swedish Forestry Act, section 16 required.	Forest land of mountainous areas as delineated in the Swedish Forest Agency's regulation SKSFS 1991:3.
Forest of "noble broad leaved trees", i.e. forest that contains tree species of oak, beech, ash, lime, elm, cherry, maple and hornbeam.	Harvesting permit for harvesting noble broad leaved forests is required.	Application according to Swedish Forestry Act, section 27 required.	Stands of forest in which at least 70 % of the basal areal consist of broad leaved trees and at least 50 % consist of oak, beech, ash, lime, elm, cherry, maple and hornbeam.

<p>Protected forest, i.e. forest in National parks, nature reserves, Natura 2000-areas and areas subject to habitat protection</p>	<p>Decision on exemption issued by the Swedish Forest Agency or the County Administrative Board.</p>	<p>Harvesting activities is with a few exceptions prohibited in all protected forest land. However, the Swedish Forest Agency or the County Administrative Board may decide on exemptions after the application of the land owner or holder of harvesting rights. Such exemption may be granted if the harvesting activity is considered not to harm the natural environment of the protected area.</p>	
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## Risk assessment

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
<b>Legal rights to harvest</b>			
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Land Code (1970:994) Chapter 4, 16, 18, 19, 20 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19700994.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19700994.htm</a>)</p> <p>Land Acquisition Law (1979:230) (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790230.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790230.htm</a>)</p> <p>Land Code (1970:994) Chapter 7 Section 3, 5, 11-21 (see above)</p> <p>Constitution of Sweden (1974:152) Chapter 2 Section 15 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19740152.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19740152.htm</a>)</p> <p>Forestry Act (1979:429) Section 10a (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM</a>)</p> <p>The Reindeer Husbandry Act (1971:437) Section 18, 20 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19710437.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19710437.htm</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Income Tax Law (1999:1229), Chapter 13 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19991229.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19991229.htm</a>)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Lantmäteriet, The Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority</p>	<p>Website of Lantmäteriet (<a href="http://www.lantmateriet.se">www.lantmateriet.se</a>).</p> <p>Worldwide Governance Indicators - country report for Sweden. Available at: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports</a></p> <p>Transparency International: <a href="http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results">http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results</a></p> <p>Stakeholder 1</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>Due to old estate boundary markings and harvesting in low visibility, harvesting activities may, by mistake, extend outside boundaries of the relevant forest property. Such events are not uncommon but normally concern smaller areas. Disputes regarding such events normally get settled without court proceedings with an appropriate compensation for the affected property owner.</p> <p>Harvesting timber by mistake – i.e. without intent – on another party’s property does not constitute a criminal act and there are no known cases of deliberate unauthorized harvesting outside estate boundaries. Thus, risk of violations of the law is considered low.</p> <p>Any person selling timber or selling the right to harvest timber is subject to taxation as a business, according to the Swedish Income Tax Law. A forest owner not registered for business tax would normally be corrected by the buyer of the timber, since the accounting</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>-Land Code (1970:994)</p> <p>County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen)</p> <p>-Land Acquisition Law (1979:230)</p> <p>-The Reindeer Husbandry Act (1971:437)</p> <p>Swedish Forest Agency (Skogsstyrelsen)*</p> <p>-Forestry Act (1979:429)</p> <p>Swedish Tax Authority (Skatteverket)</p> <p>-Swedish Income Tax Law (1999:1229)</p> <p><i>* Forest land owned by the Swedish Fortifications Agency is under the jurisdiction of the Surgeon-General of the Swedish Armed Forces instead of the Swedish Forest Agency in all aspects.</i></p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>Title deed on the real property issued by the Lantmäteriet's Real Property Registration Office.</p> <p>Binding contract of the right to harvest issued for a specific property and/or areal.</p> <p>Record of ownership of real property in the Lantmäteriet's Real Property Register.</p> <p>Certificate of registration from the Swedish Tax</p>		<p>systems of the buyers normally require each provider to be handled as business in terms of taxation.</p> <p>Sweden ranks high on the world wide governance Indicator with "rule of law" being 1.95 and control of corruption of 2.29 on a scale of -2.5 to +2.5. This is one of the highest scores in the world. Sweden has a Corruption Perception Index of 89 (Above the threshold of 50).</p> <p>Thus, risk of violation of the law is considered low.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	Authority, where registration for business tax and sales tax are stated.		
1.2 Concession licenses	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>N/A. There is no legislation regulating the procedures for concession licenses and thus, there is no legal basis for the state to issue concession for timber harvest on state owned land. The state must act under the same regulation as a private forest owning individual or company when the state grants the harvesting right to others.</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>N/A</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>N/A</p>	N/A	N/A
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>N/A. There are no legal requirements for forest owners or holders of contractual right to harvest to make or maintain any forest management plans or monitor the relevant forest land.</p>	N/A	N/A

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>N/A</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>N/A</p>		
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Forestry Act (1979:429) Section 15, 16 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM</a>)</p> <p>Forestry Act (1979:429) Section 23, 25 (see above)</p> <p>Forestry Regulation (1993:1096) Section 15, 15c (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19931096.HTM">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19931096.HTM</a>)</p> <p>Regulation SKSFS 2011:7 of the Swedish Forestry Agency Chapter 3 Section 15 and Chapter 4 (<a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f%c3%b6rfattningar/SKSFS%202011-7%20omtryck%20140813.pdf">http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f%c3%b6rfattningar/SKSFS%202011-7%20omtryck%20140813.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Environmental Code Chapter 12 Section 6 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19980808.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19980808.htm</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Forestry Agency's Regulation SKSFS 2013:3, Section 4-10 (<a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f">http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f</a></p>	<p>Website of Swedish Forestry Agency (<a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se">www.skogsstyrelsen.se</a>)</p> <p>Worldwide Governance Indicators - country report for Sweden. Available at: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports</a></p> <p>Transparency International: <a href="http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results">http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results</a></p> <p>Stakeholder 2</p> <p>Stakeholder 3</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>According to the Swedish Forestry Act, forest owners are obliged to report planned measures on tracts 0,5 ha or larger to the Forest Agency 6 weeks in advance ("Timber Harvesting Notification"). The measures covered by this requirement include regeneration felling as well as felling for purposes other than timber production, removal of forest fuel, use of exotic tree species, protective ditching, and to use clonal planting material. A harvesting permit issued by the Swedish Forestry Agency is required for harvesting mountainous forest land or forest land with noble broad leaf trees (e.g. oak, beech, ash, lime).</p> <p>Normally the Swedish Forest Agency annually handles between 50,000 and 60,000 Timber Harvesting Notifications.</p>

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	<p><a href="#">%C3%B6rfattningar/SKSFS%202013%203.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Planning and Building Act (2010:900), Sw. Plan- och bygglagen, Chapter 9, Section 12, 20. (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20100900.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20100900.htm</a>)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Swedish Forest Agency</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p><i>Concerning forest on mountainous forest land or within areas with noble broad leaf trees; Affirmative decision (permit) of the Swedish Forestry Agency (Skogsstyrelsen) on the application of permit.</i></p> <p><i>Concerning forest land where final felling does not require permit;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- public information from the Swedish Forest Agency's register (ph +46-36-359300) of submitted notifications of final felling,</li> <li>- formal written confirmation from the Swedish Forestry Agency (Skogsstyrelsen) that the written notification has been received by the authority and, if relevant,</li> <li>- a decision from the authority that it has approved an exception from the 6 week waiting period.</li> </ul>		<p>According to statistics from the Swedish Forestry Agency concerning the period summer 2012 to summer 2013, the authority detected 1,100 unreported final felling sites of 0,5 ha or larger though its aerial survey, thus approximately 2 % of the total number of notified final felling sites per year during 2012 and 2013. Of the 96 prosecution applications made by the Swedish Forestry Agency 2012, the majority (83) regarded unreported final fellings, thus still only a small part (less than 0,2%) of the total unreported final fellings. Since all detected final fellings where a Timber Harvesting Notification has not been submitted is followed up by the Forest Agency, the low number of prosecution application may be explained by the fact that many of the unreported final fellings regards smaller stands just close to 0,5 ha and the fact that there are situations where a forest owner is exempted from the requirement to submit a Timber Harvesting Notification. As of 1st of September 2014 it is illegal for both forest owner and a buyer of timber or harvesting rights to put timber on the market that comes from harvesting sites where the requirement to submit a Timber Harvesting Notification was violated. To</p>

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			<p>violate the ban on putting such timber on the market could lead to a fine or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months as well as confiscation of the concerned timber. Buyers involved in the 1,100 detected harvesting sites for which a notification was not submitted have been specifically informed by the authority on the matter. This would most likely result in less final fellings without prior Timber Harvesting Notification in the future.</p> <p>As mentioned above a Timber Harvesting Notification does not need to be submitted before final fellings on a smaller area than 0,5 ha. Neither is a Timber Harvesting Notification needed for commercial thinnings as long as the volume growth of the stand is kept above certain levels. However, even final fellings under 0,5 ha and commercial thinnings must be notified for consultation to the Swedish Forest Agency if the activity is likely to have a significant impact on the natural environment. Any harvesting activity in a so called "Key Habitat" as defined by the Forest Agency, is considered as having significant impact on the natural environment by the Forest Agency as</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>well as the courts.</p> <p>Sweden ranks high on the world wide governance Indicator with "rule of law" being 1.95 and control of corruption of 2.29 on a scale of -2.5 to +2.5. This is one of the highest scores in the world. Sweden has a Corruption Perception Index of 89 (Above the threshold of 50).</p> <p>To summarize, final fellings being conducted without the required Timber Harvesting Notification has been the most common and clear violation of the forestry related legal requirements lately. However, violations have been of low scale and is suggested to be even lower. Thus, risk is considered low.</p>
<b>Taxes and fees</b>			
1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>N/A. There is no legislation requiring specific fees to be paid to authorities based on harvesting of forest or trading of forest products.</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>N/A</p>	N/A	N/A

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>N/A</p>		
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Swedish Sales Tax Law (1994:200), Chapter 1 Paragraph 1, 4, Chapter 3, Chapter 13 Section 22 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19940200.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19940200.htm</a>)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Swedish Tax Authority (Skatteverket)</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>Certificate of registration issued by the Swedish Tax Authority (<i>registreringsbevis</i>)</p> <p>Copy of submitted tax declaration on sales tax (<i>momsdeklaration</i>)</p> <p>Information from the public register of the Swedish Tax Authority (ph +46-771-567567) regarding registration of a specific physical person, company or other organisation.</p>	<p>Web page of Swedish Tax Authority (<a href="http://www.skatteverket.se">www.skatteverket.se</a>)</p> <p>Transparency International: <a href="http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results">http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results</a></p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>During 2013 and 2014 the Swedish Tax Authority conducted a specific national audit on private forest owners' tax returns for the fiscal year 2011. According to the results of this audit information of disbursements for timber sales at the 30 largest purchasing organizations in Sweden were compared to tax returns of a critical selection of forest owners. Based on this audit, the Swedish Tax Authority concludes that the number of forest owners that do not declare sales tax and income tax correctly is low.</p> <p>Sweden ranks high on the world wide governance Indicator with "rule of law" being 1.95 and control of corruption of 2.29 on a scale of -2.5 to +2.5. This is one of the highest scores in the world. Sweden has a Corruption Perception Index of 89 (Above the threshold of 50).</p>

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<p>1.7 Income and profit taxes</p>	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Swedish Income Tax Law (1999:1229), Chapter 13, Chapter 21, Chapter 45 Section 8, Chapter 66 Section 19 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19991229.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19991229.htm</a>)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Swedish Tax Authority</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>Certificate of registration issued by the Swedish Tax Authority (Registreringsbevis)</p> <p>Copy of submitted income tax declaration</p> <p>Information from the public register of the Swedish Tax Authority (ph +46-771-567567) regarding registration of a specific physical person, company or other organisation.</p>	<p>Web page of Swedish Tax Authority (<a href="http://www.skatteverket.se">www.skatteverket.se</a>)</p> <p>Worldwide Governance Indicators - country report for Sweden. Available at: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports</a></p> <p>Transparency International: <a href="http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results">http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results</a></p> <p>Stakeholder 4</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>During 2013 and 2014 the Swedish Tax Authority conducted a specific national audit on private forest owners' tax returns for the fiscal year 2011. According to the results of this audit information of disbursements for timber sales at the 30 largest purchasing organizations in Sweden were compared to tax returns of a critical selection of forest owners. Based on this audit, the Swedish Tax Authority concludes that the number of forest owners that do not declare sales tax and income tax correctly is low.</p> <p>Sweden ranks high on the world wide governance Indicator with "rule of law" being 1.95 and control of corruption of 2.29 on a scale of -2.5 to +2.5. This is one of the highest scores in the world. Sweden has a Corruption Perception Index of 89 (Above the threshold of 50).</p>
<b>Timber harvesting activities</b>			
<p>1.8 Timber harvesting</p>	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Forestry Act (1979:429), Section 1-14, 22-27, 29 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM</a>)</p>	<p>Website of Swedish Forestry Agency (<a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se">www.skogsstyrelsen.se</a>)</p> <p>Worldwide Governance Indicators - country report for Sweden. Available at:</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>In the Swedish context regulations requiring regeneration measures are considered as timber harvesting</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
regulations	<p>Forestry Regulation (1993:1096), Section 2-6, 9, 10, 12 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Forest Agency's Regulation SKSFS 2011:7, Chapter 2, 3, 5, 6 (<a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f%C3%B6rfattningar/SKSFS%202011-7%20omtryck%20140813.pdf">http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f%C3%B6rfattningar/SKSFS%202011-7%20omtryck%20140813.pdf</a>)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Swedish Forestry Agency</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>-</p>	<p><a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports</a></p> <p>Transparency International: <a href="http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results">http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results</a></p>	<p>regulations in the sense of the Forest Legality Risk Assessment.</p> <p>According to statistics from the Swedish Forest Agency concerning the year 2013 approximately 4,300 (7,3 %) of the notified final fellings representing close to 24,000 ha (9,6 %) were inspected by the authority in the field before timber harvesting activities began. The same year approximately 5,100 sites were visited a few years after harvesting activities to ensure that appropriate regeneration measures had been taken, thus approximately 10 % of the annual number of final fellings. As a result of these inspections 2013 the Swedish Forestry Agency decided to issue injunctions in 152 cases with requirements to take measures for regeneration purposes e.g. planting and scarification. There were only 7 cases where a field visit resulted in a prosecution application concerning other legal requirements than the requirement to submit a Timber Harvesting Notification. These 7 applications do not necessarily include violations of requirement on harvesting techniques or technology harvesting practices, since they could also regard violations of legal</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>requirements concerning environmental protection.</p> <p>Sweden ranks high on the world wide governance Indicator with "rule of law" being 1.95 and control of corruption of 2.29 on a scale of -2.5 to +2.5. This is one of the highest scores in the world. Sweden has a Corruption Perception Index of 89 (Above the threshold of 50).</p> <p>To summarize, the supervision in the field that would detect violations of requirement on regenerations measures, does represent a significant percentage of the average number of annual harvesting sites in the country (approximately 10 % based on the number of field inspections 2013). During 2013 the Forest Agency found basis for issuing injunctions on reforestation measures in 152 cases (approximately 3 % of the inspections). The relatively low percentage of such cases and the fact that the sites to be inspected are not selected randomly but with reference to risk, does lead to the conclusion that the risk of violation of regeneration requirements is low. Furthermore, it may be questioned if already the fact that there is legal basis</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			for injunctions against forest owners not living up to legal requirements on reforestation should constitute a violation of the law.
1.9 Protected sites and species	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Forestry Act (1979:429), Section 13a, 13b (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM</a>)</p> <p>Forestry Regulation (1993:1096), Section 18 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19931096.HTM">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19931096.HTM</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Forestry Agency's Regulation SKSFS 2011:7, Chapter 7 Section 17, 19, 33a (<a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f%c3%b6rfattningar/SKSFS%202011-7%20omtryck%20140813.pdf">http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f%c3%b6rfattningar/SKSFS%202011-7%20omtryck%20140813.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808), Chapter 7 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19980808.htm#K7">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19980808.htm#K7</a>)</p> <p>Regulation on protection of species (2007:845), Section 4-9, 14-15 and appendix 1-2 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20070845.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20070845.htm</a>)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Swedish Forestry Agency Forestry Act (1979:429), Section 13a, 13b</p>	<p>Website of Swedish Forestry Agency (<a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se">www.skogsstyrelsen.se</a>)</p> <p>Website of Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (<a href="http://www.naturvardsverket.se">www.naturvardsverket.se</a>)</p> <p>Worldwide Governance Indicators - country report for Sweden. Available at: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports</a></p> <p>Transparency International: <a href="http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results">http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results</a></p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>There is systematic planning of formal (legal) forest protection in Sweden through the establishment of national parks, nature reserves, habitat protection, Natura 2000-areas and nature conservation agreements. Whereas national parks only may be established on state land, nature reserves, habitat protection, Natura 2000-areas or nature conservation agreements can be established on forest land that continues to be privately owned. A natural conservation agreement is a civil contract between the state and a forest owner through which the latter undertakes to limit its forestry or make specific conservation measures on specific forest land.</p> <p>Terms and limitation of land use within the national parks, nature reserves, Natura 2000-areas and land subject to habitat protection are conveyed to the landowners. In short timber harvesting in</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Forestry Regulation (1993:1096), Section 18</p> <p>Swedish Forestry Agency's -Regulation SKSFS 2011:7 -Regulation on protection of species (2007:845)</p> <p>County Administrative Board -Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808) -Regulation on protection of species (2007:845)</p> <p>Environmental Committee of the Municipality (<i>kommunens miljönämnd</i>) -Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808)</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>Possible decision on exemption from regulations concerning protected areas</p>		<p>such areas may not be conducted without a permit – a procedure that is initialized after a Timber Harvesting Notification is submitted. Since commercial thinnings are not subject to the requirement of a Timber Harvesting Notification the risk of violation of the law requiring permits in such cases are not insignificant. However, violations connected to forestry activities are relatively few and verdicts from the courts show that violations principally concern landowners' negligence, not intent.</p> <p>According to the Swedish national regulation on protection of species (2007:845), it is illegal to deliberately or through negligence kill or disturb animals of specific species, destroy their breeding or resting habitat without a decision of exemption from the County Administrative Board. Likewise, it is illegal to deliberately or through negligence destroy/harm plants or parts of plants of specific species without a decision of exemption from the County Administrative Board. The ban to kill, disturb, destroy and harm specific species does not exclude forestry activities. However, as mentioned</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>above, to make the act a punishable crime it must have been done deliberately or through negligence. It is not likely that the Forest Agency or a court would hold a forest owner or holder of harvesting rights responsible as negligent, should a listed species be destroyed by harvesting activities that were preceded by a Timber Harvesting Notification or a formal notification for consultation. Thus, risk of criminal action is considered low.</p> <p>NGOs have criticized the supervising authorities for not applying the regulation on protection of species on forestry activities and it is also debated whether the ban could be applied on forest activities such as harvesting, where some individual animals or plants may be harmed but not the existence of the species on the site. The Swedish Forest Agency and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency currently work on guidelines on how to apply the regulation on protection of species (2007:845) on forestry activities.</p> <p>According to the Swedish Forestry Agency's Regulation SKSFS 2011:7, Chapter 7 Section 17, harm to sensitive</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>biotopes due to forestry activities should be avoided or limited. The Swedish Forestry Agency has also through a general advice described biotope types that the authority holds for sensitive. Harming such biotopes during forestry activities are however not subject to any legal sanctions without a prior injunction from the Swedish Forestry Agency aimed towards a specific landowner stating that a specific area/specific trees/specific habitat must not be harmed by forestry activities.</p> <p>Sweden ranks high on the world wide governance Indicator with "rule of law" being 1.95 and control of corruption of 2.29 on a scale of -2.5 to +2.5. This is one of the highest scores in the world. Sweden has a Corruption Perception Index of 89 (Above the threshold of 50).</p>
1.10 Environmental requirements	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Forestry Act (1979:429), Section 30 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM</a>)</p> <p>Forestry Regulation (1993:1096), Section 30-33 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19931096.HTM">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19931096.HTM</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Forestry Agency's Regulation SKSFS</p>	<p>Website of Swedish Forestry Agency (<a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se">www.skogsstyrelsen.se</a>)</p> <p>Annual report of the Swedish Forest Authority 2013 ("Skogsstyrelsens Årsredovisning 2013")</p> <p>Swedish Forest Agency's report 2013-03 on consideration regarding ancient</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>According to statistics from the Swedish Forest Agency concerning 2013 approximately 4,300 (7,3%) of the notified final fellings representing close to 24,000 ha (9,6 %) were inspected by the authority in the field before timber harvesting began. The scope if the</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>2011:7, Chapter 7 (<a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f%c3%b6rfattningar/SKSFS%202011-7%20omtryck%20140813.pdf">http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f%c3%b6rfattningar/SKSFS%202011-7%20omtryck%20140813.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808), Sw. Miljöbalken, Chapter 2, 9, 11, 14 and 15, Chapter 26 Section 9, 32. (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19980808.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19980808.htm</a>)</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market, Article 28.1, 52. (<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:309:0001:0050:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:309:0001:0050:EN:PDF</a>)</p> <p>Regulation on Pesticides (2014:425), Chapter 2 Section 18, 19, 21, 41, 42, 45, 33, 34, 35, 51, 52, 56, 58, 62 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20140425.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20140425.htm</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's Regulation SNFS 1997:2 on use of chemical pesticides. Section 11, 12, 14, 16 (<a href="http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/foreskrifter/nfs1997/SNFS1997_02.pdf">http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/foreskrifter/nfs1997/SNFS1997_02.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Chemicals Agency's Regulation KIFS 2008:3 on pesticides, appendix 3</p>	<p>monuments (Hänsynen till forn- och kulturlämningar - Resultat från Kulturpolytaxen 2012")</p> <p>The Swedish Forest Agency's report 4/2014. Hänsynen till forn- och kulturlämningar Resultat från Hänsynsuppföljning Kulturmiljöer 2013.</p> <p>Petition from the Swedish Forest Agency to the Swedish government 2013-11-11 Begäran om ändring av skogsvårdslagen (diarienummer 2013/2857).</p> <p>Website of Swedish National Heritage Board (<a href="http://www.raa.se">www.raa.se</a>)</p>	<p>mentioned inspections are not to detect violations of the law, but to ensure that relevant detailed environmental requirements are addressed when final felling are carried out, e.g. restrictions to harvest certain areas/trees. The inspections resulted in 129 injunctions to forest owners or buyers of harvesting rights to limit harvesting or take specific measures of environmental concerns with regards to a notified final felling. Thus, such injunctions do not give any information on how well the legislation is complied with.</p> <p>The same year 637 sites representing approximately 3,800 ha were inspected during or just after harvesting activities in order to carry out supervision both according to the Environmental Code and the Forestry Act. As a result of these inspections the Swedish Forestry Agency decided to issue injunctions in 21 cases with requirements to take corrective action with reference to environmental protection requirements, e.g. to restore deep machinery tracks, repair or uncover ancient monuments, restore disturbed waterways or clear frequently used trails. There were only 7 cases where a field visit resulted in a</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>(<a href="https://www.kemi.se/Documents/Forfattningar/KIFS/K08_3.pdf">https://www.kemi.se/Documents/Forfattningar/KIFS/K08_3.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Law on flammable and explosive goods (2010:1011), section 6, 7, 11, 16, 17 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20101011.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20101011.htm</a>)</p> <p>Regulation on flammable and explosive goods (2010:1075), section 6, 8, 16 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20101075.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20101075.htm</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Environmental Agency's Regulation NFS 2003:24 on protection against pollution of ground and water from flammable liquids, Chapter 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 (<a href="http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/foreskrifter/nfs2003/nfs2003_24k.pdf">http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/foreskrifter/nfs2003/nfs2003_24k.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency's Regulation (MSBFS 2011:8) on tanks and pipes for flammable liquids, Chapter 5 (<a href="https://www.msb.se/externdata/rs/43623a8e-0697-4c1d-8a76-ef23d0986c64.pdf">https://www.msb.se/externdata/rs/43623a8e-0697-4c1d-8a76-ef23d0986c64.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency's Regulation (MSBFS 2013:3) on permits for handling flammable gases and liquids, Chapter 2 (<a href="https://www.msb.se/externdata/rs/b9e6d354-2654-4e68-a880-12ce12217afe.pdf">https://www.msb.se/externdata/rs/b9e6d354-2654-4e68-a880-12ce12217afe.pdf</a>)</p>		<p>prosecution application concerning other legal requirements than the requirement to submit a Timber Harvesting Notification. These 7 applications do not necessarily include environmental protection only, but also requirements on harvesting practices, e.g. regeneration methods.</p> <p>To summarize, inspections in the field which would detect violation of requirements subject to direct sanctions such as fines or imprisonment or give legal basis for injunctions to take corrective actions, did show low percentage (1% and 3% respectively) of non-compliance to such requirements during 2013. Targets for inspections are not selected randomly and thus an even lower percentage would be expected on a random sample. However, it could not be ruled out that a higher number of injunctions should have been issued even with the same number of inspections, should larger resources of the Forest Agency be allocated to this type of supervision.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Swedish Forestry Agency            -Forestry Act (1979:429)            -Forestry Regulation (1993:1096)            -Swedish Forestry Agency's Regulation SKSFS 2011:7            -Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808), Chapter 2, 7 and 12</p> <p>County Administrative Board            -Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808), Chapter 2, 7 and 11            -Cultural Heritage Act (1988:950)</p> <p>Environmental authority of the Municipality            -Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808), Chapter 2, 7, 9, 14, and 15            -Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's Regulation SNFS 1997:2 on use of chemical pesticides            -Law on flammable and explosive goods (2010:1011)            -Regulation on flammable and explosive goods (2010:1075)            -Swedish Environmental Agency's Regulation NFS 2003:24 on protection against pollution of ground and water from flammable liquids            -Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency's Regulation (MSBFS 2011:8) on tanks and pipes for flammable liquids</p>		

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>-Regulation on Pesticides (2014:425)            -Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market</p> <p>Building Committee of the Municipality (<i>Kommunens byggnadsnämnd</i>)            -Law on flammable and explosive goods (2010:1011)            -Regulation on flammable and explosive goods (2010:1075)            -Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency's Regulation (MSBFS 2013:3) on permits for handling flammable gases and liquids</p> <p>Swedish Chemical Agency (<i>Kemikalieinspektionen</i>)            -Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808), Chapter 2 and 14            -Swedish Chemicals Agency's Regulation KIFS 2008:3 on pesticides</p> <p>Swedish Board of Agriculture (<i>Jordbruksverket</i>)            -Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808), Chapter 2 and 14            -Regulation on Pesticides (2014:425)</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>-</p>		

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.11 Health and safety	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Workers Safety Act (1977:1160), Chapter 2, Chapter 3 Section 1a, 2, 2a, 2c, 3, 4, 5, 7g, 12, Chapter 6, Chapter 8 Section 2 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19771160.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19771160.htm</a>)</p> <p>Workers Safety Regulation (1977:1166), Sections 3-6, 7-13 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19771166.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19771166.htm</a>)</p> <p>Working Hour Act (1982:673) (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19820673.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19820673.htm</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2012:3) Minors Work Environment (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2012_03.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2012_03.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2012:2) Ergonomics for the Prevention of Musculoskeletal Disorders (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2012_02.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2012_02.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2012:1) Chain saws and Clearing saws (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2012_01.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2012_01.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2011:19) Chemical Hazards in the Working Environment (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2011_19.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2011_19.pdf</a>)</p>	<p>Website of the Swedish Work Environment Authority (<a href="http://www.av.se">www.av.se</a>)</p> <p>Website of Swedish Forestry Agency (<a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se">www.skogsstyrelsen.se</a>)</p> <p>Project report INF 2011/101631 dated 2014-04-22 of the Swedish Work Environment Authority ("Tillsyn av skogsbranschen").</p> <p>Worldwide Governance Indicators - country report for Sweden. Available at: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports</a></p> <p>Transparency International: <a href="http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results">http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results</a></p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>The legislation on workers' health and safety in Sweden includes a large number of detailed requirements, principally given in the extensive regulations from the Swedish Work Environment Authority. The main part of these requirements is not subject to any direct sanctions, such as fines or imprisonment, and is used as a reference to decide if a crime was committed by the employer in the case of an accident or an incident. Requirements without direct sanctions could also be used as reference when injunctions to employers to take specific measures are issued by the authority.</p> <p>During the September 2012 to December 2013 the Swedish Work Environment Authority carried out inspections on 1,254 sites where harvesting or silvicultural activities were conducted, of an estimated total of 27,500 such sites throughout the country at the time. The inspections were principally aimed at i) technical requirements on equipment, ii) how accidents and incidents were reported and followed up and iii) the employers'</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2008:13) Signs and Signals (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2008_13.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2008_13.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2008:3) Machinery (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2008_03.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2008_03.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2007:5) Pregnant and nursing workers (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2007_05.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2007_05.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2006:4) Use of Work Equipment (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2006_04.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2006_04.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2005:16) Noise (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2005_16.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2005_16.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2005:15) Vibrations (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2005_15.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2005_15.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2005:6) Occupational medical supervision (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2005_06.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2005_06.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2001:3) Use of Personal Protective Equipment (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2001_03.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2001_03.pdf</a>)</p>		<p>systematic work environment management. The inspections were carried out within a specific supervisory project concerning the forestry sector and revealed non-compliance to a number of requirements of the Swedish Work Environment Authority's regulations, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lack of risk analysis and actions according to Regulation (AFS 2001:1) on Systematic Work Environment Management</li> <li>- lack on ability to give first aid</li> <li>- lack of routines for workers working alone</li> <li>- lack of routines to report incidents</li> </ul> <p>However, during 2013 only 3 prosecution applications were issued regarding employers in the forestry and agricultural sector. Moreover, only 6 injunctions directed to concerned employers were issued due to the revealed non-compliance. Thus, the inspections mentioned above cannot be said to show low legal compliance regarding requirements subject to direct sanctions. The low number of injunctions also shows that employers were willing to take corrective actions according to</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2001:1) Systematic Work Environment Management (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2001_01.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2001_01.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 1999:7) First aid and Crisis Support (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs1999_07.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs1999_07.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 1998:6) Pesticides (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs1998_06.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs1998_06.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 1996:7) Feature of Personal Equipment for Protection (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs1996_07.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs1996_07.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 1994:1) Adjustment of Work and rehabilitation (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs1994_01.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs1994_01.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 1993:17) Victimization at Work (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs1993_17.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs1993_17.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 1982:17) Documentation of Stand-by duty time and Over time (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs1982_17.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs1982_17.pdf</a>)</p>		<p>inspectors' advice without legally binding injunctions. An important remark is however, that had the revealed deficiencies led to specific and serious accidents, the responsible employer may have been subject to prosecution.</p> <p>Sweden ranks high on the world wide governance Indicator with "rule of law" being 1.95 and control of corruption of 2.29 on a scale of -2.5 to +2.5. This is one of the highest scores in the world. Sweden has a Corruption Perception Index of 89 (Above the threshold of 50).</p> <p>During 2013 there were just over 100 work related accidents resulting in sick leave for forestry workers. The activity that causes the most deaths and injuries are work with chainsaws. However, according to information from the Swedish Work Environment Authority only very few of the accidents are subject to a criminal investigation resulting in a prosecution. The last year's significant supervision, low number of criminal investigation and the total number of approximately 40,000 employers in the forestry sector in Sweden, indicate a low risk of violations</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 1982:3) Work alone (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs1982_03.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs1982_03.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council (Reach) art 35 (<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2006R1907:20130701:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2006R1907:20130701:EN:PDF</a>)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Swedish Work Environment Authority (<i>Arbetsmiljöverket</i>)</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>Documentation showing that employees working with chain saw have passed theoretical and practical tests according to Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2012:1) Chain saws and Clearing saws.</p> <p>Documentation from chemical risks assessment according to Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2011:19)</p> <p>Documentation from risks assessment concerning vibrations and noise which workers are exposed to according to Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation AFS 2005:15 och AFS</p>		<p>of sanctioned legislation concerning workers health and safety.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>2005:16</p> <p>Written information to workers on how to use personal protection equipment according to The Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation AFS 2001:3</p> <p>Documentation on risk assessment according to the Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation AFS 2001:1</p> <p>At companies' with 10 employees or more; documentation on the company's workers safety policy and the routines how to run the systematic work environment management according to the Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation AFS 2001:1, as well as responsibilities for key personnel in relation to the systematic work environment management</p> <p>Written handling and protection instructions regarding use of pesticides according to the Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation AFS 1998:6</p> <p>Safety data sheet according to Reach art 31 on pesticides used</p>		
1.12 Legal employ ment	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Constitution of Sweden, Chapter 2 section 1 (freedom of expression, freedom of assembly,</p>	<p>Swedish Police (<a href="http://www.polisen.se">www.polisen.se</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Tax Authority (<a href="http://www.skatteverket.se">www.skatteverket.se</a>)</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>Thinnings and final fellings are mainly performed by Swedish entrepreneurs</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>freedom to demonstrate, freedom of association) (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19740152.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19740152.htm</a>)</p> <p>Employment Protection Act (1982:80) (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19820080.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19820080.htm</a>)</p> <p>Working Hour Act (1982:673) (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19820673.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19820673.htm</a>)</p> <p>Aliens Act (2005:716), Chapter 2 Section 7, 8c, Chapter 3a, Chapter 6 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20050716.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20050716.htm</a>)</p> <p>Social Insurance Act (2000:980), Chapter 2 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20000980.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20000980.htm</a>)</p> <p>Workers Safety Act (1977:1160) (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19771160.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19771160.htm</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2012:1) on Chain saws and Clearing saws, Section 17-18 (<a href="http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2012_01.pdf">http://www.av.se/dokument/afs/afs2012_01.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Penal Code (1962:700), Chapter 4 Section 1a, Chapter 16 Section 9 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19620700.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19620700.htm</a>)</p> <p>Employment (Co-determination in the Workplace) Act (1976:580), Section 7-8 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19760580.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19760580.htm</a>)</p>	<p>Swedish Work Environment Authority (<a href="http://www.av.se">www.av.se</a>)</p> <p>Article on mistreated foreign workers in the forestry sector in Sweden (<a href="http://www.svt.se/ug/gastarbetare-jobbade-under-slavliknande-forhallanden">http://www.svt.se/ug/gastarbetare-jobbade-under-slavliknande-forhallanden</a>)</p> <p>Worldwide Governance Indicators - country report for Sweden. Available at: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports</a></p> <p>Transparency International: <a href="http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results">http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results</a></p>	<p>with permanently employed Swedish personnel. Silviculture (planting, clearing, etc.) is on the other hand performed by domestic or foreign entrepreneurs who often engage foreign workers for limited periods.</p> <p>Most Swedish workplaces are part of a collective agreement between unions and employers that regulates wages and working conditions, including health and accident insurance. Collective agreements guarantee that the same rules apply to everyone and establish the minimum acceptable terms of employment in that sector – though employers are free to offer better terms. The worker's rights for Swedish personnel are usually well respected, but problems occur from time to time with workers from other countries, which has also been highlighted in media during the last year. These problems cannot be neglected from a Swedish perspective but in an international comparison the problems are not significant.</p> <p>Sweden has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990. Child labor in the sense of the convention is</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Law on vacation (1977:480) (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19770480.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19770480.htm</a>)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>The Swedish Police (<i>Polismyndigheten</i>) -Penal Code (1962:700) -Aliens Act (2005:716)</p> <p>Swedish Tax Authority -Social Insurance Act (2000:980)</p> <p>Swedish Work Environment Authority -Workers Safety Act (1977:1160) -Swedish Work Environmental Authority's Regulation (AFS 2012:1) -Working Hour Act (1982:673)</p> <p>Civil -Employment Protection Act (1982:80) (requirements for contracts) -Employment (Co-determination in the Workplace) Act (1976:580)</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>Copy of the employer's monthly or quarterly tax declaration concerning employed personnel</p> <p>Copy of written employment contract or written information on terms and conditions of the</p>		<p>not considered to occur in Sweden.</p> <p>Sweden ranks high on the world wide governance Indicator with "rule of law" being 1.95 and control of corruption of 2.29 on a scale of -2.5 to +2.5. This is one of the highest scores in the world. Sweden has a Corruption Perception Index of 89 (Above the threshold of 50).</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>employment for each worker according to Employment Protection Act Section 6c.</p> <p>Copy of Work Permit or Permanent Residents Permit for employees other than citizens of EES-countries</p>		
<b>Third parties' rights</b>			
1.13 Customary rights	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Forestry Act (1979:429), Section 13b, 14, 16, 18a, 18b, 20, 31 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.htm</a>)</p> <p>Forestry Regulation (1993:1096), Section 15, 15b (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19931096.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19931096.htm</a>)</p> <p>The Reindeer Husbandry Act (1971:437) Section 15-25 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19710437.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19710437.htm</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Forestry Agency's Regulation SKSFS 2011:7, Chapter 4 Section 3 (<a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f%c3%b6fattningar/SKSFS%202011-7%20omtryck%20140813.pdf">http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f%c3%b6fattningar/SKSFS%202011-7%20omtryck%20140813.pdf</a>)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Swedish Forestry Agency -Forestry Act (1979:429)</p>	<p>NJA (Nytt Juridiskt Arkiv) 2011 s 109: <a href="https://lagen.nu/dom/nja/2011s109">https://lagen.nu/dom/nja/2011s109</a></p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>The Sámi people's rights to use private and state-owned land when practising reindeer husbandry, hunting, and fishing are based on prescriptions from time immemorial and defined in the Reindeer Husbandry Act. A number of conflicts – of which some have been resolved in court - have taken place between the Sámi people and landowners regarding what actually constitutes traditional Sámi territory. In some instances, the Sámi party has lost as it could not prove that the Sámi people's use of the land had lasted for a sufficiently long period of time and that the use had been characterised by a certain degree of intensity. A turning point in this matter came in connection with the so-called Nordmalingsmålet (Nordmalings case) which was dealt with in the Supreme Court in 2011 (NJA 2011 s 109). The</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>-Forestry Regulation (1993:1096) -Swedish Forestry Agency's Regulation SKSFS 2011:7</p> <p>County Administrative Board - The Reindeer Husbandry Act (1971:437)</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>Documentation proving that affected Sami village has been consulted according to Forest Act, Section 20 and Swedish Forestry Agency's Regulation SKSFS 2011:7, Chapter 4 Section 2, 3 and 4.</p>		<p>court ordered that Sámi villages were entitled to winter pastures on the properties in question on the basis of ancient custom. This Nordmalings case has resulted in similar rights issues being settled out of court between the parties concerned.</p>
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Forestry Act (1979:429), Section 20 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Forestry Agency's Regulation SKSFS 2011:7, Chapter 4 Section 2-4 (<a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f%c3%b6rfattningar/SKSFS%202011-7%20omtryck%20140813.pdf">http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f%c3%b6rfattningar/SKSFS%202011-7%20omtryck%20140813.pdf</a>)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Swedish Forest Agency</p>	<p>Forestry Act (1979:429), Section 20 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.HTM</a>)</p> <p>Swedish Forestry Agency's Regulation SKSFS 2011:7, Chapter 4 Section 2-4 (<a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f%c3%b6rfattningar/SKSFS%202011-7%20omtryck%20140813.pdf">http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/f%c3%b6rfattningar/SKSFS%202011-7%20omtryck%20140813.pdf</a>)</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>Forest management rights may be transferred from land owner with title deed to organisations in charge of harvesting operation (see above 1.1 Land tenure and management rights). Forest management rights may also be transferred through expropriation to the state or municipalities. No transfer of forest management rights could take place between entities with customary rights such as the Sámi people and forest management organisations. There are no indications of any significant violations of legislation covering property rights or legislation covering "free prior</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>Documentation proving that affected Sami village has been consulted according to Forest Act, Section 20 and Swedish Forestry Agency's Regulation SKSFS 2011:7, Chapter 4 Section 2, 3 and 4.</p>		<p>and informed consent” in connection with transfer of forest management rights.</p> <p>Sweden ranks high on the world wide governance Indicator with government effectiveness of 98.6% since 2009 and regulatory quality on 99% since 2011. Sweden has a CPI of 89 (Above the threshold of 50).</p>
1.15 Indigenous peoples rights	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>The Reindeer Husbandry Act (1971:437) Section 15-25 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19710437.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19710437.htm</a>)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Swedish Board of Agriculture</p> <p>County Administrative Board</p> <p>The Sami Parliament (<i>Sametinget</i>)</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>-</p>	<p>Swedish Forestry Act, section 13b, 14, 16, 18a, 18b, 20, 31, 38a</p> <p>Worldwide Governance Indicators - country report for Sweden. Available at: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports</a></p> <p>Transparency International: <a href="http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results">http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results</a></p> <p>Stakeholder 5 Stakeholder 6 Stakeholder 2</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>The Sámi people constitute the only ethnic group that has the status of indigenous people in the Swedish Constitution. The Sámi culture is intimately linked to the Sámi people's traditional reindeer husbandry. According to the Swedish Forestry Act forestry activities such as harvesting must take the interests of reindeer husbandry into consideration. Many of the specific regulation on this matter are to be considered by the Swedish Forest Agency in the authority's administration of Timber Harvesting Notifications and application for permits (Swedish Forestry Act, section 13b, 14, 16, 18a, 18b, 31).</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Only in a couple of situation a forest owner or holder of harvesting rights may be subject to direct sanctions for violating legislation protecting the Sámi peoples reindeer husbandry;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- if the Swedish Forest Agency by a specific decision prohibit a certain activity at a specific site with reference to the reindeer husbandry (Swedish Forestry Act, section 31, 38), or</li> <li>- if the land owner or the holder of a harvesting right do not consult with the concerned Sámi village before harvesting activities in areas where reindeer may be herded all year round (Swedish Forestry Act, section 20, 38a).</li> </ul> <p>The obligation to consult with concerned Sámi village concerns larger harvesting sites (&gt;20 ha or &gt;10 ha in mountainous areas) or all harvesting sites on estates &gt;500 ha. Thus, a large number of final fellings in areas where reindeer may be herded all year round may be carried out without a prior consultation. According to the representative of the SSR (Svenska Samernas Riksförbund) there are examples of violations of the obligation to consult with concerned Sámi village</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>before harvesting activities. However, according to the Swedish Forest Agency there have been no violations of the mentioned statutes subject to direct sanctions.</p> <p>To summarize, there are no indication that the obligation to consult with concerned Sámi village is violated to any significant extent.</p> <p>The UN Security Council has not issued any export ban for Sweden. Sweden is not designated as a source of conflict timber (e.g USAID definition of conflict timber). Sweden ranks high on the world wide governance Indicator with "rule of law" being 1.95 and control of corruption of 2.29 on a scale of -2.5 to +2.5. This is one of the highest scores in the world. Sweden has a Corruption Perception Index of 89 (Above the threshold of 50).</p>
<b>Trade and transport</b>			
1.16 Classificat ion of species, quantities, qualities	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>No legislation requires formal classification of wood harvested in Sweden in terms of species or quantity to be authorized for transport and trade within Sweden.</p>	<p>Timber Measurement Act (1966: 209), <a href="http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Virkesmatningslag-1966209_sfs-1966-209/">http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Virkesmatningslag-1966209_sfs-1966-209/</a></p> <p>Regulation (1999:1) on timber measurement, which will be replaced the</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>No legislation requires formal classification of wood harvested in Sweden in terms of species or quantity to be authorized for transport and trade within Sweden.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legislation exists with requirements on those entities that determine quality and quantity of sawn timber and pulp wood for the purpose of trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Timber Measurement Act (1966: 209), will be replaced by 2014:1005 (applicable for coniferous sawnwood or pulpwood) <a href="http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Virkesmatnningstag-1966209_sfs-1966-209/">http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Virkesmatnningstag-1966209_sfs-1966-209/</a></li> <li>- Regulation of the Swedish Forest Agency is The Swedish Forest Agency's regulation (1999:1) on timber measurement, which will be replaced the 1st of March 2015.</li> <li>- Timber measurement Act: 2014:1005, valid from 1 Marts 2015 <a href="http://www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&amp;cat=213728&amp;docId=2086435&amp;propId=5">http://www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&amp;cat=213728&amp;docId=2086435&amp;propId=5</a></li> <li>- The regulation connected to the new law is the Regulation (2014:1006) on timber measurement, valid from 1 March 2015 <a href="http://www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&amp;cat=213728&amp;docId=2087695&amp;propId=5">http://www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&amp;cat=213728&amp;docId=2087695&amp;propId=5</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Ministry for Rural Affairs</p>	<p>1st of March 2015.</p> <p>Timber measurement Act: 2014:1005, valid from 1 Marts 2015 <a href="http://www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&amp;cat=213728&amp;docId=2086435&amp;propId=5">http://www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&amp;cat=213728&amp;docId=2086435&amp;propId=5</a></p> <p>Regulation (2014:1006) on timber measurement, valid from 1 Marts 2015 <a href="http://www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&amp;cat=213728&amp;docId=2087695&amp;propId=5">http://www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&amp;cat=213728&amp;docId=2087695&amp;propId=5</a> <a href="http://www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&amp;cat=213728&amp;docId=2087695&amp;propId=5">http://www.lagboken.se/Views/Pages/GetFile.ashx?portalId=56&amp;cat=213728&amp;docId=2087695&amp;propId=5</a></p> <p>Worldwide Governance Indicators - country report for Sweden. Available at: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports</a></p> <p>Transparency International: <a href="http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results">http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results</a></p>	<p>The purpose of the Timber Measurement Act 1966: 209/SFS 2014:1005 is to give the seller and buyer of logs the same opportunities to decide the price of the logs delivered to the industry and to judge if the price is correct. The law is not providing any basis for taxes and fees, but to contribute to a credible, transparent and well working market for logs/timber for the trading entities.</p> <p>Sweden ranks high on the world wide governance Indicator with "rule of law" being 1.95 and control of corruption of 2.29 on a scale of -2.5 to +2.5. This is one of the highest scores in the world. Sweden has a Corruption Perception Index of 89 (Above the threshold of 50).</p> <p>The risk of on this criteria is considered low.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>Records from the independent measuring organization (VMF-Qubera) are sent out monthly to all forest owners delivering saw timber or pulp wood to a company connected to the system.</p>		
1.17 Trade and transport	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>N/A. Except for general licensing to conduct commercial transports relevant for all goods, there are no specific legal requirements regarding transport within Sweden of wood from forest operations in Sweden. Legislation covering transport of CITES-species is presented below under paragraph 5.5.</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>N/A</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>N/A</p>	N/A	N/A
1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Income Tax Law (1999:1229), Chapter 14 Section 19, 20 (principle of arm's length price) (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19991229.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19991229.htm</a>)</p>	<p>Exchange of tax Information Portal: <a href="http://www.eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/SE#agreements">http://www.eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/SE#agreements</a>)</p> <p>Worldwide Governance Indicators - country report for Sweden. Available at:</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>The international tax standard, developed by OECD and supported by the UN and the G20, provides for full exchange of information on request in all</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Law on Taxation Procedure (2011:1244), Chapter 39 Section 15, 16 (obligation to document transfer pricing) (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20111244.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20111244.htm</a>)</p> <p>Law on decision on transfer pricing on international transactions (2009:1289) (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20091289.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20091289.htm</a>)</p> <p>Regulation on decision on transfer pricing on international transactions (2009:1295) (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20091295.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20091295.htm</a>)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Swedish Tax Authority</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>Documents on transfer pricing according to the requirement laid down in Law on Taxation Procedure (2011:1244), Chapter 39 Section 16</p> <p>Decision on transfer pricing of the Swedish Tax Authority on a specific application</p>	<p><a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports</a></p> <p>Transparency International: <a href="http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results">http://www.transparency.org/cpi2013/results</a></p>	<p>tax matters without regard to a domestic tax interest requirement or bank secrecy for tax purposes. Currently all 30 OECD member countries, including Sweden, have endorsed and agreed to implement the international tax standard. Furthermore, all offshore financial centers accept the standard. Sweden has signed 46 Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) including with at least 11 main offshore financial centres and tax havens. (<a href="http://www.eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/SE#agreements">http://www.eoi-tax.org/jurisdictions/SE#agreements</a>)</p> <p>The possibility for companies in the forestry sector for trading through countries known as "tax havens" is limited. The corruption level in Sweden is considered low, refer to the Transparency International corruption perception index of 89 (higher than the threshold of 50).</p> <p>Sweden ranks high on the world wide governance Indicator with "rule of law" being 1.95 and control of corruption of 2.29 on a scale of -2.5 to +2.5. This is one of the highest scores in the world. No indications of any significant violations are present regarding offshore</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			trading and transfer pricing in Sweden and this the indicator is considered low.
1.19 Custom regulations	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p><u>Export</u> Not applicable (No export license required for exporting wood of normal commercial species harvested in Sweden)</p> <p><u>Import</u> Commissions Implementing Regulation (EU) No 498/2012 of 12 June 2012 on the allocation of tariff-rate quotas applying to exports of wood from the Russian Federation to the European Union <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:152:0028:0037:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:152:0028:0037:EN:PDF</a></p> <p>Swedish Board of Agriculture's regulation (SJVFS 1995:94) on protective measures against spreading of pests, Section 9-15 (<a href="http://www.jordbruksverket.se/download/18.7caa00cc126738ac4e880002721/1265302247516/2010-003.pdf">http://www.jordbruksverket.se/download/18.7caa00cc126738ac4e880002721/1265302247516/2010-003.pdf</a>)</p>	-	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>Export Not applicable.</p> <p>Import No indications of any significant violations are present.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Swedish Customs (<i>Tullverket</i>)</p> <p>Swedish Board of Agriculture</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>Custom declaration</p> <p>Phytosanitary certificate for import from countries outside EU</p>		
1.20 CITES	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, article 4, 5, 7, 8 (<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:1997R0338:20080411:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:1997R0338:20080411:EN:PDF</a>)</p> <p>Regulation on protection of species (2007:845), Sections 7-45 and appendix 1-2 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20070845.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20070845.htm</a>)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>County Administrative Board</p>	<p>Checklist of CITES Species  <a href="http://checklist.cites.org/#/en/search/country_ids%5B%5D=77&amp;output_layout=alphabetical&amp;level_of_listing=0&amp;show_synonyms=1&amp;show_author=0&amp;show_english=1&amp;show_spanish=1&amp;show_french=1&amp;scientific_name=plantae&amp;page=1&amp;per_page=20">http://checklist.cites.org/#/en/search/country_ids%5B%5D=77&amp;output_layout=alphabetical&amp;level_of_listing=0&amp;show_synonyms=1&amp;show_author=0&amp;show_english=1&amp;show_spanish=1&amp;show_french=1&amp;scientific_name=plantae&amp;page=1&amp;per_page=20</a></p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>Export  No woody species produced in Sweden is mentioned in the CITES lists and the risk is therefore considered low.</p> <p>Import  Not applicable.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p>Import permit of wood from tree species in appendix A and B of the Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996</p> <p>Document showing that a notification of import of wood from tree species in appendix C of the Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996</p>		
<b>Diligence/due care procedures</b>			
<p>1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/ due care procedures</p>	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market, article 4, 5, 6 and appendix (http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:295:0023:0034:EN:PDF)</p> <p>Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 607/2012 of 6 July 2012 on the detailed rules concerning the due diligence system and the frequency and nature of the checks on monitoring organisations as provided for in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market, article 3-6</p>	<p>Skogsstyrelsens meddelande 2/2012: Uppdrag om nationella bestämmelser som kompletterar EU:s timmerförordning (http://www.skogsindustrierna.org/MediaBinaryLoader.axd?MediaArchive_FileID=4767c0e4-eebf-4dba-a69b-b1cdac8d1763&amp;FileName=Slutligt+meddelande+timmerf%C3%B6rordningen.pdf)</p> <p>Law on Trade with Timber and Wood products (2014:1009), Section 9 and 11 (http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20141009.htm)</p> <p>Skogsstyrelsens rapport 2013-01-20 Dnr 2013/2996</p> <p>Skogsstyrelsens rapport 2013-12-09 Dnr 2013/2909</p> <p>Skogsstyrelsens rapport 2013-12-10 Dnr 2013/2861</p>	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p>The EU Timber Regulation has introduced requirements on due diligence procedures for the forestry sector. The requirements are not subject to direct sanctions according to Swedish law. As one possible result operators may not have considered it urgent to fully understand or comply in detail with these new requirements.</p> <p>Legal basis for issuing injunction on corrective actions is now given in the Law on Trade with Timber and Wood products (section 6) enacted the 1st of September 2014. Injunctions may be subject to significant fines. Still, there are no direct sanctions for not complying with the requirement in article 4.2 and</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>(<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012R0607&amp;from=EN">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012R0607&amp;from=EN</a>)</p> <p>Law on Trade with Timber and Wood products (2014:1009), Section 9 and 11 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20141009.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/20141009.htm</a>)</p> <p>Accounting Act (1999:1078), Chapter 7 (<a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19991078.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19991078.htm</a>)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Swedish Forest Agency -Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market -Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 607/2012 of 6 July 2012 on the detailed rules concerning the due diligence system and the frequency and nature of the checks on monitoring organisations as provided for in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market</p> <p>Swedish Tax Authority -Accounting Act (1999:1078)</p>	<p>Skogsstyrelsens rapport 2013-10-03 Dnr 2013/2218 Skogsstyrelsens rapport 2013-10-10 Dnr 2013/2569 Skogsstyrelsens rapport 2013-10-08 Dnr 2013/2258 Skogsstyrelsens rapport 2013-11-12 Dnr 2013/2530 Skogsstyrelsens rapport 2013-11-14 Dnr 2013/2825 Skogsstyrelsens rapport 2013-10-24 Dnr 2013/2424 Skogsstyrelsens rapport 2014-04-24 Dnr 2014/T8-2014, Skogsstyrelsens rapport 2014-04-30 Dnr 2014/T7-2014, Skogsstyrelsens rapport 2014-04-10 Dnr 2014/T6-2014, Skogsstyrelsens rapport 2014-03-12 Dnr 2014/T2-2014,</p> <p>Source 2: Discussion September 2014 responsible supervising officer (A-C Sjöström) at the Swedish Forest Agency. Regulations giving the agency clear authority to issue injunctions were enacted through the Swedish timber law (2014:1009).</p> <p>Discussion September 2014 with responsible supervising officer (A-C</p>	<p>article 6 of the EU Timber Regulation. There are approximately 4,000 operators in Sweden which are putting imported relevant products on the market.</p> <p>In December 2014 and March 2015 controls on a total of three Forest Companies harvesting timber based on timber contracts where conducted. All companies passed the controls. According to the Swedish forest agency (SFA) a forest owner or wood buyer are obliged, according to EUTR, to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. follow the Swedish forest act when they apply for harvesting</li> <li>2. save the report from the wood measuring (done automatically by Swedish wood measuring organization, VMF/SDC)</li> </ol> <p>There is a common perception that the requirement of due diligence of the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) would be relatively easy to comply with regards to timber from Swedish forests thanks to the current system of measuring and tracking timber in Sweden under the law on timber measurement (2014:1005) and the principle of public access to</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <p><u>Operators placing timber or timber products on the EU market</u></p> <p>Documents required to fulfil the obligation for operators to exercise an due diligence system according to article 4.2 and 6 of the Regulation (EU) No 995/2010</p> <p>Documentation on information concerning the operator's supply, according to article 3, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 607/2012</p> <p>Register of information concerning the operator's supply as provided for in Article 6.1 a) of Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 and documentation of application of risk mitigation procedures</p>	<p>Sjöström) at the Swedish Forest Agency, where reference was made to the Swedish Customs.</p>	<p>official records in Sweden, as appose to imported timber. However, an actual DDS is not required by the CA, as defined in the EUTR, where also tax payment should be considered. Thus the incentive for forest owners to implement such system is low.</p> <p>There is limited evidence to suggest that the DDS requirements are uniformly enforced at forest level. However, since low risk has been found in CW Categories 1.1-1.20, it is concluded that the potential impact of this lack of enforcement will be limited both in impact and in scale. As a consequence the risk has been concluded to be low.</p>

**Recommended control measures**

N/A

## Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights

### Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or linked to military control.	See detailed analysis below.	Country	<b>Low risk</b> All low risk thresholds are met (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) and there is no other evidence of specified risk. None of the specified risk thresholds are met.
2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.	See detailed analysis below.	Country	Low risk Low risk thresholds 10 and 12 are met and there is no other evidence of specified risk.
2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.	See detailed analysis below.	Country	Low risk. Low risk thresholds 18, 19 and 21 apply. Cases when rights of indigenous peoples are broken are incidental and caused by individuals. Regulation exists that protect the rights holders. Conflicts are not of substantial magnitude.

### Recommended control measures

N/A

## Detailed analysis

Sources of information	Evidence	Scale of risk assessment	Risk indication
<b>Context for Category 2</b> (the following are indicators that help to contextualize the information from other sources) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Searching for data on: Level of corruption, Governance, Lawlessness, Fragility of the State, Freedom of journalism, freedom of speech, peace, human rights, armed or violent conflicts by or in the country, etc.</li> </ul>			
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGI report aggregate and individual governance indicators for 213 economies (most recently for 1996–2010), for six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability; Political Stability and Absence of Violence; Government Effectiveness; Regulatory Quality; Rule of Law; Control of Corruption <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp</a> <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_country.asp">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/sc_country.asp</a>	<a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports</a> In 2012 Sweden scores on the indicator <i>Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism</i> 90.05 percentile rank (out of 100 as highest score). I haven't gone into detail but the double attack of one terrorist in December 2010 is likely to be the reason for this ranking which was around 95 a few years before. Other indicators such as <i>Rule of law</i> and <i>Control of corruption</i> have scores just above 99.	Country	
The World Bank also produces a Harmonized List of Fragile Situations: <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/Fragile_Situations_List_FY11_%28Oct_19_2010%29.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/Fragile_Situations_List_FY11_%28Oct_19_2010%29.pdf</a>	<a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/HarmonizedlistoffragilestatesFY14.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/HarmonizedlistoffragilestatesFY14.pdf</a> Sweden does not feature in this list.	Country	
Committee to Protect Journalists: Impunity Index16 ( <a href="http://www.cpj.org/reports/2011/06/2011-impunity-index-getting-away-murder.php">http://www.cpj.org/reports/2011/06/2011-impunity-index-getting-away-murder.php</a> ); <a href="https://cpj.org/reports/2012/04/impunity-index-2012.php">https://cpj.org/reports/2012/04/impunity-index-2012.php</a>	No reference to Sweden found.	Country	
Carleton University: Country Indicators for Foreign Policy: the Failed and Fragile States project of Carleton University examines state fragility using a combination of structural data and current event monitoring <a href="http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/ffs.htm">http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/ffs.htm</a>	<a href="http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/app/serve.php/1419.pdf">http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/app/serve.php/1419.pdf</a> Sweden scores low on State fragility map 2011.	Country	
Human Rights Watch	No negative or alarming publications found on hrw.org about Sweden	Country	
Freedom House <a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org/">http://www.freedomhouse.org/</a> <a href="http://freedomhouse.org/country/sweden#.U05aWPmSzys">http://freedomhouse.org/country/sweden#.U05aWPmSzys</a>	The status of Sweden on the Freedom House index is <i>free</i> .	Country	
Reporters without Borders: Press Freedom Index	<a href="http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&amp;id_rubrique=1054">http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&amp;id_rubrique=1054</a>	Country	

<a href="http://en.rsf.org/press-freedom-index-2010,1034.html">http://en.rsf.org/press-freedom-index-2010,1034.html</a>	Sweden ranks nr. 10 out of 179 in the 2013 World Press Freedom Index.		
Fund for Peace <a href="http://www.fundforpeace.org/global/?q=cr-10-99-fs">http://www.fundforpeace.org/global/?q=cr-10-99-fs</a> <a href="http://ffp.statesindex.org/rankings-2013-sortable">http://ffp.statesindex.org/rankings-2013-sortable</a>	Sweden is given the highest sustainability score on the failed states index, ranking it 177 <sup>th</sup> out of 178 (nr 1 being the most failed state).	Country	
Published by the Institute for Economics & Peace, the index tries to measure peace. This year has seen the world become less peaceful for the third year in a row - and highlights what it says is a continuing threat of terrorism. It's made up of 23 indicators, ranging from a nation's level of military expenditure to its relations with neighbouring countries and the level of respect for human rights. Source: The Guardian: <a href="http://www.theguardian.com/news/datablog/2011/may/25/global-peace-index-2011">http://www.theguardian.com/news/datablog/2011/may/25/global-peace-index-2011</a>	Sweden is ranked in the highest category in this index.	Country	
Illegal logging: <b>From Sweden draft NRA (developed according to FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1)</b>	<b>NRA</b> assesses the risk of illegal logging in Sweden as <i>low risk</i> . This CW RA referred to 15 sources, amongst which Global Witness, Chatham House, WWF.	Country	
<b>Additional sources of information</b>	<b>Evidence</b>	<b>Scale of risk assessment</b>	<b>Risk indication</b>
Google the terms '[country]', 'timber', 'conflict', 'illegal logging'	No additional evidence found	Country	
CIFOR <a href="http://www.cifor.org/">http://www.cifor.org/</a>  <a href="http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm">http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm</a>	This CIFOR source discussed by Leo in his RA for Brazil basically discusses the context of forest-related conflicts in tropical and less-developed countries. All have issues of weak governance. It is therefore my assessment that this source does not apply to Western, rich countries. Sweden is not mentioned in this source.	Country	
WWF report: <i>Failing the Forests; Europe's illegal timber trade.</i>	"Moreover, of the 20 EU member states currently believed to be importing illegal timber (Table 1), the top three are Finland, <b>Sweden</b> and the UK, which together account for a roundwood equivalent (RWE) volume of some nine million cubic metres – roughly 40% of the EU's total illegal production and imports."  Although Sweden was or still is involved in trading illegally harvested timber there is no indication that this activities are causing conflicts or any injustice in Sweden itself.	Country	
<b>Conclusion on country context:</b>			

Sweden scores very positive on all indicators reviewed in this context section. It is a stable country, with good governance, absence of conflicts of any magnitude and it is a free country for all its citizens with a good justice system.			
<b>Indicator 2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or linked to military control.</b>			
<b>Guidance</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the country covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber?</li> <li>Is the country covered by any other international ban on timber export?</li> <li>Are there individuals or entities involved in the forest sector that are facing UN sanctions?</li> </ul>			
Compendium of United Nations Security Council Sanctions Lists <a href="http://www.un.org/sc/committees/list_compend.shtml">http://www.un.org/sc/committees/list_compend.shtml</a>	There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Sweden	Country	Low
US AID: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov">www.usaid.gov</a>	Sweden is not covered by any other international ban on timber export.		
Global Witness: <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org">www.globalwitness.org</a>	There are no individuals or entities involved in the forest sector in Sweden that are facing UN sanctions.		
<b>From Sweden draft NRA (developed according to FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1)</b> <a href="http://www.un.org">www.un.org</a> <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org/pages/en/forests.html">http://www.globalwitness.org/pages/en/forests.html</a>	The UN Security Council has not issued any export ban for Sweden	Country	Low risk
<b>Guidance</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the country a source of conflict timber? If so, is it at the country level or only an issue in specific regions? If so – which regions?</li> <li>Is the conflict timber related to specific entities? If so, which entities or types of entities?</li> </ul>			
<a href="http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnact462.pdf">www.usaid.gov</a> <a href="http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnact462.pdf">http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnact462.pdf</a>	Conflict Timber is defined by US AID as: - conflict financed or sustained through the harvest and sale of timber (Type 1), - conflict emerging as a result of competition over timber or other forest resources (Type 2) Could not find a link between Sweden and this type of conflicts. <b>From Sweden draft NRA (developed according to FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1):</b> Sweden is not classified as a region where these types of conflicts exist.	Country	Low
<a href="http://www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests">www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests</a>	GW does not make a link between Sweden and conflict timber	Country	Low
Human Rights Watch: <a href="http://www.hrw.org/">http://www.hrw.org/</a>	No reference on hrw.org about a link between Sweden and conflict timber	Country	Low
Institute for Economics and Peace: Global Peace Index <a href="http://www.visionofhumanity.org/infocenter/global-peace-index-2011/">http://www.visionofhumanity.org/infocenter/global-peace-index-2011/</a>	<a href="http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#page/indexes/global-peace-index/2013/SWE/OVER">http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#page/indexes/global-peace-index/2013/SWE/OVER</a> Sweden ranks 9 out of 162 on Global Peace Index 2013. Sweden scores (especially) low on indicator <i>domestic and international conflicts</i> .	Country	Low
World Resources Institute: Governance of Forests Initiative Indicator Framework (Version 1) <a href="http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep_09.pdf">http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep_09.pdf</a>	This work resulted in a publication: <i>Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance: A user's guide to a diagnostic tool</i> (available on this page) published by PROFOR in June 2012. This tool has not yet been applied to Sweden.	Country	Low

Now: PROFOR <a href="http://www.profor.info/node/1998">http://www.profor.info/node/1998</a>			
Google the terms '[country]', 'timber', 'conflict', 'illegal logging'	No additional evidence found	Country	Low
<b>Conclusion on indicator 2.1:</b> No information was found on Sweden as a source of conflict timber and the forest sector is not associated with any violent armed conflict. <b>The following low risk thresholds apply:</b> (1) The area under assessment is not a source of conflict timber <sup>1</sup> ; AND (2) The country is not covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber; AND (3) The country is not covered by any other international ban on timber export; AND (4) Operators in the area under assessment are not involved in conflict timber supply/trade; AND (5) Other available evidence does not challenge 'low risk' designation.		<b>Country</b>	<b>Low risk</b>
<b>Indicator 2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are the social rights covered by the relevant legislation and enforced in the country or area concerned? (refer to category 1)</li> <li>• Are rights like freedom of association and collective bargaining upheld?</li> <li>• Is there evidence confirming absence of compulsory and/or forced labour?</li> <li>• Is there evidence confirming absence of discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender?</li> <li>• Is there evidence confirming absence of child labour?</li> <li>• Is the country signatory to the relevant ILO Conventions? Category 1?</li> <li>• Is there evidence that any groups (including women) feel adequately protected related to the rights mentioned above?</li> <li>• Are any violations of labour rights limited to specific sectors?</li> </ul>			
<b>Sources of information (from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN)</b>	<b>Evidence</b>	<b>Scale of risk assessment</b>	<b>Risk indication</b>
<b>From Sweden draft NRA (developed according to FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1):</b> Based on these sources: <a href="http://www.ilo.org">www.ilo.org</a> <a href="http://www.gsfacket.se">http://www.gsfacket.se</a> <a href="http://www.unicef.org/crc/">http://www.unicef.org/crc/</a>	<b>“Findings</b> Sweden has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990. Child labour is not considered to occur in Sweden. Sweden has compulsory school attendance and free schooling for all children. It does however occur that children are involved in light work in family companies during spare time, that children are working during the summer breaks or as short time interns as part of the public school. These	Country	Low

<sup>1</sup> “Conflict timber” limited to include “timber that has been traded at some point in the chain of custody by armed groups, be they rebel factions or regular soldiers, or by a civilian administration involved in armed conflict or its representatives, either to perpetuate conflict or take advantage of conflict situations for personal gain - conflict timber is not necessarily illegal. Please refer to FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0

	<p>types of short term light work are considered “Child work” and shall not be confused with Child labour in its real sense.</p> <p>Forest work is today mostly carried out by self-employed people and entrepreneurs with own personnel. The rights of the personnel are primarily regulated via collective agreements and to some extent via legislation.</p> <p>Thinnings and final fellings are mainly performed by Swedish entrepreneurs with permanently employed Swedish personnel. Silviculture (planting, clearing, etc.) is on the other hand performed by domestic or foreign entrepreneurs who often engage foreign workers for limited periods.</p> <p>The worker’s rights for Swedish personnel are usually well respected, but problems occur from time to time with workers from other countries, which has also been highlighted in media during the last year. These problems cannot be neglected from a Swedish perspective but in an international comparison are the problems not significant.</p> <p>Conclusions: Low risk since Child labour does not occur and worker’s rights are fairly well respected.”</p>		
<p>Status of ratification of ILO conventions:  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001:0::NO::">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001:0::NO::</a>  useful, but for category 1</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102854">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102854</a>  Sweden ratified all the 8 <b>Fundamental ILO Conventions</b>. The status on the ILO website for all 8 Conventions is ‘in force’.</p>	Country	Low
<p>ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work <a href="http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---webdev/documents/publication/wcms_082607.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---webdev/documents/publication/wcms_082607.pdf</a>  Figures 2.3 and 2.4 show that Sweden is amongst those countries with the <b>smallest gender pay gap</b> in general and in manufacturing.  ‘Several EU Member States have introduced <b>legislation prohibiting genetic discrimination</b> (Denmark, Finland, France and Sweden).’ (p. 62) About a dozen references are made to Sweden as a positive example.</p>	Country	Low
<p>ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard:  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/lang--en/index.htm</a></p>	<p>No relevant additional info found on this website</p>	Country	Low
<p>Global March Against Child Labour:  <a href="http://www.globalmarch.org/">http://www.globalmarch.org/</a></p>	<p>No references to Sweden regarding child labour or child trafficking.</p>	Country	Low

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Committee on Rights of the Child: <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx</a>	<a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/ENACARegion/Pages/SEIndex.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/ENACARegion/Pages/SEIndex.aspx</a> This country link has some useful reports for Sweden. On all issues, such as Rights of the Child, Human Rights or Violence against women, the conclusion is similar: Sweden is a front runner, ratifies and implements UN Conventions but there are some minor concerns and issues to improve.	Country	Low
ILO Helpdesk for Business on International Labour Standards: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/business-helpdesk/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/business-helpdesk/lang--en/index.htm</a>	No relevant additional info found on this website	Country	Low
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx</a>	<a href="http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CE.DAW%2fC%2fSWE%2fCO%2f7&amp;Lang=en">http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CE.DAW%2fC%2fSWE%2fCO%2f7&amp;Lang=en</a> These observations from 2008 mention some issues of in-equality in the country. Such as 'The Committee encourages the State party to consider using its future Anti-Discrimination Act as, inter alia, a transformation of the Convention into domestic law, including the concept of substantive equality. The Committee requests the State party to report on progress made in this regard in its next periodic report, including whether the Convention has been invoked by women before domestic courts.' Or: 'The Committee recommends that the State party should use the new Anti-Discrimination Act to strengthen the national legislative framework for the promotion, protection and fulfilment of the human rights of women in Sweden and calls upon the Government to ensure that the issue of discrimination against women, including its cross-cutting nature, is given adequate visibility and attention.'	Country	Low
Human Rights Watch: <a href="http://www.hrw.org/">http://www.hrw.org/</a>	There is no country report on Sweden in HRW's 2014 World Report. Further searching for 'Sweden' delivers hits on issues such as asylum and forced return to country of origin (deportation).	Country	Low
Google the terms '[country]', 'timber', 'labour rights', 'child rights'	No additional evidence found	Country	Low
<b>Additional general sources</b>	<b>Additional specific sources</b>		
Child Labour Index 2014 produced by Maplecroft. <a href="http://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2013/10/15/child-labour-risks-increase-china-and-russia-most-progress-shown-south-america-maplecroft-index/">http://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2013/10/15/child-labour-risks-increase-china-and-russia-most-progress-shown-south-america-maplecroft-index/</a>	Sweden is categorized as a 'low risk' country for child labor.	Country	Low
<a href="http://www.verite.org/Commodities/Timber">http://www.verite.org/Commodities/Timber</a> (useful, specific on timber)	Sweden is not mentioned as a country that produced timber with forced labour.	Country	Low



<p><b>Conclusions on indicator 2.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social rights are covered by the relevant legislation.</li> <li>• Rights like freedom of association and collective bargaining are upheld. See also findings in section <i>Context</i>.</li> <li>• There is evidence confirming absence of compulsory and/or forced labour.</li> <li>• There is evidence confirming absence of discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender.</li> <li>• There evidence confirming absence of child labour.</li> <li>• The country is signatory to the relevant ILO Conventions.</li> <li>• There evidence that any groups (including women) feel adequately protected related to the rights mentioned above.</li> <li>• Evidence of minor violations of labour rights is limited to specific sectors.</li> </ul> <p><b>The following low risk thresholds apply:</b>  (10) Applicable legislation for the area under assessment covers the key principles recognized in the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work (which are recognized as: freedom of association and right to collective bargaining; elimination of forced and compulsory labour; eliminations of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation; and effective abolition of child labour), AND the risk assessment for relevant indicators of category 1 confirms enforcement of applicable legislation ('low risk'); [Refer to category 1]  AND  (12) Other available evidence do not challenge 'low risk' designation.</p>		Country	Low
<p><b>Indicator 2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there Indigenous Peoples (IP), and/or Traditional Peoples (TP) present in the area under assessment?</li> <li>• Are the regulations included in the ILO Convention 169 and is UNDRIP enforced in the area concerned? (refer to category 1)</li> <li>• Is there evidence of violations of legal and customary rights of IP/TP?</li> <li>• Are there any conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to the rights of Indigenous and/or Traditional Peoples and/or local communities with traditional rights?</li> <li>• Are there any recognized laws and/or regulations and/or processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to TP or IP rights and/or communities with traditional rights?</li> <li>• What evidence can demonstrate the enforcement of the laws and regulations identified above? (refer to category 1)</li> <li>• Is the conflict resolution broadly accepted by affected stakeholders as being fair and equitable?</li> </ul>			
<p><b>From Sweden draft NRA (developed according to FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1):</b></p>	<p><b>Quotes</b></p>		
<p>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.</p> <p>Sources used:  1 UN Human Rights Council; Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples 2011, The</p>	<p>The Sámi people constitute the only ethnic group that has the status of indigenous people in the Swedish Constitution. (...) Reindeer herding entitlement can be exercised only by those who are members of Sámi villages. A Sámi village forms an economic and administrative association, which pursues its members' common good when practising reindeer husbandry within a certain geographically defined area. In Sweden, reindeer husbandry is practised in the regions <b>Norbotten, Västerbotten, and Jämtland</b>, and in <b>parts of Dalarna, Västernorrland, and Gävleborg. Reindeer husbandry is practised on approximately 52 % of Sweden's land area.</b></p>	Country	Low

<p>situation of the Sami people in the Sápmi region of Norway, Sweden and Finland.</p> <p>2 ECRI (European Commission against Racism and Intolerance) rapport om Sverige 2012</p> <p>3 UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; Concluding observations on the combined nineteenth to twenty-first periodic reports of Sweden (CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21). 23 September 2013</p> <p>4 Nordmalingsmålet:  <a href="http://www.hogstodomstolen.se/Pages/33434/2011-04-27%20T%204028-07%20Dom.pdf">http://www.hogstodomstolen.se/Pages/33434/2011-04-27%20T%204028-07%20Dom.pdf</a></p> <p>6 Utredningen om ILO konvention nr 169 (SOU 1999:25); Samerna – ett ursprungsfolk i Sverige. Frågan om Sveriges anslutning till ILO:s konvention nr 169.</p>	<p>(..) According to the Sámi people, is the survival of their culture depending on continued access to the Sámi traditional livelihoods such as reindeer husbandry, hunting, and fishing.</p> <p>When viewed from the international perspective, the Nordic countries generally display a high level of esteem for the indigenous people's rights. The Nordic countries plans and programmes for the Sámi people's rights and development serve in many respects as examples for other countries to learn from 1. Nonetheless, there are still many issues where the Sámi people's rights have not been met or where their possibilities to defend their rights have been hindered due to complicated and costly legal processes 1, 2. Sweden has on several occasions been criticised by various international monitoring organisations, e.g. the UN's Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) 3 and the European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) 2, which claim that Sweden does not sufficiently respect the Sámi people's traditional rights. Among other things, there is criticism claiming that the Sámi people's rights to their land and water areas and natural resources are not recognised to a sufficient degree. The Sámi people hold the view that despite their status as an indigenous people they are faced daily with difficulties in enjoying the rights that this status entitles them to. According to Swedish law, livelihoods and industries competing with reindeer husbandry over land, e.g. forestry and mining, must take the interests of reindeer husbandry into consideration in all their activities. However, most Sámi people are of the view that these regulations are ineffective in practice and that when there are conflicts over land it is almost always the reindeer-herders that must renounce their rights. According to the Sámi people, the two primary problems associated with forestry are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rights to use land and waters in the practising of reindeer husbandry.</li> <li>• Difficulties in effectively participating in decision-making impacting on and possibly limiting their traditional lifestyle, e.g. wind power installations</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal argumentation based on common law rights</b></p> <p>The Sámi people's rights to use the environment when practising reindeer husbandry, hunting, and fishing are based on prescriptions from time immemorial. Reindeer husbandry rights are defined in the law and they are to be applied on both private and state-owned land. A number of conflicts have taken place between the Sámi people and landowners regarding what actually constitutes traditional Sámi territory. In some instances, which have ended up in court, the Sámi party came out as losers as they could not prove that their use of the land had lasted for a sufficiently long period of time and that the use had been characterised by a certain degree of intensity. The Swedish judicial system has been criticised on account of the burden of proof placed on the Sámi people</p>		
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	<p>concerning the use of the land in question over such a long period of time and in such scope enabling them to claim common law rights to the territory in question as reindeer pasture. This has resulted in costly legal processes for the Sámi people, who often lacked the necessary economic resources. A turning point in this matter came in connection with the so-called Nordmalingsmålet (Nordmalingscase) which was dealt with in the Supreme Court in 2011 4. The court ordered that Sámi villages were entitled to winter pastures on the properties in question on the basis of ancient custom. This Nordmalingscase has resulted in similar rights issues being settled out of court between the parties concerned. It should be emphasised that the conflicts that have arisen between Sámi people and the forestry industry in modern time have always been resolved peacefully without open conflicts or clashes.</p> <p>The recent protests against the mining industry in Kallak, Jokkmokk, are not linked to forestry. Instead, they are targeted at the mining industry and Sweden's Minerallagen (Minerals Act).</p> <p><b>Delimitation of reindeer husbandry rights</b> Another problem linked to land use and reindeer husbandry rights is that there is no conclusive or fixed delimitation over which areas constitute traditional Sámi territories. There are, therefore, no public maps that would establish where the Sámi people have reindeer husbandry rights or where these rights do not apply.</p> <p><b>Conclusion</b> Low risk because the Sámi people's rights and opportunities for influencing matters are well respected and fulfilled when viewed from the international perspective. The local contradictions and disputes occurring between forestry and the Sámi people are not of such magnitude as would entitle reindeer husbandry territories to be classified as unspecified risk territories.</p>		
<p>2.5 There is no evidence of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned.</p> <p>Sources used: 1 ECRI (European Commission against Racism and Intolerance) rapport om Sverige 2012 2 UN Human Rights Council; Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples 2011, The situation of the Sami people in the Sápmi region of Norway, Sweden and Finland.</p>	<p><b>Findings</b> Sweden has not ratified the ILO Convention 169</p> <p><b>International independent analyses</b> Sweden has been criticised in a number of reports by various international monitoring organs, e.g. UN's Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) for not fulfilling the requirements set down in ILO 169 because of insufficient respect for the Sámi people's traditional rights. The most recent CERD report dated September 2013 <sup>3</sup> states, among other things, the following recommendations connected to Sweden's fulfilment of ILO 169:</p>	Country	Unspecified risk for reindeer grazing areas. The rest of the

<p>3 UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; Concluding observations on the combined nineteenth to twenty-first periodic reports of Sweden (CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21). 23 September 2013</p> <p>4 Utredningen om ILO konvention nr 169 (SOU 1999:25); Samerna – ett ursprungsfolk i Sverige. Frågan om Sveriges anslutning till ILO:s konvention nr 169.</p> <p>5 Samernas sedvanemarkar (SOU 2006:14)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Committee recommends that the State party take further measures to facilitate the adoption of the new legislation on Sámi rights, in consultation with the concerned communities.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Committee also recommends that the State party adopt legislation and take other measures to ensure respect for the right of Sámi communities to offer free, prior and informed consent whenever their rights may be affected by projects, including to extract natural resources, carried out in their traditional territories.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Committee is concerned at the lack of progress on developing a Nordic Sámi Convention and at the State party postponing ratification of International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169</i></li> </ul> <p>ECRI has stated in its most recent report dated September 2012, among other things, the following concerning Sweden's fulfilment of ILO 169;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sámi people continue to face difficulties in fully enjoying the rights that arise from their status as an indigenous people, despite some measures having been taken on their behalf.</li> <li>• Problems with land rights and land use continue to impact negatively on the Sámi people. This is partly due to difficulties in producing the proof required for them to be able to assert their rights as a result of the indigenous people's relationship with the land that they have traditionally used and inhabited.</li> <li>• Sámi people have complained about the discriminatory rules regarding the protection of their reindeer herds and that there are difficulties in their participation in decision-making that impacts on their livelihood, e.g. regarding mining projects and wind power projects, which threaten their traditional lifestyle.</li> </ul> <p><b>National studies</b></p> <p>A study conducted by the government in 1999 <sup>4</sup> found that Sweden fulfils most of the said convention's articles. The articles dealing with forestry and which Sweden is considered to not fulfil are Article 14 and Article 15. According to the authors of the study, the following shortcomings need to be attended to thoroughly before Sweden will be able to meet the requirements of ILO 169:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is essential for boundaries to be set within the reindeer husbandry territories to distinguish land that traditionally belongs to the Sámi people and to establish the outer boundaries of the reindeer husbandry area.</li> <li>• It is necessary to conduct an investigation determining the scope of the Sámi people's rights to hunting and fishing.</li> </ul>	<p>country low risk</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Sámi people need to be provided with firm protection against limitations of their reindeer husbandry rights.</li> <li>• The Environmental Code should clearly provide protection in its economic regulations against exploitation of land traditionally held by the Sámi people and the Sámi Parliament should have the right to state its opinion before exploitation takes place.</li> <li>• The Sámi people should be entitled to express their opinion in matters before areas of national interest for reindeer husbandry are determined and before exploitation of such land is permitted.</li> <li>• Measures should be taken in order to ensure that the Sámi people have sufficient land areas at their disposal for the purpose of carrying out reindeer husbandry.</li> <li>• New regulations are needed for increasing the possibilities for compensation from the State to both the Sámi people and other parties to cover legal costs in certain cases involving the land rights of the Sámi people.</li> </ul> <p><i>[Comment WR: JN commented the reference to the governmental study from 1999: "It is 15 years ago - is there a source(s) supporting validity of the information included in this report?" This is as such a relevant question. Even more as the study requires a number of actions to be taken in order to solve the issues in a more fundamental way. If these actions are not brought into practice it is a hint that the issues discussed are indeed of a more fundamental nature and/or that the willingness to solve them is lacking.]</i></p> <p><b>Sámi viewpoints</b> The Sámi people themselves have brought forward the following aspects that are crucial for Sweden to be deemed to have fulfilled the requirements of ILO 169:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New reindeer husbandry legislation is needed to enable the Sámi people to exercise their rights in full</li> <li>• A review needs to be implemented focusing on other relevant legislation in order to ensure that the Sámi people have opportunities for really having influence over their traditional territories</li> <li>• The Sámi people must be provided with opportunities to submit their free informed consent regarding projects that have major consequences for the Sámi people when natural resources are extracted, i.e. wind power, minerals, and forest resources</li> <li>• Adequate compensation needs to be ensured to cover the losses caused by predators.</li> </ul> <p><b>Forestry viewpoints</b> There is some disagreement among the various stakeholders as to whether the above shortcomings are proof that the forestry practised in northern Sweden violates ILO's Convention 169. Most of the representatives of large-scale forestry recognize that there</p>		
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	<p>may be slight differences of views between them and the Sámi people in regard to specific questions, but that cooperation, on the whole, works well and that the Sámi opinions are respected. These stakeholders opinion is thus that the Sámi people's rights are, on the whole, recognised and that there is little risk of Sámi rights being offended. The views held by nonindustrial private forest owners concerning the rights of the Sámi people are more heterogeneous. Most consider that cooperation with the Sámi people is good, but there are also forest owners, who do not wish to allow the Sámi people to use their land as reindeer pasture. Most of the nonindustrial private landowners questioning the Sámi people's rights have actively distanced themselves from the FSC process as they believe that the FSC gives the Sámi people too much influence.</p> <p><b>Conclusion</b> The unspecified risk as per the requirements of ILO 169, Article 14, cannot be considered to have been fulfilled. Although the Sámi people's rights and opportunities to influence matters, when viewed from the international perspective, are well respected and fulfilled, there are several independent reports that imply that the Sámi people are not able to exercise all of the rights prescribed in ILO 169. The majority of these shortcomings are linked to land use and forestry and the requirements described in Article 14.</p> <p><b>Risk assessment: Unspecified risk for reindeer grazing areas. The rest of the country low risk</b></p>		
<b>general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN</b>	<b>information found and specific sources</b>		
ILO Core Conventions Database <a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm">http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm</a> - ILO Convention 169	Already covered by Sweden draft NRA (developed according to FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1)	Country	Low
Data provided by National Indigenous Peoples', Traditional Peoples organizations;	<p><a href="http://www.eng.samer.se/servlet/GetDoc?meta_id=1001">http://www.eng.samer.se/servlet/GetDoc?meta_id=1001</a> (This is the website from the Sami Information Centre which is under the control of the Sami Parliament in Sweden.)</p> <p>The Sami Parliament is a publicly elected body and a state authority. The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs has overall responsibility for Sami issues from the Government's side.</p> <p><b>One people in four countries</b> Since time immemorial the Sami have lived in an area that now extends across four countries. It comprises the Kola Peninsula in Russia, northernmost Finland, the coastal and inland region of northern Norway and parts of Sweden from Idre northwards. This region is called Sápmi (Samiland). The original Sami area of settlement was even larger,</p>	Sami region	Risk assessment unclear based on this information only. After additional interview

	<p>but they have gradually been forced back. (see map at: <a href="http://www.eng.samer.se/servlet/GetDoc?meta_id=1032">http://www.eng.samer.se/servlet/GetDoc?meta_id=1032</a>)  This map shows the area now known as Sápmi. The area has varied over the centuries. It was probably larger before colonisation. Sápmi makes up 35 percent of Sweden's land area. In total, Sápmi measures 157,487 square kilometres.</p> <p><b>How many?</b>  No census of the number of Sami living in Sápmi has been carried out for a very long time, and the figures that are generally given are therefore approximate. There are a total of around 70,000 Sami in the four countries, with 2,000 in Russia, 6,000 in Finland, 40,000 in Norway and 20,000 in Sweden.</p> <p><b>Indigenous population</b>  The Sami are one of the world's indigenous peoples. The common denominator for such people is that they have always lived in the same place, before the country was invaded or colonised. They have their own culture, language and customs that differ from those of the rest of society.</p> <p><b>Language</b>  The Sami have their own language, or in actual fact three: Eastern Sami, Central Sami and Southern Sami. These are also known as the main dialects.</p> <p><b>Trades</b>  Around ten percent of the Sami in Sweden are employed in reindeer husbandry. Traditional Sami trades also include handicrafts, hunting and fishing. More recent trades include tourism, media, art and music.</p> <p><b>History</b>  Two thousand years ago, the Roman Tacitus wrote for the first time about a people in the north that he called the Fenni. However, the history of the Sami goes back much further than this, and archaeological finds mean that their history is constantly being rewritten. The Sami's history also tells of the colonisation by the state authorities, taxation and forced conversion of the Sami to Christianity.</p> <p><b>Reindeer husbandry</b>  There are more than 900 reindeer husbandry companies in Sweden. Norrbotten county has a total of 715 businesses, which means that 90% of reindeer owners are to be found in Norrbotten. (32 samebys (Sami village organisations))</p>		<p>ws, see last row in this section, risk assessment is: Low risk</p>
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	<p>Västerbotten county has a total of 118 companies (7 samebys).  Jämtland (incl. Dalarna) 99 companies (12 samebys).  There are more than 4,500 reindeer owners.  There are 3,995 reindeer owners in Norrbotten county, 376 in Västerbotten county and 283 in Jämtland (incl. Dalarna).  The reindeer business has a turnover of around SEK 150 million annually.  There are around 230,000 reindeer in Sweden.  There are 51 samebys altogether.  The reindeer herding area covers around 40% of Sweden's land surface.  Predator compensation for the samebys amounted to SEK 48.5 million in 2004.  Predator compensation is allocated to samebys that have wolves, bears, lynxes, wolverines or golden eagles on their land.  Sources: National Association of Swedish Sami (SSR), Swedish Board of Agriculture, Norrbotten County Administrative Board, the Sami Parliament, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p><b>David and Goliath</b>  The Swedish state did not officially recognize the Sami as an indigenous people until 1977. In 1998, the former Minister for Agriculture and Sami Affairs, Annika Åhnberg, on behalf of the Government, asked for the Sami's forgiveness for the way the state had treated them through history.</p> <p>The first Reindeer Grazing Act was adopted by the Swedish Parliament in 1886. This was a special piece of legislation that required the definition of the Sami people's rights. The notion of the nomadic Sami as a 'real' Sami meant that civilisation and reindeer herding could not be united. The nomads therefore had to be distinguished from the rest of the population in order to preserve the genuine reindeer herding culture. Under the slogan 'Lapps must be Lapps', the school system was reorganised. The children of nomadic Sami were separated from other children, even from children who were Samis but not nomads (the Nomad School Reform of 1913), and had to attend the Nomadic School. The Sami who had settled were not counted as 'real' Sami, and were excluded from the special entitlements enshrined in the Reindeer Grazing Act. From the 1930s onwards, more Sami were forced to abandon reindeer herding, primarily due to forcible relocation and years of famine. These were also excluded from the legislation and were to be actively assimilated into Swedish society.</p> <p><b>Rationalisation of reindeer herding</b></p>		
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	<p>After the Second World War, the state focused on the need to rationalise reindeer herding. Reindeer herding was seen as an under-developed business that had to be modernised. The altered view of reindeer husbandry meant that it was just one of many trades, and that reindeer herding was an occupation. In order to justify separate legislation for the Sami, it was stated at the end of the 1950s that reindeer herding was a precondition for Sami culture and that special measures were required to preserve the Sami culture, i.e. reindeer husbandry. This meant that non-reindeer herders would continue to be excluded, and were not counted as bearers of Sami culture.</p> <p><b>New legislation</b> New, modernised reindeer legislation was adopted in 1971. With the economic and political focus on reindeer husbandry, a system of rights was established that was almost identical to the previous systems from 1886, 1898 and 1928, although with a more democratic wording. It is still the state that establishes clear boundaries and defines who can and cannot claim special entitlements.</p> <p><b>Indigenous people and bearers of culture</b> Since the end of the 1970s, the state has spoken of the Sami as an indigenous people and a national minority. This is partly due to demands being stipulated by strong immigrant groups, which means that the state cannot neglect the demands of the Sami. Reindeer husbandry is described as a bearer of culture and a social interest that has to be safeguarded. 'Sami rights' are discussed and several investigations have been carried out. Origin, relation to the Sami language and a sense of allegiance, instead of reindeer herding, are now cited as important factors for defining who is a Sami. Various forms of new legislation in new areas were added in the 1990s, such as a Sami Parliament Act and a special Minority Languages Act.</p> <p><b>No change</b> Despite the fact that a new notion of 'Samianness' has been introduced, the Swedish legislation has hardly changed. The state control over reindeer husbandry remains in place, and the format of the Sami Parliament is tightly controlled by the Sami Parliament Act. The Sami Parliament became both a publicly elected body and an authority that is controlled by the Swedish Government. The day before the Sami Parliament was inaugurated, the hunting of small game was permitted in the mountains, despite the objections of the samebys. The Sami still have no political representation in the Swedish Parliament. The Swedish state has still not yet ratified ILO Convention 169 regarding the rights of indigenous peoples. The Government says it wants to clarify all the consequences before taking a decision. As a result, the Sami are still waiting.</p>		
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	<p><a href="http://www.sametinget.se/english">http://www.sametinget.se/english</a> (The Sami Parliament)</p> <p>According to international law, the Sami are an indigenous people. The Sami people have their own culture, own language, own livelihoods and above all, a clear connection to their traditional land and water areas.</p> <p><b>The Right to Land and Water</b> The Sami right to land and water is a heated and much-debated question. That this question has not been granted a satisfying solution results in regular international criticism from, among others, UN, OECD and the Council of Europe. It is also the reason for Sweden not yet having ratified the ILO (International Labour Organization) Convention 169 concerning the rights of indigenous peoples. The questions are about, among other things, the land areas referred to, which rights follow and who the rights shall include.</p> <p><b>Lappskatteland – Sami Tax-lands</b> In modern history, the Sami have been the holders of so-called lappskatteland, Sami tax-lands. Dividing up land between different families in a Sami reindeer-herding and economic district (a sameby) was necessary to be able to carry on hunting, fishing and reindeer herding. The Sami tax-lands constituted tax land, according to both the district courts and the county authorities in the middle of the 1600's. (..)</p> <p><b>Sami common lands</b> Reindeer husbandry is carried out on the lands of the sameby with rights based on prescription from time immemorial. Prescription from time immemorial is a legal right because one has always used the land and received nothing (which is often confused with the economic monopoly that Riksdag and the government decided). These lands can simultaneously be privately or state-owned. What is actually state-owned and how the state can prove that the state is the rightful owner is another question. The state does not have registration of title to the land. The state has often referred to the Royal Decree of 1683 on that forests, "properties that lie in the wilderness", belong to the Crown. Which land did it pertain to? And was it really ownerless? Learn more about this in the Summery chapter by the Swedish Government Investigations (SOU) report on traditional Sami lands, "Samernas sedvanemarker". (This document is one of the sources used for FSC CW baseline; WR)</p> <p><b>Hollowed-out legislation</b></p>		
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	<p>The Sami right has gradually been hollowed out in Swedish legislation. In the first Reindeer Grazing Act (RBL) of 1886 became the Sami's individual right a collective right on all year-round lands. RBL 1898 worsened conditions for forest samebys by degrading protection for winter grazing grounds. §30 of the Reindeer Husbandry Act states that he who owns or uses land may not take measures that result in considerable disadvantage for reindeer husbandry (if the measures are not allowed by the government). In other words, state or private land owners are allowed to take measures on the lands of samebys if they do not result in "considerable disadvantage" for reindeer husbandry. The concept is not unambiguous and can be interpreted differently in different instances. Winter grazing grounds are not included in this regulation. Nor is there any regulation on the damages for encroachment on the right to use.</p> <p><b>Hunting &amp; fishing</b> Regulations stipulated in §§ 25, 31 &amp; 34 of the Reindeer Husbandry Act grant sameby members the right to hunting and fishing, however, samebys cannot grant the right to others. All others with hunting and fishing rights are allowed to do this. Since the county administrative board administrates the fees for hunting and fishing licenses and these are to go back to the samebys, it seems to be the Sami's hunting and fishing rights one administers anyways. Another question is whether it is the Sami or the state that has hunting rights on state land? "Double hunting right" was weakly asserted for the first time in 1987 in a proposition, and has since then become a virtually accepted fact.</p> <p><b>ILO 169</b> The International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention ILO 169 did not create any new land rights, but places demands on that those land rights that exist shall be recognized and respected, and that the Sami reindeer husbandry right is to be respected in an equal manner as other land rights in Sweden. The scope of the rights must also be clarified. The shortcomings that exist today apply to the geographical extent of winter grazing, extent of hunting and fishing rights, the right to grant hunting and fishing rights and the protection of the right to reindeer husbandry in relation to other land use. The convention does not grant the samebys the right to veto, however the right to consultation. Samebys are already today the parties entitled on land where the right to reindeer husbandry applies.</p> <p><b>Oppositions</b> The majority of Sami are not members of a sameby and are according to legislation on equal footing with other Swedish citizens. If one has not inherited one's right to reindeer husbandry, it is very difficult to become a member of a sameby. The members of a</p>		
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	<p>sameby do not willingly open the door to more reindeer herders that are to get along on the already strained reindeer grazing lands. Sami not included in samebys have in other words in practice difficulty carrying out reindeer husbandry and do not either have hunting and fishing rights on the sameby land. The special treatment of reindeer herders descends from the first reindeer grazing act in 1886 and has caused great opposition among the Sami people.</p> <p><b>Motive for the establishment</b> One motive for the establishment of the Sami Parliament was to recognize the status of the Sami as an indigenous people. If the Sami were to participate in the political life, there was a need for a representative body for the entire Sami population. The Sami as a relatively small minority in Sweden have difficulty reaching the regular democratic assemblies that are based on a majority democracy. As an example, there is no Sami representation in the Swedish Riksdag and only a handful of Sami are local politicians in the northernmost Swedish municipalities.</p> <p>Report funded in part y Svensak Samernas Riksförbund and WWF: <a href="http://www.sametinget.se/6816">http://www.sametinget.se/6816</a> (2001) (Describing that in most forest the conditions for reindeer to survive the winter are not met due to forest management practices.)</p> <p>Other websites visited: <a href="http://www.sapmi.se">www.sapmi.se</a> <a href="http://www.greenpeace.org">www.greenpeace.org</a></p>		
Data provided by Governmental institutions in charge of Indigenous Peoples affairs;	No additional findings.	Country	Low
Data provided by National NGOs	No additional findings.	Country	Low
National land bureau tenure records, maps, titles and registration (by googling)	No additional findings.	Country	Low
Survival International: <a href="http://www.survivalinternational.org/">http://www.survivalinternational.org/</a>	No additional findings.	Country	Low
<p>Unspecified sources / Googling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant census data (already found in several sources)</li> <li>- Evidence of participation in decision making; See info on implementing ILO 169 and protests against new laws)</li> </ul>	<p><a href="https://www.advokatsamfundet.se/Advokaten/Tidningsnummer/2011/Nr-5-2011-Argang-77/Samebyarna-vann-Nordmalingsmalet/">https://www.advokatsamfundet.se/Advokaten/Tidningsnummer/2011/Nr-5-2011-Argang-77/Samebyarna-vann-Nordmalingsmalet/</a> (Translated from Swedish using Google Translate)</p> <p><b>Samebys won Nordmalingsfjärden target</b></p>	Country	Low

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evidence of IPs refusing to participate (e.g. on the basis of an unfair process, etc.); (See info on implementing ILO 169 and protests against new laws)</li> <li>- National/regional records of claims on lands, negotiations in progress or concluded etc. (info on demarcation processes found)</li> <li>- Cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing); (several examples found)</li> <li>- Social Responsibility Contracts (<i>Cahier des Charges</i>) established according to FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent) principles where available (not applied in Brazil. See also info on implementing ILO 169)</li> <li>- Data about land use conflicts, and disputes (historical / outstanding grievances and legal disputes); (several examples found)</li> </ul>	<p><i>Three Sami communities have customary rights to grazing in Nordmalings municipality. It finds HD in a judgment after an over twelve years-long process.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nordmalingsfjärden Cathedral is the most important judgment in the modern era for Sami rights. It says lawyer Camilla Wikland Gärde Wesslau in Gothenburg, which was representative of the Sami villages Vapsten, Ran and Ubmeje Tjeälddie of the case along with lawyer Lars Melin at the same agency. She welcomes HD's ruling, and believes that it is important in principle.</li> </ul> <p>On April 27, came the Supreme Court's decision in Nordmalingsfjärden goal. It was the end of a court case that has lasted for over twelve years. The goal is about Sami's right to winter grazing for reindeer on private land in the municipality Nordmalings Angermanland. In 1998, sued over 120 landowners in Nordmalingsfjärden the three Sami villages. They requested the Court to declare that there was no right to reindeer on their properties. Sami villages, who have let their reindeer winter grazing on properties in some years, felt that they had the right to use the land because of the condition.</p> <p><b>The Supreme Court finally came to the conclusion that the Sami villages were entitled to winter on the properties due to old custom.</b></p> <p>According to Camilla Wikland means deciding that HD establishes several important principles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The principles set forth may be used in other cases, she says.</li> </ul> <p>Camilla Wikland mean Nordmalingsfjärden ruling has significance both for the Sami villages in the target and to the Sami people as a collective. She also believes that the judgment, which clarifies the legal and rules of evidence to be applied, will prevent other landowners in other parts of Sápmi initiate similar processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The total cost of Nordmalingsfjärden goal, about 20 million, should deter, says Camilla Wikland.</li> </ul> <p>A crucial issue in the case was the concept of "region" in the Reindeer Husbandry Act - how big should the area where reindeer husbandry is permitted considered? Previously, courts have assumed that the area where the Sami people have to show that herding occurred, must be determined in advance. The landowners argued that the neighborhood must be a very small area on the property and the land parcel.</p> <p><b>But HD states that the area can not be determined in advance.</b> Instead, this must be done by the evidence and the reindeer who is in issue has been considered. And since herding is an activity that takes place on large geographic areas, the area must be a large area, in the specific case, larger than the entire Nordmalings municipality covering 4 x 3 mil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Supreme Court's statement about the concept of region has a large impact in other parts of Sápmi where reindeer grazing rights are questioned, says Camilla Wikland.</li> </ul> <p>Another key issue concerning the foundation of the Sami right to reindeer grazing in the area. <b>Sami's right to use the traditional areas of reindeer husbandry is based on ancient</b></p>		
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	<p><b>tradition and custom.</b> According to the landowners would the rules of immemorial rights of older Land Code, which ended with effect from 1 January 1972, applied. That would mean a very strict standard of proof at the Sami villages to show that grazing occurred on the properties about 90 years before in 1972.</p> <p>But in the judgment, <b>the HD stated that customary law to grazing should be regarded as a separate legal institution.</b> HD notes that there is no basis in law or preparatory works for the rules on ancient claims to be applied. Instead, the court concluded that the old-established common law to winter in the area already existed in 1886, when the first such law came into effect. To reach that result took HD fixed on the large public inquiries conducted for grazing laws of 1886, 1898 and 1928 committees had visited reindeer management areas and collected extensive material with details of where and when grazing had occurred.</p> <p>HD's assessment in Nordmalingsfjärden target means that new customary rights to grazing may occur even after the year 1971, when the opportunities for new immemorial rights generally ceased.</p> <p>Another important issue that HD has considered is whether an established reindeer grazing may cease, and what in that case requires. According to HD, grazing rights only stop if it appears that the Sami villages have intended to waive the right. But if they have been prevented from using the traditional areas, does not mean that the right to reindeer husbandry in the areas of termination.</p> <p>Camilla Wikland emphasizes that the Supreme Court in the judgment takes into account the characteristics of reindeer herding and how herding is actually conducted. In this respect resembles Nordmalingsfjärden Selbumålet judgment, decided by the Norwegian Supreme Court in 2001.</p> <p>- Both judges are groundbreaking for the Sami and the reindeer, she sums up.</p> <p>Lawyer Nils Rinander were representative of the 105 landowners who brought an action before the Supreme Court.</p> <p>Nils Rinander notes that HD in the judgment has placed great emphasis on the legislative history of the old grazing laws. But he believes that the investigation data from 1882 is really bland when it comes Nordmalingsfjärden.</p> <p>After the Supreme Court's decision, he feels more landowners in the county of Västerbotten will dare to bring similar cases to court.</p> <p>- <b>It is hard to imagine that there is any landowner in the county who wants to risk money in a new process, he says.</b></p>		
<p>Regional human rights courts and commissions:  - Inter-American Court of Human Rights  <a href="http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en">http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en</a>  - Inter-American Commission on Human Rights</p>	<p>European Court of Human Rights.  <a href="http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-97993">http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-97993</a>  <a href="http://www.internationallawobserver.eu/2010/06/21/sami-land-rights-the-ecthr-judgment-in-the-case-of-handolsdalen-sami-village-and-others-v-sweden/">http://www.internationallawobserver.eu/2010/06/21/sami-land-rights-the-ecthr-judgment-in-the-case-of-handolsdalen-sami-village-and-others-v-sweden/</a></p>	<p>Sami  region</p>	<p>Low  risk</p>

<a href="http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/">http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/</a> [added by Leo, potentially relevant for other countries:] - <a href="#">African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights</a> - <a href="#">African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights</a> - <a href="#">European Court of Human Rights</a>	(Judgment in a land use conflict between a Sami Village and other land owners, March 2010))		
Human Rights Watch: <a href="http://www.hrw.org/">http://www.hrw.org/</a>	No reference to Sweden and Sami	Country	Low
<a href="http://amnesty.org/en/annual-report/2013/">http://amnesty.org/en/annual-report/2013/</a>	No evidence on violation of rights of Sami in Sweden.	Country	Low
Google the terms '[country]', 'land registration office', 'land office', 'indigenous peoples', 'traditional peoples', 'Sami', 'indigenous peoples+conflict', 'indigenous peoples+land rights'	<a href="http://sweden.se/society/sami-in-sweden/">http://sweden.se/society/sami-in-sweden/</a> Archaeological finds suggest that the <b>Sami people</b> have lived in the <b>Arctic region for thousands of years</b> . The Sami <b>today maintain their rich culture and long-established traditions</b> , but are as much part of modern society as any other person in Sweden. Preserving indigenous culture in the Arctic Sami country – known as Sápmi – stretches across the northern part of Scandinavia and Russia's Kola Peninsula. The Sami have been recognised by the United Nations as an indigenous people, giving them the right to preserve and develop their crafts, language, education, reindeer husbandry, traditions and identity. There is no census for the Sami, but the population is estimated at around 80,000 people, spread over four countries with approximately 20,000 in Sweden, 50,000 in Norway, 8,000 in Finland and 2,000 in Russia. The Sami were originally nomads, living in tents during the summer and more sturdy peat huts during the colder seasons. Today, The Sami live in modern housing and only use tents as very temporary accommodations during reindeer migrations if they don't already own cottages in the mountains and forests. Most Sami live in the north but there are Sami all over Sweden. Today, only ten per cent of Swedish Sami earn a living from the reindeer industry, and many combine their family businesses with tourism, fishing, crafts and other trades.  <b>Reindeer husbandry</b> The Sami reindeer industry has specific seasons for calving, marking, counting, castrating and slaughtering. Changes in grazing rights and logging territories have historically been a dispute between reindeer herders and landowners in Sweden. In 2011, the Supreme Court ruled in favour of the Sami, giving them common law rights to a specific area of land – possibly the most important modern verdict regarding Sami issues of law. Much of today's reindeer industry is meat production. In the past, during the migration of entire reindeer herds, the herders and their families would move by foot or on skis.	Country	Low

	<p>Nowadays, reindeer herders use snow scooters and all-terrain vehicles to drive the herds. In rare cases trucks are needed to transport the reindeer to new grazing grounds.</p> <p><b>DID YOU KNOW?</b>  There are some 260,000 reindeer in Sweden. Natural predators such as the wolf are seen as a major threat to reindeer owners.  There are 51 Sami villages, the largest one being Sirkas in Jokkmokk.</p> <p><a href="http://arcticcircle.uconn.edu/HistoryCulture/Sami/samisf.html">http://arcticcircle.uconn.edu/HistoryCulture/Sami/samisf.html</a>  (Article "Territoriality and State-Sami Relations" by Scott Forrest, University of Northern British Columbia)  "These <b>conflicts</b> lie at the root of the issues which the Sami are struggling with today: rights to land and resources, self-government, and autonomy over reindeer herding management. Recognizing the importance of different conceptions of territoriality is necessary for a just settlement of these matters."  "A policy of segregation was thought to be the best approach to minimize herder-settler <b>conflicts</b>."</p> <p><a href="http://news.yahoo.com/swedens-indigenous-sami-fight-against-miners-062712682.html">http://news.yahoo.com/swedens-indigenous-sami-fight-against-miners-062712682.html</a>  (article from 29 August 2013)  Sweden's indigenous Sami in fight against miners.</p> <p>Environmental Justice Atlas  <a href="http://www.ejatlas.org/conflict/gllok-kallak-iron-mine-sweden">http://www.ejatlas.org/conflict/gllok-kallak-iron-mine-sweden</a>  (Case of conflict with iron mine in Jokkmokk, Sweden)</p> <p>Other websites visited:  <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%A1pmi_(area)">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%A1pmi_(area)</a>  <a href="http://reindeerherding.org/tag/forestry-conflict/">http://reindeerherding.org/tag/forestry-conflict/</a></p>		
<p><b>Additional general sources for 2.3</b></p>	<p><b>Additional specific sources</b></p>		
<p>International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs - The Indigenous World <a href="http://www.iwgia.org/regions">http://www.iwgia.org/regions</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.iwgia.org/news/search-news?news_id=558">http://www.iwgia.org/news/search-news?news_id=558</a>  Article and video on Conference on mining and other natural resource extraction in Sapmi, organized by SSR in June 2012.</p>	<p>Sami region</p>	<p>Risk assessment unclear based on this information only.</p>



			After additional interviews, see last row in this section, risk assessment is: Low risk
UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/ipeoples/srindigenouspeoples/pages/sripeoplesindex.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/ipeoples/srindigenouspeoples/pages/sripeoplesindex.aspx</a>	No relevant additional info found on this website	Country	Low risk
Un Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx</a>	<a href="http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/indigenous/ExpertMechanism/3rd/docs/contributions/SwedishEqualityOmbudsman.pdf">http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/indigenous/ExpertMechanism/3rd/docs/contributions/SwedishEqualityOmbudsman.pdf</a>  The Equality Ombudsman (DO) would like to begin by stating that it views Sweden's failure to ratify ILO Convention 169, or to take the necessary steps to prepare its implementation, as a serious matter. The Ombudsman finds it remarkable that the Government has neither drawn up a timetable nor embarked on structured work concerning how Sweden is to go about ratifying ILO 169. Over the past ten years, Swedish policy has been based not on the Sámis' status as an indigenous people in Sweden but, at best, on the Sámis as a national minority.  In Sweden, insufficient steps have been taken to ensure Sámi participation as required by international conventions. The policies and legislation currently in place are based on structures established during the colonisation of the Sámi. Sweden has never dissociated itself from these earlier policies. Presented below are two clear, present-day examples of how, in pursuing its policies, Sweden has failed to properly implement international human rights. (..) The Ombudsman argues that the municipality infringed the law by denying the Sámi village participation in a decision-making process concerning new construction on reindeer grazing ground. (The case is described more fully in Appendix 1.) The second example clearly showing Sweden's failure to properly	Sami region	Risk assessment unclear based on this information only. After additional interviews, see last row in this section, risk assessment is: Low risk

	implement international human rights concerns the Government's work on developing the legislative proposals that were due to be presented in March 2010. (..) The Sami village of Jovnevaerie has reported the municipality of Krokrom to the Equality Ombudsman (DO) complaining that for several years the municipality has failed to notify the Sami village of building permit applications relating to land with reindeer grazing rights. Other concerned parties, for example, neighbours, have been notified of the building permit applications.		
Forest Peoples Programme <a href="http://www.forestpeoples.org/publications">http://www.forestpeoples.org/publications</a>	No relevant additional info found on this website	Country	Low
The Society for Threatened Peoples: <a href="http://www.gfbv.it">www.gfbv.it</a>	<a href="http://www.gfbv.it/3dossier/eu-min/sami.html">http://www.gfbv.it/3dossier/eu-min/sami.html</a> In letzter Zeit sind es die Holzfirmen, die den Sami zu schaffen machen. Im schwedischen Bezirk Härjedalen versuchen sie mit juristischen Mitteln den Rentierzüchtern die Weiderechte abzuerkennen, um dann freie Bahn für die Abholzung zu haben. (old article: 1990) <a href="http://www.gfbv.it/3dossier/eu-min/sami1.html">http://www.gfbv.it/3dossier/eu-min/sami1.html</a> Schwedische Gesetze garantieren den Saami zwar traditionelle Rentierweiden, Fisch- und Jagdrechte, jedoch nicht zur ausschließlichen Nutzung. Jagd in den traditionell saamischen Gebieten ist allen Staatsbürgern erlaubt. So können Saami nicht gegen Überjagen oder Überfischen oder auch die Beeinträchtigung der Rentierweiden durch Sportjäger vorgehen. Im Jahr 1998 eskalierte ein Konflikt um das Gewohnheitsrecht, im Winter die Rentiere in staatlichen und privaten Wäldern grasen zu lassen, ohne die <b>Waldbesitzer</b> dafür entschädigen zu müssen. Die privaten Waldbesitzer in Jämtland, Härjedalen und Dalarna (Mittelschweden) zweifelten dieses Recht an, da die Saami ihrer Meinung nach nicht lange genug in diesem Gebiet gelebt haben, um das Gewohnheitsrecht auf Winterweide beanspruchen zu können. In erster Instanz verloren die Saami und mußten sogar 2,5 Mio. DM Gerichtskosten bezahlen. Sie stehen vor dem finanziellen Ruin. Die Auseinandersetzungen dauern an. ( <b>Evidence of conflict between Sami and forest owners pertaining winter grazing</b> )	Sami region	Risk assessment unclear based on this information only. After additional interviews, see last row in this section, risk assessment is: Low risk
Intercontinental Cry - Indigenous struggles yearbooks (lots of interesting news items, but it requires search on country in pdf to find all items per country.) <b>Is site for the Americas.</b>	No relevant additional info found on this website	Country	Low
<b>A round of interviews of selected Swedish stakeholders by consultant Wolfgang Richert</b>	<b>Summary of the main information</b> - Most of the privately owned forests are maintained and managed in a good way causing less impacts for reindeer herding than the large (FSC-certified) companies because:	Country	Low

<p><b>Procedure</b> Semi-structured interviews were held with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Viveka Beckeman (Sveaskog)</li> <li>- Leif Jougda (Swedish Forest Agency)</li> <li>- Jenny Wik-Karlsson (SSR)</li> <li>- Anders Blom (Protect Sapmi)</li> </ul> <p>The text in the next column summarizes the content of these interviews.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The private forest owners are almost all small (with some exceptions), their forest operations are less industrial, they use less fertilization, and make less use of the exotic tree species Pinus contorta. The level of activity for forest management is generally lower in many private forest estates compared to big landowners/companies. There are also more private land owners that are more positive about selective logging because they see other values in the forest.</li> <li>* If you have a family forest and you have managed that forest for generations then you often have a long-term perspective on how to manage that property.</li> <li>* Result is that reindeer herders can still graze lichen on private land and that the forest management by private forest owners impacts the reindeer herding less than the forest management by large companies.</li> <li>* "In some cases the lands of the private land owners have been our rescue."</li> <li>- Another reason for the above is that the private land owners and the reindeer herders are neighbors. They know and understand each other. This goes both ways: the reindeer herders do not say 'no' to the cutting because they understand that the private land owners need the income and the other way that the private land owners take reindeer herding values into account.</li> <li>- Impacts will increase if the small forest owners increase their activities.</li> <li>- On the other hand, incidentally there are problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* When it doesn't work, it is more a question of individuals. So there have been some conflicts on an individual level. But it takes 2 to tango and there can be wrong-doings on both sides of course. In some cases you can also have a conflict for a very long time. But these will be there regardless what anyone does.</li> <li>* When it comes to conflicts they are often more hurtful and costly, not a good process and the involved actors do not have the tools to solve the conflicts in proper ways</li> <li>* A lot of private land owners actually do not agree with the reindeer herders' rights and do not fully recognize them.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- One of the large land owners (= FSC certified forest companies) is Sveaskog. This company is in the process of selling 10 or 20% of its land. Respondents are in agreement that this is a political initiative to increase the possibilities for livelihood in less densely populated areas but they are not in full agreement to what extent this is a Sveaskog decision. One respondent said that this operation is almost finished. This selling of land has been quite a big problem mainly because it leads to new owners that can be unaware of the rights of the reindeer herders, that have no history with the land and no knowledge of what to do/not to do. Also, if there have been agreements from consultations between Sveaskog and the reindeer herders about (the use of) this land when Sveaskog sells it, this agreement is in fact ended because the new owner is not bound to it. According to Jenny there is a problem in Swedish legislation and this is not easy to solve. 'It comes</li> </ul>		
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	<p>down to ethics'. But at least, all who buy such land should be aware that this is land with reindeer herding rights on it. One respondent says that the problems occur in the Northern part of Sapmi, in Jokkmokk and the surrounding communities. Another respondent says that the selling is spread throughout the whole reindeer herding land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Swedish legislation does not demand consultations if the forest owners plan small activities. There are no real tools to solve problems and conflicts, with the risk that they may end up in court. And for large forest owners &gt;500 ha consultation is only required in half of the reindeer grazing area, mainly in the West where the reindeers are kept during summer. However for the winter grazing areas where the reindeers graze in the winter, and that are most crucial for lichens, there is no legislation for consultation. However, large FSC certified forest owners need to consult also on the winter grazing area.</li> <li>- Related to the above, the most recent court case, the Normaling case, is relevant in this regard because the Sami won and it seems that people generally conclude that this court case will prevent other private landowners to go to court,</li> <li>- In addition to the above, one needs to be aware of the cumulative impact of the different sectors on the reindeer grazing. Next to forestry there is the mining, the energy sector constructing wind mills, road building and predators. The negative impacts on the Sami have a very long history and some say that if the current process continues that in the near future some village will not be able anymore to maintain their nomadic culture. That is an effect on the human rights of this indigenous people. But the forest sector is only one of the contributors to this impact; and within that contribution those who produce CW, the small, private land owners have a smaller contribution than those who produce FSC certified wood, the large companies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Conclusions:</b> The main concluding elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The applicable legislation for the area where Sami are present does not cover all key provisions of ILO governing identification and rights of IP and/or TP and UNDRIP</li> <li>- Other regulations and/or evidence of their implementation exist to a large extent, but not fully</li> <li>- Cases when rights were broken are (i) incidents caused by individuals and (ii) are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities;</li> <li>- The development of Sveaskog selling land creates a higher probability of causing conflicts with reindeer herders. It is a development of concern but it is as such not causing conflicts of substantial magnitude;</li> <li>- There is no evidence of conflict(s) of substantial magnitude pertaining to rights of the Sami caused by the producers of CW.</li> </ul>		
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	<p>More than in other cases, the situation can change quickly for example as a result of (i) change of behaviour and practices of private forest owners, (ii) (large) land owners selling land, or governmental policy: for example, if policy is to support more renewable energy and give private landowners more benefits from it then this could lead to more windmill farms on reindeer herding lands. Constant monitoring needs to take place in order to assess whether this conclusion is still justified.</p>		
<p><b>Conclusions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All findings are largely in line with the findings from the Sweden draft NRA that is quoted in the first two rows.</li> <li>- The Sami are an indigenous people, according to themselves, according to Swedish and international law with customary rights.</li> <li>- The Sami live in the Northern part of Sweden. Different sources refer to different sizes of the land in which the Sami live: between 35 – 52% of the Sweden's land area.</li> <li>- There is evidence of conflicts about land use when reindeer herders are not given access to grazing land, mainly winter grazing. Cases when rights were broken are (i) incidents caused by individuals and (ii) are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities.</li> <li>- The development of Sveaskog selling land creates a higher probability of causing conflicts with reindeer herders. It is a development of concern but it is as such not causing conflicts of substantial magnitude;</li> <li>- ILO Convention 169 is not ratified and there is evidence that the legislation framework for the area of the Sami does not cover all the key provisions of ILO and UNDRIP, nor does other regulation.</li> <li>- Nevertheless, recognized laws and/or regulations are in place to resolve conflicts but there is evidence that participation of the Sami in decision-making failed. Conflict resolutions are not broadly accepted.</li> <li>- No evidence is found that any of the above conclusions does not apply in any part of the reindeer grazing area.</li> </ul> <p>More than in other cases, the situation can change quickly for example as a result of (i) change of behaviour and practices of private forest owners, (ii) (large) land owners selling land, or governmental policy: for example, if policy is to support more renewable energy and give private landowners more benefits from it then this could lead to more windmill farms on reindeer herding lands. Constant monitoring needs to take place in order to assess whether this conclusion is still justified and will be conducted as part of the maintenance of the risk assessment according to FSC-PRO-60-002.</p> <p><b>The following 'low risk' thresholds apply:</b></p> <p>(18) The presence of IP and/or TP is confirmed or likely within the area under assessment. The applicable legislation for the area where IP/TP are present does not cover all key provisions of ILO governing identification and rights of IP and/or TP and UNDRIP but other regulations and/or evidence of their implementation exist. Cases when rights were broken are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities;</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(19) There is no evidence of conflict(s) of substantial magnitude pertaining to rights of IP and/or TP;</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(21) Other available evidence do not challenge 'low risk' designation.</p>		<p><b>Country</b></p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>

## Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities

### Overview

Swedish forestry is often considered a model for sustainable yield practises, and is based on a national forest policy that seeks 'freedom under responsibility' by balancing production and biodiversity conservation. Since Sweden's first Forestry Act in 1903, land owners have been required to replant after felling forested areas. More recent stipulations prohibit felling of young stands, require strictly regulated management of valuable hardwoods and upland forests, and require a duty of care to sites with historical or natural value.<sup>2</sup>

Whilst certainly severely criticised by some<sup>3</sup>, incidences of serious environmental damage are rare. The Swedish Forestry Model purports to combine general conservation considerations, such as riparian buffers and retention forestry, with both public and private protected areas. Conservation of biodiversity is considered a relatively spot by some environmental NGOs<sup>11</sup>, even if there are relatively large areas under voluntary protection ('frivilliga avsättningar'). These areas, a total of 1.1 million hectares (5% of productive forest area), are largely set aside to meet certification requirements and for these lands owners do not receive compensation<sup>4</sup> (Table 1).

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<sup>2</sup> The Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (KSLA), 2009. The Swedish Forestry Model. Stockholm.

<sup>3</sup> Sahlin, M. 2011. Under the Cover of the Swedish Forestry Model. Stockholm, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation: 36

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Aga-och-bruka/Skogsbruk/Bevara-skog/Frivilliga-avsattningar/>

Table 1. Summary of forest cover in Sweden, taken from the 2015 National Forest Inventory<sup>9</sup>.

County	Total forest area (ha)	Total productive forest area (ha)	% Pine/Spruce	% Mixed conifer/broadleaf	% Broadleaf
Blekinge	190,674	186,636	83.3	14.3	4.2
Dalarna	2,276,115	1,958,603	81.5	13.8	4.2
Gävleborg	1,619,245	1,493,098	80.2	13.8	3.4
Gotland	167,147	136,005	75.5	15.2	5.5
Halland	327,973	304,145	82.3	19.0	5.3
Jämtland	3,482,384	2,672,753	88.8	12.7	3.8
Jönköping	743,987	697,054	83.7	16.7	4.9
Kalmar	781,134	726,369	81.3	16.9	6.9
Kronoberg	688,116	660,625	74.3	12.8	11.4
Norrbottn	5,750,308	3,921,734	77.5	15.2	10.0
Örebro	640,009	601,387	70.3	16.3	12.4
Östergötland	711,234	624,472	79.8	17.2	10.0
Skåne	404,957	397,906	80.5	14.6	9.4
Södermanland	382,496	359,797	78.4	13.5	10.6
Stockholm	355,731	298,299	80.1	12.7	9.0
Uppsala	537,160	496,413	77.2	13.0	11.2
Värmland	1,457,380	1,302,084	76.8	12.5	11.7
Västerbotten	3,902,590	3,102,488	84.5	7.2	4.3
Västernorrland	1,858,797	1,698,782	70.0	5.8	20.0
Västmanland	329,897	321,572	57.4	5.3	30.7
Västra Götaland	1,460,949	1,299,050	49.9	3.2	38.8

## Experts consulted

	Name	Organization	Area of expertise (category/sub-category)
1.	Audrey Versteegen	CNRA consultant: The High Conservation Value Resource Network and Proforest	
2.	Anders Lindhe	CNRA consultant: The High Conservation Value Resource Network and Proforest	
3.	Mike Senior	CNRA consultant: The High Conservation Value Resource Network and Proforest	
4.	Leif Jougba	Skogsstyrelsen/Swedish Forest Agency	Consultation on mapping reindeer herding areas and RenGIS
5.	Johanna Fintling	LRF Skogsägarna/Federation of Swedish Family Forest Owners	Consultation on the potential threats posed to reindeer herding from forestry activities on private land
6.	Håkan Berglund	ArtDatabanken, SLU/Swedish Species Information Centre, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	Consultation on HCV1 and HCV3 data sources and representation of Red Listed species
7.	Peter Benson	Sametinget/Sami Parliament	Provision of spatial GIS data on reindeer herding areas
8.	Jenny Wik-Karlsson	Sapmi/Swedish Sami Association	Consultation on HCV5 and HCV6 occurrence in Sweden

## Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3.0	1-6	a) For HCV 1-4 and 6 there are good geographical databases showing protected sites, Natura 2000 sites, mires protection plan sites, water protection areas, cultural reserves and world heritage sites (1) as well as maps showing Woodland Key Habitats (2). Regarding the Sami reindeer herding area (HCV 5) there is a clear map of the year around areas, however for the winter grazing areas there is only a map from 1974. This map is a bit controversial since it does not reflect the present area used for winter grazing correctly. However, it is this map that is being referred to in the national FSC FM standard. Within the reindeer herding area there is no information	N/A	Risk designation Low risk  The following thresholds are met: 'Low risk' threshold (1) Data available are sufficient for determining HCV presence within the area under assessment; 'Low risk' threshold (2) Data available are sufficient for assessing threats to HCVs caused by forest management activities.



		<p>available on critical areas. This information exists in the Reindeer Management Plans but this information is the property of each Sami village (sameby) and is not official.</p> <p>b. Regarding data on threat from forestry there is good information regarding protected areas and Woodland Key habitats (7) and wetlands (5) (HCV1-4). Regarding threat from forestry on HCV5 the effect of forestry on reindeer herding is well documented (8) as well as for threats for HCV6 on archaeological sites (9-10).</p>		
3.1 HCV 1	1-3	<p>We defined areas of potential occurrence for HCV1 using the following proxies (mapped in Figure 3):</p> <p>1. Woodland Key Habitats (WKHs)  While most WKHs probably do not meet the HCV1 definition of 'nationally significant', the Swedish FSC standard designates 'concentrations of key habitats' as HCV1 and 3. So far FSC Sweden has not given guidance on how to identify such concentrations - possible candidates /proxies to consider in further national risk assessment work include clusters of WKHs identified at the county level.  Given that the registration of WKHs since 1990 has prioritized areas predicted to contain the highest density of WKHs (identified via remote sensing), we consider it likely that the register captures a high proportion of the most valuable WKHs, i.e. these constitute a subset of all identified WKHs. However, due to the low percentage of WKHs that have been mapped (20-50% according to control inventories), we follow the precautionary approach and consider registered and un-registered WKHs in privately owned forest and large forestry estates as a proxy for HCV1 in this CNRA. Furthermore, we consider functional measures that mitigate threats to WKHs to also mitigate threats to HCV1. For example, effective commitments not to source from WKHs and pre-harvest nature value assessments.</p> <p>2. Protected Areas (PAs)  There are numerous types of PAs in Sweden, as listed in Annex C3. Whilst Protected Areas usually provide some level of protection for ecosystems contained within them, not all of them are valid HCV proxies. For example, some areas</p>	<p>For HCV1 we consider different risk designations for CW sourced from companies implementing pre-harvest nature value assessments AND with and without policies not to source from registered WKHs (an HCV1 proxy).</p>	<p>In Blekinge, Jönköping and Skåne &lt;1% of standing timber volume was found in registered WKHs outside of protected areas. Therefore, Blekinge, Jönköping and Skåne are considered LOW RISK of sourcing CW from registered and un-registered WKHs. All other counties are considered SPECIFIED RISK for the sourcing of CW in the absence of adequate mitigation measures (Figure 9).  However, within Specified Risk areas functional scale applies such that, companies that implement pre-harvest nature value assessments and with effective policies not to source from WKHs are considered LOW RISK of sourcing CW from registered and un-registered WKHs. Therefore, for such companies all of Sweden is LOW RISK for HCV1 (Figure 10).  An additional mitigation measure (beyond nature value assessments and sourcing commitments) that should be considered during the subsequent NRA process is the implementation of green plans and ecological landscape plans by companies and forest owners' organizations. The NRA process should consider whether these measures may also be deemed adequate mitigation measures.</p>

	<p>protected by county administrative boards may not be of critical national importance. To reflect this, in this CNRA we consider national, regional and global-level protected areas as HCV1. Therefore, National Parks, Nature Reserves, Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites are used as conservative proxies for HCV1.</p> <p>3. Natura 2000 areas  Natura 2000 areas are defined under the EU's birds and habitats directive as sites of critical regional importance for the protection of threatened species and habitats. There are over 4,000 such sites in Sweden, many of which are protected as National Parks or Nature Reserves. We consider Natura 2000 areas to be valid proxies for HCV1.</p> <p>Other biodiversity values not included  There are other biodiversity values in Sweden's forests that are recognized by the forest agency, such as objects with natural values (objekt med naturvärden). However, the Forest Agency recognizes that these are typically considered to be less than HCVs and so are not included in this CNRA.</p> <p>1) Habitat conversion – logging and forest intensification are drivers for habitat removal and fragmentation in Sweden and are potential threats to forest biodiversity in Sweden  2) Habitat fragmentation (11)  3) Introduction of invasive/alien species - not considered a threat in Sweden (see section 6.1.1: Functional scale)</p> <p>Threat assessment  The first step in assessing the risk of sourcing CW from areas where there may be threats to HCV1 was to assess how much of the proxy there was in each county (step 2 in methodology). This was done by calculating the volume of timber in proxy areas as a percentage of the total standing volume in each county. The total standing volume in each county was taken from the 2015 National Forest Inventory. For WKHs we assumed that these areas represent mid-late succession forest stands, and so assumed standing volume per hectare in WKHs as the average of stands of 80-140 years in each county, according to the 2015 National Forest Inventory,</p>		
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		<p>conducted by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU).  Most or all habitats considered as proxies for HCV1 outside protected areas are potentially threatened by forestry operations in terms of habitat removal, and to an extent, habitat fragmentation. Invasive species are not considered a significant issue in Swedish forests (see also section 6.1.1).</p> <p>Threat mitigation  Swedish forestry is often considered a model for sustainable yield practices, and is based on a national forest policy that seeks 'freedom under responsibility' by balancing production and biodiversity conservation. Since Sweden's first Forestry Act in 1903, land owners have been required to replant after felling forested areas. More recent stipulations prohibit felling of young stands, require strictly regulated management of valuable hardwoods and upland forests, and require a duty of care to sites with historical or natural value.</p> <p>Whilst certainly severely criticized by some, incidences of serious environmental damage are rare. The Swedish Forestry Model purports to combine general conservation considerations, such as riparian buffers and retention forestry, with both public and private protected areas. Some environmental NGOs consider conservation of biodiversity a relatively weak spot<sup>16</sup>, even if there are relatively large areas under voluntary protection ('frivilliga avsättningar'). These areas, a total of 1.1 million hectares (5% of productive forest area), are largely set aside to meet certification requirements and for these lands owners do not receive compensation. These voluntary provisions are in addition to approximately 10-15% of forestry land that is legally classified as non-productive forest and hence set aside from harvesting and forestry activities (See Table 1).</p> <p>Protected Areas (PAs) and Natura 2000 sites both receive substantial protection under the Environmental Code. As discussed in Annex 2, we consider both PAs and Natura 2000 sites to provide adequate protection to HCVs from forestry activities. Therefore, we consider these proxies to be LOW RISK for all counties.</p>		
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		<p>Registered WKHs are not legally protected and rely on voluntary protection commitments. Most large owners are FSC-certified and as such committed to maintain WKHs. However, there may be a risk that wood sourced from small land owners comes from registered WKHs. Furthermore, as there is still a large proportion of WKHs that have not been registered there is a risk that wood sourced from both large companies and small land owners comes from un-registered WKHs. To assess this risk, we calculated the percentage of timber volume in each county that occurred in registered WKHs and outside of protected areas. This was used as an approximate means of quantifying the relative abundance of HCV1 (WKHs) in each county and the extent to which there is a threat of harvesting in these areas. We recognize that this is approximate and does not capture un-registered WKHs, but consider it an adequate means of assessing the relative threat in different counties.</p> <p>In addition to formal protection, threats to WKHs could be mitigated through voluntary measures such as pre-harvest nature value assessments and effective commitments not to source from WKHs.</p>		
3.2 HCV 2	1, 3, 4	<p>We defined areas of potential occurrence for HCV2 using the following proxies (Figure 4):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alpine and subalpine forest above Naturvårdsgränsen In line with the FSC national standard for Sweden we consider all forest located at elevations above the montane conservation limit (Naturvårdsgränsen) to be HCV2.</li> <li>Tracts of old growth larger than 10,000 ha Old growth forests are known to support many of the attributes vital for biodiversity, in particular deadwood (standing and coarse debris). Deadwood is the core resource that supports insects, polypores, liverworts and other dependent higher-trophic organisms. In this CNRA, old growth forests are defined as productive forest &gt;180 years old in Norrbotten (where the harsh climate slows growth rates) and &gt;140 years old in counties south of Norrbotten.</li> </ol>	<p>Operators may be considered Low Risk for HCV2 if they have effectively implemented procedures to avoid sourcing from forest above Naturvårdsgränsen or from IFLs.</p>	<p>IFLs in Norrbotten below the Naturvårdsgränsen are considered SPECIFIED RISK for HCV2. We consider montane forests at elevations above the Naturvårdsgränsen to be SPECIFIED RISK for HCV2, in the absence of adequate mitigation measures. Operators may be considered Low Risk for HCV2 if they have effectively implemented procedures to avoid sourcing from forest above Naturvårdsgränsen or from IFLs.</p>

	<p>However, no tracts of such old growth forest were identified using the SLU Forest Map kNN (k-Nearest Neighbour) dataset. However, we have mapped all pixels of old growth forest (as defined above) in Figure 4 to illustrate that much of the old growth forest shown is fragmented with few large blocks of forest. Furthermore, the areas with the highest density of old growth forest (i.e. least fragmented areas) occur primarily in IFLs and in forests above the Naturvårdsgränsen. Hence we consider these proxies to already capture the most intact forest landscapes in Sweden.</p> <p>3. Intact Forest Landscapes (IFLs), All of Sweden's IFLs are found in four counties: Dalarna, Jämtland, Norbotten and Västerbotten, with more than 95% of the IFLs occurring above the 'Naturvårdsgränsen'. The remaining 5% below Naturvårdsgränsen is found mostly in Jämtland and Norbotten counties. The timber volume occurring below Naturvårdsgränsen in Dalarna and Västerbotten is &lt;0.2% of timber volume in those counties (see Table 6 in Annex C7) and so we consider there to be a LOW RISK of sourcing CW from IFLs below the Naturvårdsgränsen in Dalarna and Västerbotten.</p> <p>The timber volume in IFLs below the Naturvårdsgränsen in Jämtland and Norbotten is &gt;1% of timber volume in those counties, and so these counties are carried forward to the 'threat assessment' phase of the analysis.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Habitat fragmentation (11)</li> <li>2) Logging (applies to IFL) (11)</li> </ol> <p>Threat assessment IFLs and other large blocks of forest are potentially at risk from forestry activities, in terms of habitat removal, logging and, particularly, fragmentation. (11)</p> <p>Threat mitigation To determine the risk for HCV2 in Sweden we evaluated whether potential threats to IFLs and forests above the montane limit of habitat removal, logging and fragmentation, were adequately mitigated by protected areas and voluntary safeguards, as discussed in Annex 2.</p>		
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		<p>A large proportion of Sweden's protected areas are found in the montane region. In addition, no timber harvesting can take place in the region without a permit and the majority of productive forest in the area is state owned and/or FSC certified. However, a substantial proportion is privately owned and logging in these may negatively impact HCV2 areas. We consider montane forests above Naturvårdsgränsen to be SPECIFIED RISK for HCV2. One way to mitigate this risk may be through effectively implemented procedures to avoid sourcing from forest above Naturvårdsgränsen.</p> <p>For IFLs below the Naturvårdsgränsen in Jämtland and Norbotten, there are no official legal protections in place as there are for forests above the Naturvårdsgränsen, meaning that there is a potentially greater threat of logging, fragmentation or habitat loss. To assess the threat, we used the same methods as outlined for HCV1 to calculate what percentage of standing volume in the counties occurred in IFLs below the Naturvårdsgränsen AND outside of protected areas (see Table 6 in Annex C7). In Jämtland, &lt;1% of standing timber volume in the county was found in IFLs outside of PAs below the Naturvårdsgränsen, so Jämtland is considered LOW RISK for HCV2 for CW sourced from below Naturvårdsgränsen. In Norbotten, &gt;1% of standing timber volume occurred outside of PAs below the Naturvårdsgränsen and so for Norbotten there is a SPECIFIED RISK for HCV2 of sourcing CW from IFLs below the Naturvårdsgränsen.</p>		
3.3 HCV 3	1-3, 5	<p>We defined areas of potential occurrence for HCV3 using the following proxies (mapped in Figure 5):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WKHs (see HCV1)</li> <li>2. Ramsar sites</li> </ol> <p>Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance. Sweden has 66 such sites containing forested and non-forested peatlands, shrub-dominated wetlands, permanent freshwater lakes, marshes, pools, rivers and streams representative of the Alpine and Boreal regions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Important Bird Areas (IBAs)</li> </ol> <p>IBAs are sites of national, regional or global importance for protecting the increasingly threatened habitats that support</p>	As for HCV1	Same risk designation for HCV3 as for HCV1.

		<p>important bird populations. Birdlife International, in collaboration with national partner organization Sveriges Ornitologiska Förening, have identified 84 IBAs in Sweden. The vast majority of Sweden's IBAs are located in coastal or wetland areas, with the few that aren't located in the montane region. (IBAs are not mapped in this report, but they can be viewed online).</p> <p>4. Extensive mire formations under the mires protection plan</p> <p>Mires are important ecosystems in Sweden, covering about 15% of the land area. Consequently, Naturvårdsverket initiated the Mires Protection Plan in the early 1990s to ensure that the most valuable mires were safeguarded. Efforts are ongoing to expand the extent of protection for threatened mires.</p> <p>1) Habitat conversion (11)  2) Introduction of invasive/alien species - not considered a threat in Sweden (see section 6.1.1: Functional scale)</p> <p>Threat assessment</p> <p>WKHs are susceptible to the same threats as outlined under HCV1.</p> <p>The three additional HCV3 proxies (Ramsar sites, IBAs and protected mires) are all predominantly associated with coastal and wetland ecosystems, and only occasionally swamp forest habitats. Many of these wetland ecosystems (particularly mires and peatlands) have become rare as a result of widespread drainage to increase areas of productive land. A 2010 progress review of the Mires Protection Plan concluded that progress on expanding the mires protection network was lagging behind, suggesting that the coverage of mires in legal PAs remains inadequate. Environmental monitoring by the Environmental Protection Agency also identified several ongoing threats to wetlands from forestry activities, relating to inadequate regulation and clarity regarding: 1) management of existing drainage, and 2) roading through valuable wetlands. In theory, existing drains can be maintained only to the original depth, but in practice records of original depth rarely exist and soil oxidization means that the</p>		
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		<p>soil surface changes over time. The scale of road building on valuable wetlands is thought to be lower than before, but is continuing. There is strict regulation of new drainage in Sweden, essentially requiring a license and an EIA for any draining of previously un-drained wetlands. The costs of logging such areas are also higher, and average productivity lower, than on mesic sites. Indeed, many wetlands would be legally classified as non-productive forest land so prohibiting forestry.</p> <p>Threat mitigation  No terrestrial IBAs in Sweden are included in Birdlife's list of 'IBAs in Danger', and a recent report showed that IBAs are already well protected in Natura 2000 sites with plans to further increase the coverage. Similarly, all but one of Sweden's Ramsar sites are found in Nature Reserves or Natura 2000 sites and have management plans that restrict use of the areas. Therefore, we consider both Ramsar sites and IBAs to be adequately safeguarded in Sweden.</p> <p>Forestry operations do pose some threat to wetlands in Sweden through roading and poor management of existing drainage. A lack of legal clarity and inadequate enforcement means that these threats are not uniformly mitigated by current legislation. However, most wetland areas are non-productive forest lands where forestry is prohibited and so the scale of the problem is relatively localized in productive forests. For this reason, we consider the threat to mires from forestry activities to be negligible in Sweden, but strongly encourage reconsideration of the issue in revisions of this CNRA and during a national risk assessment process.</p> <p>Threat designations and mitigations for WKHs are as for HCV1.</p>		
3.4 HCV 4	1	Soil erosion is considered a problem mostly limited to agricultural areas in Sweden. While there are reports of isolated incidents of poor soil management in forestry contexts in Sweden, these do not appear to result in critical impacts on livelihoods or biodiversity in Sweden.	N/A	All of Sweden is considered LOW RISK for this HCV4 subcategory.



		<p>Fires are part of the natural dynamics in most Swedish biomes, but they are normally effectively controlled, and the problem from a biodiversity perspective is rather the low incidence of fire compared to natural conditions. Thus, fire breaks are not considered relevant in the Swedish context, and our risk assessment focuses on water quality and quantity.</p> <p>Protection of water quality and quantity  We used water protection areas (Vattenskyddsområden), identified and managed by county or municipality administrative boards, as proxies for sites important for the protection of water quality and quantity. These are mapped in Figure 6.</p> <p>1) Reduction of water quality / quantity (12)  2) Negative impact on human health (12)</p> <p>Threat assessment  Forestry operations, particularly clear-felling, drainage and soil scarification may potentially cause negative impacts such as turbidity, siltation and eutrophication. (12)  Ground water is an important supply of water in Sweden. However, studies indicate that there is little impact on ground water quality from forestry operations, and the large surplus of precipitation over evaporation ensures that aquifers are adequately recharged regardless of land use.  Surface waters are more exposed, and forestry operations, particularly clear-felling, drainage and soil scarification may potentially cause negative impacts such as turbidity, siltation and eutrophication. Roads built across streams and river crossings by machinery may also disturb water flow and block aquatic connectivity, while use of pesticides, otherwise a potential threat to water quality, is negligible in Swedish forestry.</p> <p>Threat mitigation  Potential threats to water quality and quantity are regulated by legislative means. Vattenskyddsområden are well managed at a local level with strict regulation of forestry activities that can impact water, e.g. ditching and reforestation.</p>		
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3.5 HCV 5	6	<p>We considered HCV5 to be relevant only for the Sami people, and used areas for reindeer herding, a vital cultural traditional and economic activity for part of the Sami people, as a proxy for HCV5. There are 900 registered reindeer herding companies, in 51 Sami Reindeer Herding Communities (RHC or Samebyar). Each Sameby has its own traditional herding areas within the reindeer herding area that cover a total of about 50% of Sweden's land area. These are all located in the northern half of Sweden.</p> <p>Within the Swedish forestry sector and FSC stakeholders, there is some debate on which herding areas classify as "essential for meeting basic needs". Some stakeholders argue that recent changes in herding practices, such as supplementary feeding and vehicle transport, mean that there are alternative ways for the Sami to support their herding needs. However, despite these changes the Sami continue to rely on different land areas for reindeer grazing throughout the year, with well-trodden routes through certain areas for grazing, breeding and resting in eight recognized seasons. Furthermore, there are certain areas that become critically important for herding during years with atypical weather. Such areas may become more important following climate change. The Reindeer Husbandry Act of 1971 produced and recognized a map of the outer borders of grazing areas used by the Sami, and the first Reindeer Grazing Act recognized the collective right of the Sami to graze their reindeer in the 'year round' areas in the inland montane areas. (13)</p> <p>The FSC recognizes a herding area based on the 1978 Statens Planverks rapport 1978 no 44 del 5, and for consistency this map is used to delineate the HCV5 proxy (Figure 7). We note that this map excludes the concession reindeer herding area (koncessionsrenskötsel) in northeastern most Sweden. The concession herders do not have the same customary rights as the indigenous Sami, although some argue that they should. This is an important issue that should be re-examined following the national standard revision process.</p> <p>Sameby representatives are in the process of mapping out in greater detail their territories and herding areas actually used, in collaboration with the Forest Agency. The project makes</p>	N/A	<p>The reindeer herding area is considered SPECIFIED RISK for HCV5 (Figure 12). However, we note that threats to reindeer herding from forestry may be mitigated by control measures already practiced by some forest managers. Therefore, during the NRA process the following potential control measures should be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultation or dialogue with the concerned Sameby prior to soil scarification, thinning and harvesting, as required by FSC-certified larger landowners, would likely mitigate risks to important herding areas.</li> <li>- For private forest owners, the use of landscape-level planning tools can help to integrate herding and forestry plans. This can be promoted through the Federation of Forest Owners' ongoing collaboration with the Sami Association. For these individual suppliers, Control Measures should be reflective of the small scale and impact of operations.</li> <li>- Another possible measure, for consideration in the national risk specification process, may be to manage and further modify scarification and thinning practices to reduce impacts on lichen availability. This risk designation differs from that for Category 2, because Category 3 goes beyond looking at fundamental human rights, such as discrimination and political representation, and looks at the impacts of forestry on the ability to meet essential livelihood needs under HCV5. In the case of Sweden, this required a more complete consideration of land access and availability of reindeer food resources.</li> </ul>
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	<p>use of GPS trackers and a software called RenGIS to identify boundaries and important areas for reindeer herding, and to develop Reindeer Husbandry management plans. The data collected (not publicly available) can also be used to support consultations with forestry operators. However, there is no data can distinguish any areas of higher importance. Thus, we conclude the full reindeer herding area to be HCV based on the precautionary approach.</p> <p>1) Compromising (impacting) fundamental needs of local communities by management activities.</p> <p>Threat assessment  FSC-PRO-60-002a identifies ‘compromising (impacting) fundamental needs of local communities by management activities’ as the main potential threat to HCV5 from forestry activities. Forest sites and resources are crucial for reindeer grazing throughout the year, however it is the winter grazing areas that are most crucial –since during winter the reindeer only feed on lichens. Also there is more interaction between grazing and forestry in the lower altitude winter grazing areas towards the eastern and coastal areas in Sweden. The threat to grazing is higher in these areas due to higher intensity of forestry operations and because legislation does not require large land-owners to consult with reindeer herders here unlike in the ‘year-round’ areas in the uplands. Furthermore, the areas of importance for herding have changed over recent decades, meaning that they are not all included in the FSC-recognized 1978 map of customary herding areas. Concession herders are also potentially threatened by forestry activities as they do not have the same customary rights as other indigenous Sami. This is an important issue to be addressed through an FSC national process, in line with the national standard revision. In theory, the Sami have the customary right to graze on all private land that has traditionally been used for grazing. In practice however, there are rare cases where small land owners object to having reindeer on their land. Forest management may also affect the availability of reindeer fodder: logging and thinning reduce the availability of arboreal</p>		
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		<p>lichens), on clearcuts the snow structure makes the lichens less accessible and soil scarification may reduce the amount of ground lichens (another staple food for reindeer in the winter grazing areas).</p> <p>Assuming such forest sites and resources to be fundamentally important for Sami reindeer herding (essentially a traditional way of life, albeit utilizing modern means of transport and communication), threats from forest management may differ depending on land ownership. Many reindeer grazing areas occur on private land, (J. Wik-Karlsson pers. comm.) some of which may be less intensively managed and so provide more reindeer fodder per area than company forest land. In addition, the small size of most private land owners means that individual owners have minimal impact on herding at a landscape scale. An exception is some large areas of commonly owned land (allmänningskog) that are not FSC-certified but are managed as intensely as company land. There are also a small number of individual land owners that do not agree with or recognize reindeer herders' rights to use their land, while most larger owners are FSC-certified and consequently required to consult with herders and allow access to their management areas.</p> <p>Threat mitigation</p> <p>Several legislative and voluntary mechanisms help to mitigate the threats to reindeer grazing from forestry activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Swedish legislation requires that larger land-owners in the montane region ('all-year grazing areas') consult with the concerned Sami RHC prior to any timber harvesting activities. Consultation is not legally required for smaller scale management such as thinning. (Sweden CNRA Category 1 )</li> <li>• Large FSC-certified forest owners are required to consult with Sami RHCs throughout the entire herding area prior to harvesting or any potentially damaging management activities.(13)</li> <li>• Given the vast number of private forest owners, and small size of most land holdings, it is not feasible for either the owners or the Samebyar to hold consultations prior to every forestry activity. Although</li> </ul>		
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		<p>the number of serious conflicts between forest owners and Sami herders is very small, there has historically been some tension between forest owners and the herding community. However, recent trends are positive and the Federation of Forest Owners (LRF Skogsägarna) has drafted a Letter of Intent to work closely with the Swedish Sami Association (Svenska Samernas Riksförbund) to try and find collaborative solutions to conflicts, promote practical tools for dialogue and to better integrate forestry and herding plans (Johanna Fintling (LRF Skogsägarna) pers. comm.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large-scale commonly-owned land areas that are not FSC-certified are considered a potential local threat to herding given their scale and high intensity of management. Some such operators do consult with herders, but do not face the same requirements as certified operations (H. Von Stedingk pers. comm.).</li> <li>• Nationwide, the Swedish Forestry Act restricts clearcut and young stands to less than 50% of the holding, and other potentially damaging activities such as roading and fertilization require consultation with the Swedish Forest Agency. In addition, but with less legal force, the Forestry Act requires all forest owners to consider the impact of their operations on reindeer herding. (13)</li> </ul> <p>On the other hand, Sweden has yet to ratify ILO Convention 169 (recently ratified by Finland). Many Sami also feel that, despite a decent legal framework by global standards, their rights are not adequately respected on the ground and that daily challenges that inhibit Sami livelihoods remain. For example, in rare cases where small land owners block access, Sami often have to step aside and forego rights to the land, as costs for legal actions are prohibitive and the burden of proof very onerous. Importantly, a recent court case (<i>Nordmalingsmålet</i>) granted a herding community rights to winter grazing lands based on ancient custom. This is considered a precedent that may help alleviate some of the</p>		
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		legal barriers and enable future cases to be settled out of court more favorably for the Sami. (13)		
3.6 HCV 6	6	<p>We defined areas of occurrence for HCV6 using the following proxies (mapped in Figure 8):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. World heritage sites Globally recognized sites of natural or cultural value. They do not have strict legal requirements for management, but in most cases overlap with National Parks and/or Nature Reserves. Their global recognition and support from UNESCO promotes high standards of management and protection.</li> <li>2. Cultural reserves Areas of natural or cultural value introduced by the Environmental Code in 1999. They are managed by the National Heritage Board, some low intensity and traditional management is permitted.</li> <li>3. Sami cultural sites Physical and spiritual sites that may occur across the Sami territories and herding areas. These include sites and signs of former Sami habitation and land use, as well as sites of spiritual importance that cannot be easily mapped. Many of these sites are situated in the montane region ('all-year grazing areas'), but they occur also occur in the winter grazing areas. While some Sami cultural sites are identified under the Swedish Heritage Conservation Act, numerous sites remain to be recognized (see category 1 of this risk assessment). We have therefore used the outer borders of reindeer grazing areas as a proxy for where HCV6 may occur. The efforts to map Sami interests in greater detail referred to under HCV5, may generate higher resolution data in the future.</li> </ol> <p>1) Destruction and / or disturbance of rights/ values determining HCV 6 presence</p> <p>Threat assessment For HCV6, FSC-PRO-60-002a highlights the 'destruction and / or disturbance of rights/ values determining HCV 6 presence' as the main potential threat resulting from forestry activities.</p>	N/A	All of Sweden is of LOW RISK related to the national-global component of HCV6.

		<p>For Sami cultural sites, soil scarification is a potential threat, particularly because many Sami sites are not marked or readily visible, and so easily overlooked by scarification contractors.</p> <p>Threat mitigation</p> <p>Cultural Reserves and World Heritage Sites are already under strong legal protection in Sweden, either through specific legislation in the case of Cultural Reserves or for World Heritage sites through management plans and overlap with other protected areas. This means that there is strict regulation of potentially damaging forestry activities in both of these proxy areas. We therefore consider there to be a LOW RISK of sourcing CW from these areas and that any forestry activities in the areas could damage HCVs.</p> <p>Ancient remains and monuments, including Sami sites, are protected under chapter 2, section 1 of the Heritage Conservation Act. The section outlines specific monuments that are protected, which includes burial grounds and remains of settlements. Section 6 of the chapter prohibits any disturbance or damage to any monuments that are discovered. Thus, already known and/or readily visible elements of archaeological significance are, in theory, well catered for by legislation, but in reality do still get damaged by forestry activities (14). However, this problem was considered Low Risk under Category 1 and hence is considered to be largely addressed through legislation at present.</p> <p>Unmapped and cryptic sites are particularly vulnerable to soil scarification. In theory the legislation requires that activities are stopped immediately if there are signs of impacts on ancient remains, but this does not always happen in practice as the machine driver may not detect them. However, short of a general ban of soil scarification, this is a threat that is difficult to effectively mitigate in practice, and on balance we classify all of Sweden as of LOW RISK related to the national-global component of HCV6.</p> <p>However, we also recommend that this risk designation is revisited should spatial data be made available on Sami cultural sites, for example, building on the RenGIS mapping efforts for reindeer grazing areas.</p>		
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## Recommended control measures

Indicator	Recommended control measures
3.0	
3.1 HCV 1	
3.2 HCV 2	
3.3 HCV 3	
3.4 HCV 4	
3.5 HCV 5	
3.6 HCV 6	

## Information sources

No.	Source of information	Relevant HCV category and indicator
1	Protected areas, Ramsar sites, Naturvårdsgränsen, Natura 2000 sites, mires protection plan sites, water protection areas, cultural reserves and world heritage sites: Naturvårdsverket, <a href="http://mdp.vic-metria.nu/miljodataportalen/">http://mdp.vic-metria.nu/miljodataportalen/</a>	3.1 (HCV 1) 3.2 (HCV 2) 3.3 (HCV 3) 3.4 (HCV 4) 3.6 (HCV 6)
2	WKHs: Skogsstyrelsen, <a href="http://skogsdataportalen.skogsstyrelsen.se/Skogsdataportalen/">http://skogsdataportalen.skogsstyrelsen.se/Skogsdataportalen/</a>	3.1 (HCV 1) 3.3 (HCV 3)
3	Forest volume and age data: SLU, the National Forest Inventory, <a href="ftp://salix.slu.se/download/skogskarta">ftp://salix.slu.se/download/skogskarta</a>	3.1 (HCV 1) 3.2 (HCV 2) 3.3 (HCV 3)
4	IFLs: <a href="http://www.intactforests.org">www.intactforests.org</a>	3.2 (HCV 2)
5	Important Bird Areas: <a href="http://www.birdlife.org.za/conservation/important-bird-areas">http://www.birdlife.org.za/conservation/important-bird-areas</a>	3.3 (HCV 3)
6	Sami reindeer herding data are provided by Peter Benson from Sametinget	3.5 (HCV 5) 3.6 (HCV 6)
7	Wester J. & Engström A. 2016. Nulägesbeskrivning om nyckelbiotoper Skogsstyrelsen Rapport 72016 <a href="https://shopcdn.textalk.se/shop/9098/art33/84164433-105ca2-Nyckelbiotoper_webb.pdf">https://shopcdn.textalk.se/shop/9098/art33/84164433-105ca2-Nyckelbiotoper_webb.pdf</a>	3.0
8	Carlsson L , & Boström, M. 2014. Skog och ren. Projektet Kompetensutveckling Skogsbruk och Rennäring. <a href="https://www.skogskunskap.se/contentassets/4117df7721a94da18fdd29eb4e96c1af/skog_och_ren_broschyr.pdf">https://www.skogskunskap.se/contentassets/4117df7721a94da18fdd29eb4e96c1af/skog_och_ren_broschyr.pdf</a>	3.0



9	Fogelberg, K., Lundh, G., Mårtensson, T. & Sundkvist A. Kulturarv i skogen. Skogsstyrelsen Meddelande 5/2016. <a href="https://shopcdn.textalk.se/shop/9098/art77/46157877-37451b-Kulturarv_i_skogen.pdf">https://shopcdn.textalk.se/shop/9098/art77/46157877-37451b-Kulturarv_i_skogen.pdf</a>	3.0
10	Unander, A-K. 2015. Hänsynen till forn- och kulturlämningar Resultat från Hänsynsuppföljning Kulturmiljöer 2014. Skogsstyrelsen Rapport 7/2015.	3.0
11	CDB. 2013. Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity: Sweden. <a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/se/se-nr-05-en.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/se/se-nr-05-en.pdf</a>	3.1 (HCV 1) 3.2 (HCV 2) 3.3 (HCV 3)
12	Futter, Martyn N., et al. 2011. Forests, forestry and the Water Framework Directive in Sweden: a trans-disciplinary commentary. Forests 2.1: 261-282.	3.4 (HCV 4)
13	FSC International. 2010. FSC-STD-SWE-02-02-2010 Sweden Natural, Plantations and SLIMF EN. <a href="https://ic.fsc.org/file-download.fsc-forest-stewardship-standard-for-sweden.a-1700.pdf">https://ic.fsc.org/file-download.fsc-forest-stewardship-standard-for-sweden.a-1700.pdf</a>	3.5 (HCV 5)
14	Heritage Conservation Act (1988:950) including amendments up to and including 2002:1090	3.6 (HCV 6)

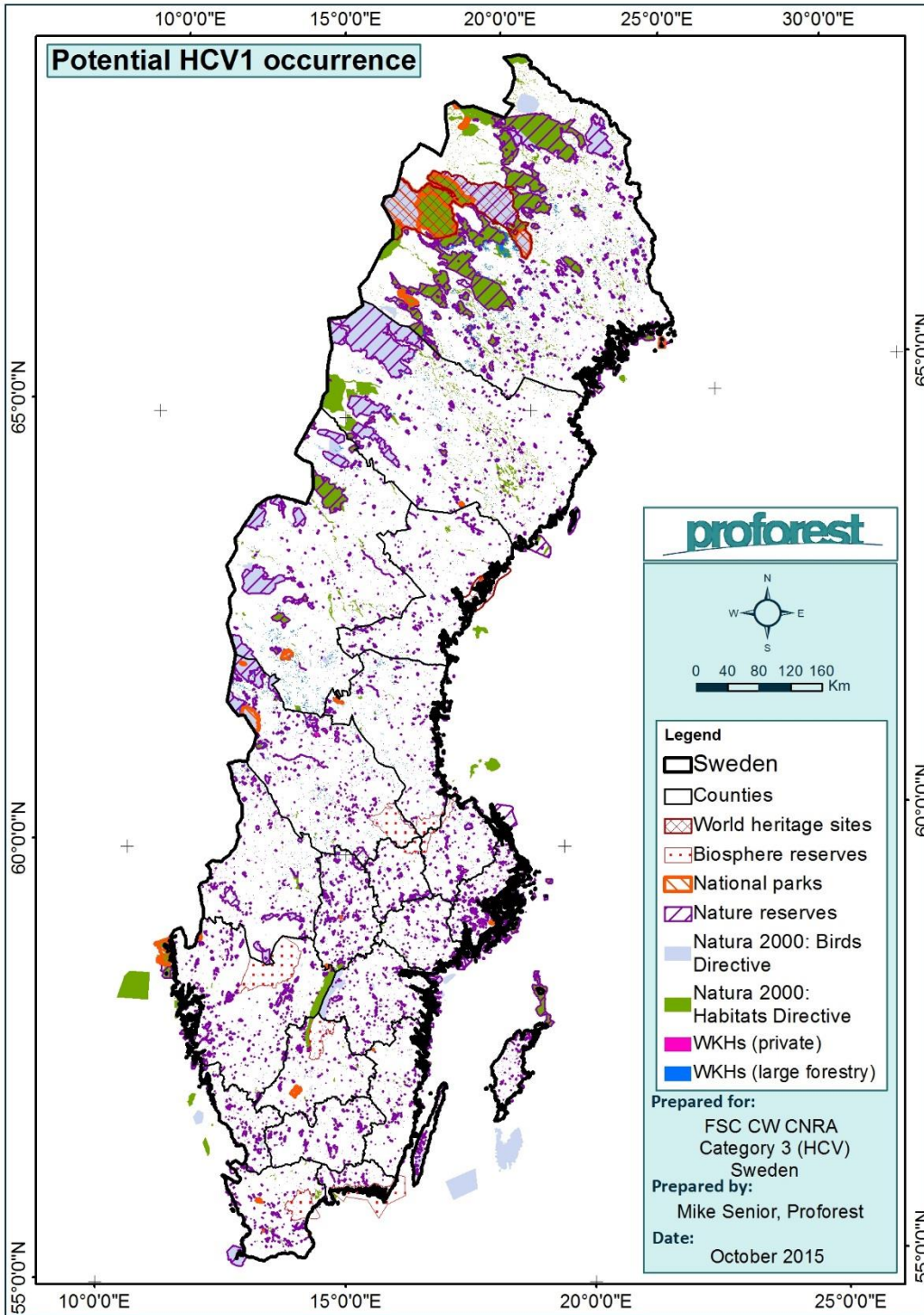


Figure 1. Areas of potential occurrence for HCV1 in Sweden. Coordinate system: SWEREF99\_TM.

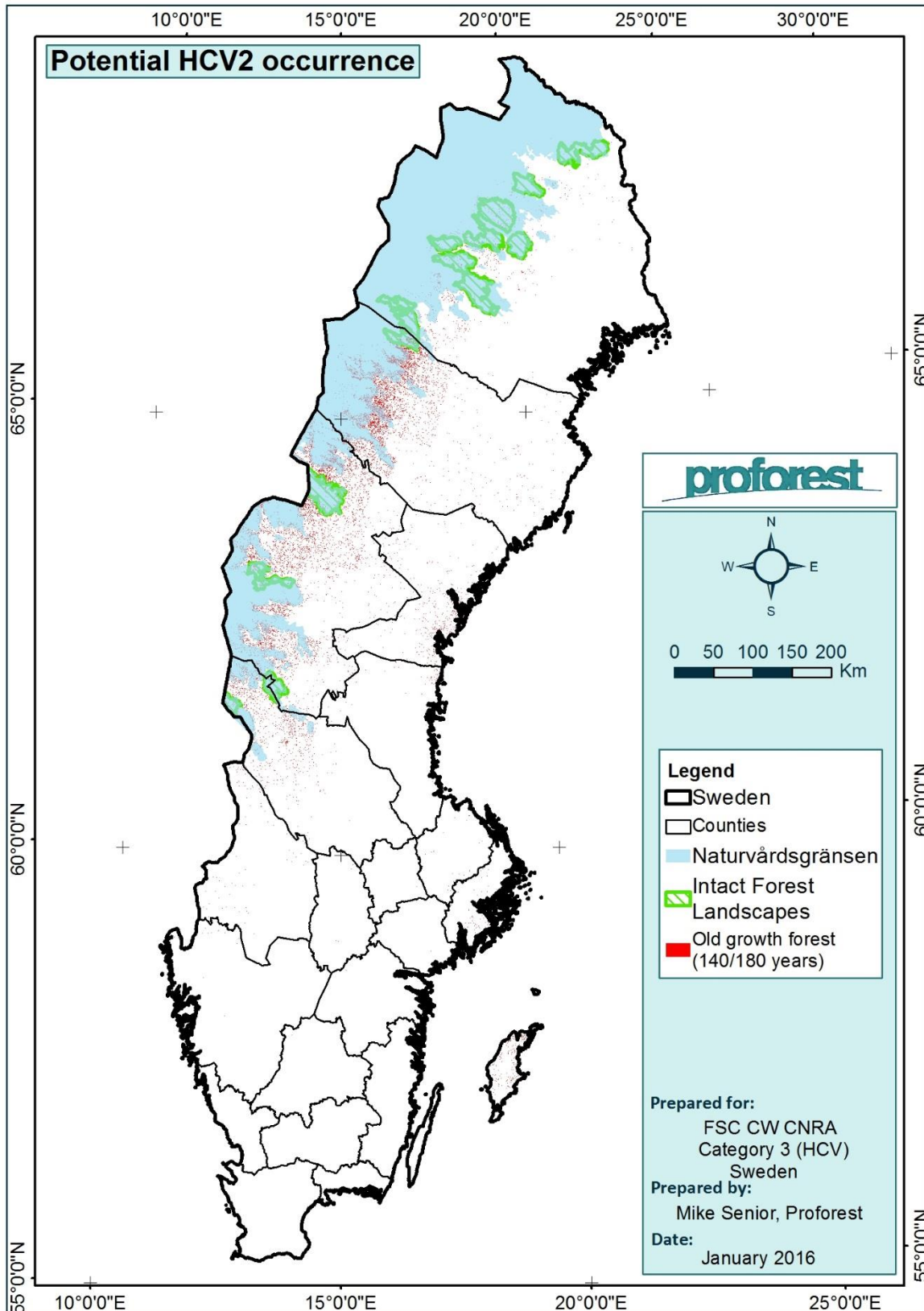


Figure 2. Areas of potential occurrence for HCV2 in Sweden. Coordinate system: SWEREF99\_TM.

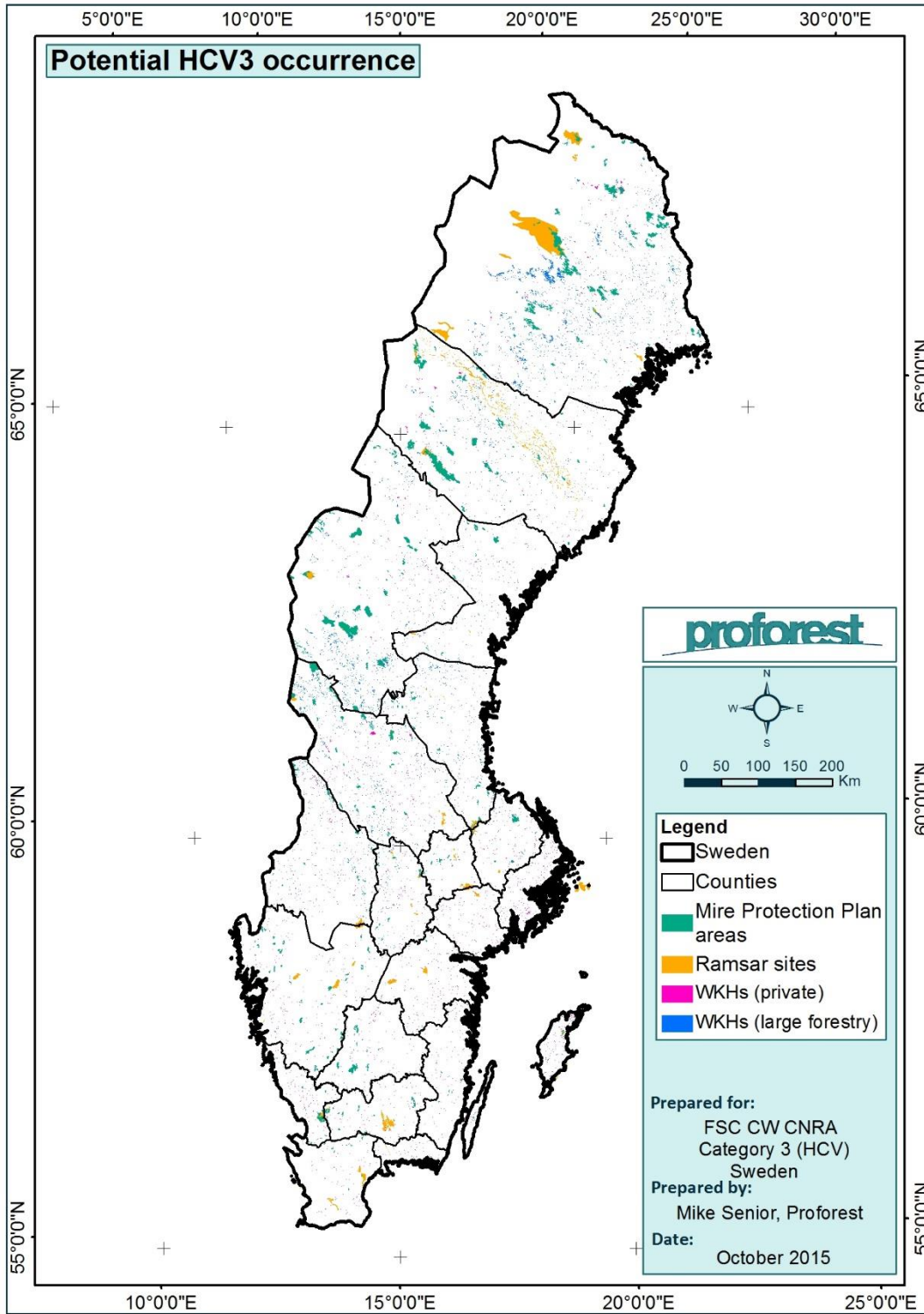


Figure 3. Areas of potential occurrence for HCV3 in Sweden. Coordinate system: SWEREF99\_TM.

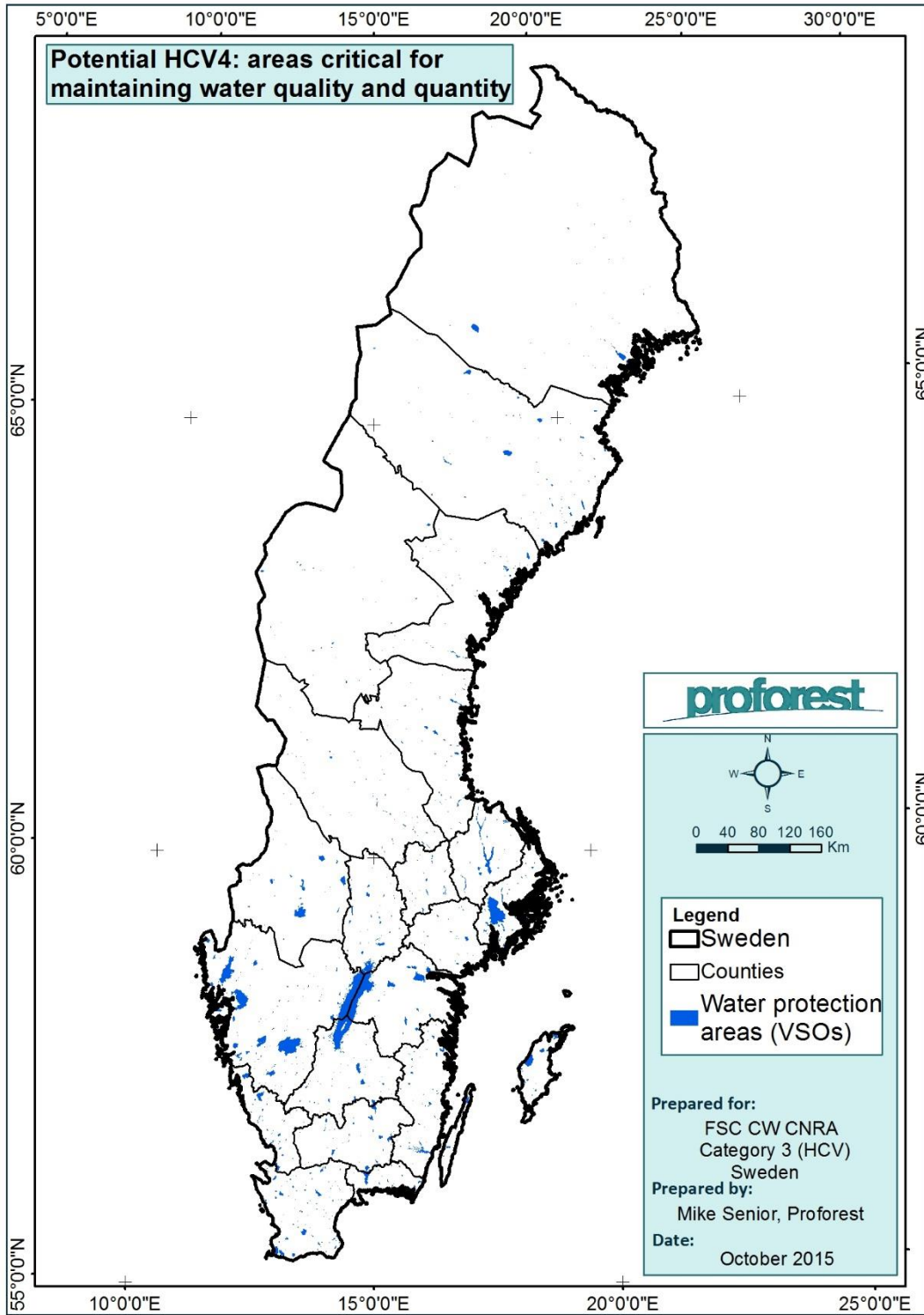


Figure 4. Areas of potential occurrence for HCV4: water in Sweden. Coordinate system: SWEREF99\_TM.



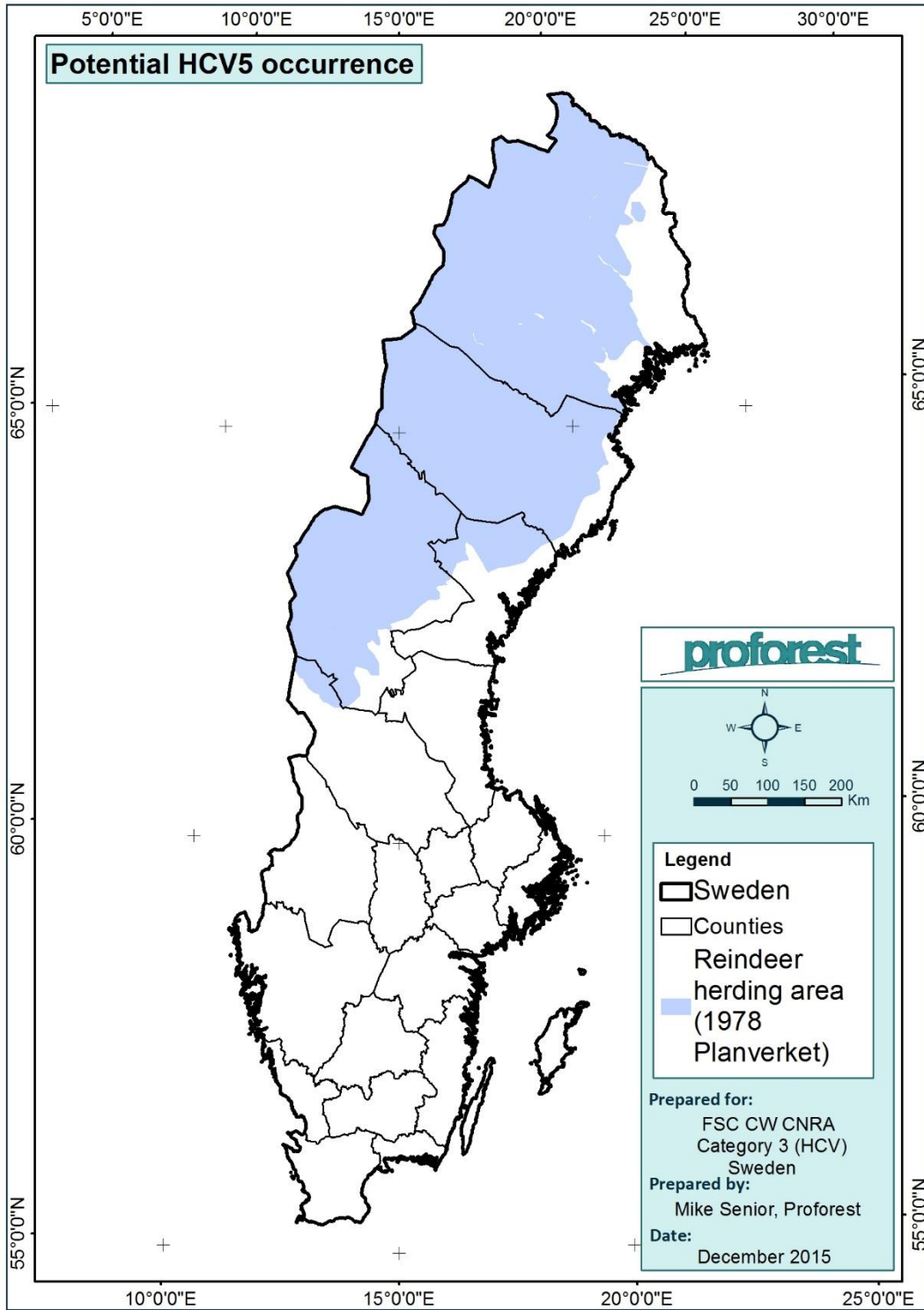


Figure 5. Areas of occurrence for HCV5 in Sweden. Coordinate system: SWEREF99\_TM.

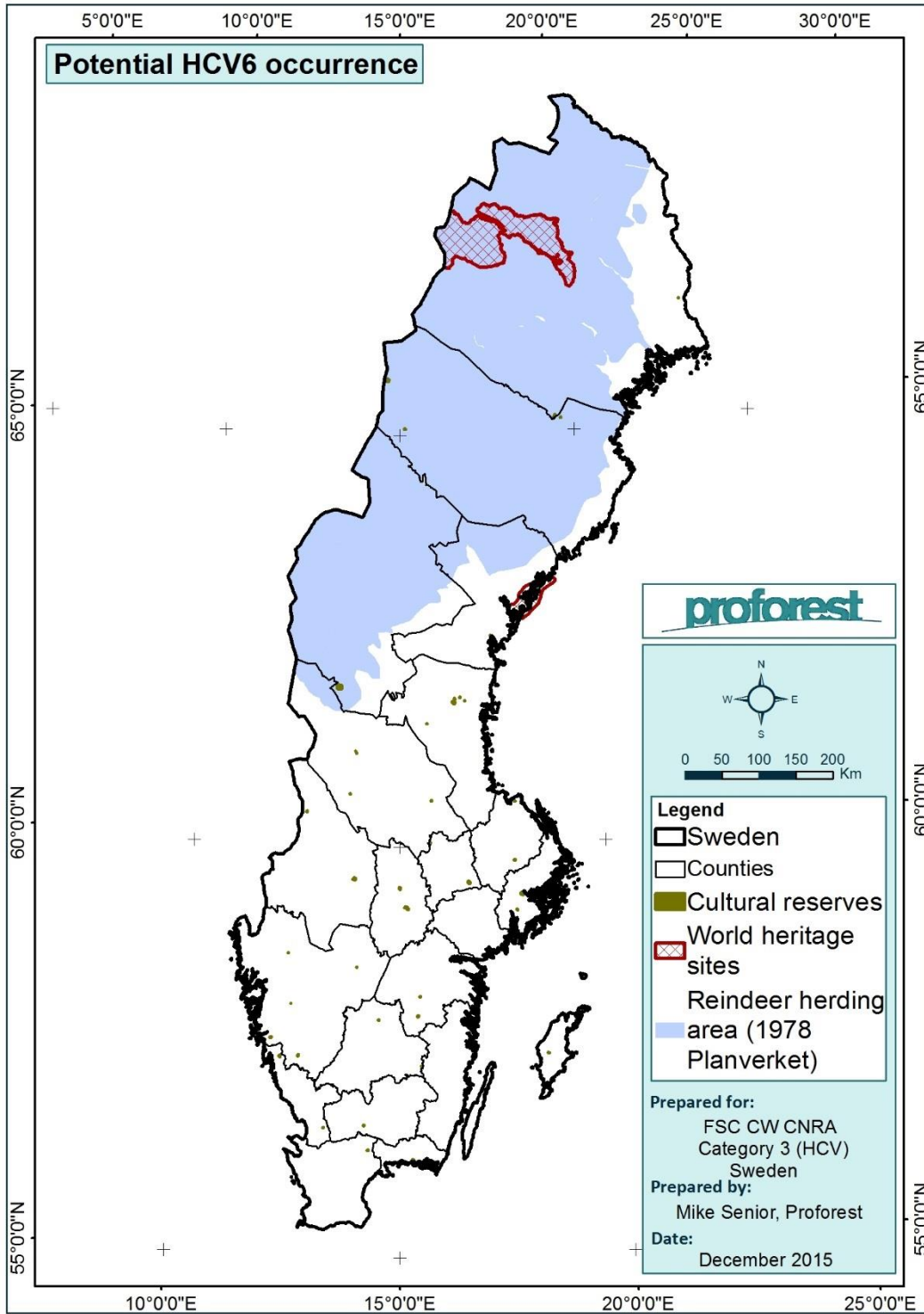


Figure 6. Areas of occurrence for HCV6 in Sweden. Coordinate system: SWEREF99\_TM.

## Annex 1: Identification of applicable legislation

Sweden has extensive legislation designed to protect biodiversity and cultural values. The most pertinent legislation is listed below, but for a complete list of relevant legislation, please refer to Annex 1 of the Swedish FSC Standard for Forest Certification including SLIMF indicators<sup>5</sup> or to the CNRA for Category 1 for Sweden<sup>43</sup>:

- **The Swedish Forestry Act (1979/1993):** Restricts clearcut and young stands to <50% of the holding (as stated above), and other potentially damaging activities such as roading and fertilization require consultation with the Swedish Forest Agency. In addition, but with less legal force, the Forestry Act requires all forest owners to consider the impact of their operations on reindeer herding.<sup>43</sup>
- **Forest Conservation Act 1979:** Defines the montane forest limit under the 1979 Forest Conservation Act (largely linked to issues of regeneration).
- **The Environmental Code 1998:** Chapter outlines the legal basis for the various types of protected areas in Sweden.
  - o In addition to these formal protected areas, Sweden has a legal forest classification system which adds a certain level of control outside protected areas:
    - *Productive forest land:* Land producing more than 1 m<sup>3</sup> of stem wood including bark annually and that is not used for any other purpose such as agriculture, buildings or infrastructure. No permit required for harvesting, but the Forest Agency must be notified at least 6 weeks prior to harvesting;
    - *Mountainous forest:* Delineated by the Forest Agency's regulation SKSFS 1991:3. Harvesting permit required;
    - *Noble broadleaved forest:* Stands where more than 70 % of the basal areal consists of broadleaved trees and more than 50% consists of oak, beech, ash, lime, elm, cherry, maple and hornbeam. Harvesting permit required.
- **The Reindeer Husbandry Act 1971:** Produced and recognized a map of the outer borders of grazing areas used by the Sami, and the first Reindeer Grazing Act recognized the collective right of the Sami to graze their reindeer in the 'year round' areas in the inland montane areas.<sup>6</sup>
- **Heritage Conservation Act:** Ancient remains and monuments, including Sami sites, are protected under chapter 2, section 1 of the Heritage Conservation Act. The section outlines specific monuments that are protected, which includes burial grounds and remains of settlements. Section 6 of the chapter prohibits any disturbance or damage to any monuments that are discovered.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> FSC-STD-SWE-02-02-2010. Swedish FSC Standard for Forest Certification including SLIMF indicators

<sup>6</sup> Sweden CNRA Category 2 Draft for stakeholder consultation

<sup>7</sup> Heritage Conservation Act (1988:950) including amendments up to and including 2002:1090



## Annex 2: Effectiveness of protected areas

### Legally protected areas or statutory protection

In 2014, protected areas covered 11% of Sweden's land surface or approximately 4.5 million ha, of which about 40% or 2.1 million hectares was found on forest land. The majority (77%) of this protected forest occurs in Sweden's mountain region, although at least 800,000 ha of productive forest land is also found in National Parks and Nature Reserves.<sup>8,9</sup>

Chapter 7 of the 1998 Environmental Code outlines the legal basis for the various types of protected areas in Sweden. In total there are at least 16 different types of legally protected areas. These differ in the level of protection provided and the extent to which forestry activities are regulated within them.

In short these protected areas can be broken down into core types of: National Parks, Nature Reserves, Habitat Protection Areas, Natura 2000 areas and Nature Conservation Agreements. With the exception of National Parks, which can only be designated on state land, the other types listed above can be established on privately owned forest land.<sup>10</sup>

Types of legal protected areas in Sweden:<sup>11</sup>

- *National Parks (Nationalparker)* – The strongest form of protection, can occur only on state land. No exploitation, harvesting, fishing or hunting permitted.
- *Nature Reserves (Naturreservat)* – No exploitation or harvesting in the vast majority of sites.
- *Biosphere Reserves (Biosfärsområden)* – Designed to promote conservation and sustainable development, they contain core areas (of Nature Reserves, National Parks or Natura 2000 areas), buffer and transition zones. These buffers are managed sustainably with nature conservation in mind, through voluntary agreements and compensation.
- *World Heritage Sites (Världsarv)* – Globally recognized sites that do not have strict legal requirements for management. However, they tend to overlap with National Parks and/or Nature Reserves and their global recognition and support from UNESCO promotes very high standards of management and protection.
- *Cultural Reserves (Kulturresevat)* – Areas of natural or cultural value introduced by Environmental Code in 1999. They are managed by the National Heritage Board, some low intensity and traditional management permitted.
- *Natural monuments (Naturminnen)* – Small natural monuments.
- *Natura 2000: birds directive sites (SPA Rikstäckande) and habitats directive sites (SCI Rikstäckande)* – Areas of great conservation importance as defined and identified under the EU's birds and habitats directives. Listed as protected forest under the Forestry Act, meaning harvesting is forbidden in most situations. The EPA coordinates their management and county admin boards are responsible for direct management. The Forestry Agency supervises management for forest sites. Permits are required to undertake any activities in Natura 2000 areas that may damage the natural values. In addition, much of Natura 2000 areas are found within other protected areas with even stronger regulations on forestry.<sup>12</sup>
- *Habitat Protection Areas (Biotopskyddsområden)* – Small areas either protected by the Forestry Agency if on state land or by county administration if private. No forestry activities allowed in demarcated areas, and compensation paid to land owners. There are 19 types of forest habitat protection areas<sup>13,14</sup>, and considerable overlap with Woodland Key Habitats.

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<sup>8</sup> Aksenov et al 2015. The Characteristics and Representativeness of the Protected Area Network in the Barents Region. Reports of the Finnish Environment Institute 29/2014. ISBN: 978-952-11-4364-9

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Myndigheten/Statistik/Amnesomraden/Skogens-mangfald-och-skydd/Skogens-mangfald-och-skydd/>

<sup>10</sup> Sweden CNRA Category 1

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Miljoarbete-i-samhall/Miljoarbete-i-Sverige/Uppdelat-efter-omrade/Naturvard/Beskrivning-former-for-naturskydd/>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Myndigheten/Skog-och-miljo/Skyddad-skog/Natura-2000/>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Myndigheten/Skog-och-miljo/Skyddad-skog/Biotopskyddsomraden/Lista-pa-definierade-biotoptyper/>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Aga-och-bruka/Skogsbruk/Bevara-skog/Biotopskydd/>

- *Conservation Areas (Naturvårdsområden)* – A relatively weak and now outdated form of protection. Areas where some special measures are needed for nature conservation or recreation, potential candidates for the formation of nature reserves.<sup>15</sup>
- *Nature Conservation Agreements (Naturvårdsavtal)* – Typically areas smaller than 20 ha for which owners sign contracts with the Forest Agency to get compensation for conservation measures lasting up to 50 years.
- *Animal and plant health areas (Djur- och växtskyddsområden)* – Primarily areas for bird and animal breeding colonies, with strict prohibitions on access and use at certain times of year. Mostly concentrated in coastal and wetland areas.
- *Water Protection Areas (Vattenskyddsområden)* – Areas of great importance for protecting ground or surface water supply. Identified and managed by county or municipality administrative boards. Well managed at a local level with strict regulation of forestry activities that can impact water, e.g. ditching and reforestation. Management similar to that of nature reserves.<sup>16</sup>
- *Interim Prohibitions (Interimistiskt förbud)* – Strict, temporary protection for up to 5 years pending a final decision on potential gazettelement as a protected area. Controls all management including forest thinning and ditching.
- *Access Orders (Tillträdesförbud)* – Temporary protection similar to animal and plant health areas often designed to protect breeding sites.

Table 2. Summary statistics on protected areas in Sweden.<sup>17</sup>

Type of protected area	Quantity	Total area (ha)	Land area (ha)	% of total land area
National Parks	29	739,448	631,324	1.5
Nature Reserves	4,009	4,572,546	3,753,091	9.2
Conservation Areas	90	106,619	70,945	0.2
Habitat Protection Areas (forest)	7,318	25,270	25,212	0.1
Habitat Protection Areas (other)	100	242	241	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,746</b>	<b>5,442,793</b>	<b>4,479,549</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Natura 2000</b>	4,520	6,672,927	4,762,755	11.7

In addition to these formal protected areas, Sweden has a legal forest classification system which adds a certain level of control outside protected areas:

- *Productive forest land*: Land producing more than 1 m<sup>3</sup> of stem wood including bark annually and that is not used for any other purpose such as agriculture, buildings or infrastructure. No permit required for harvesting, but the Forest Agency must be notified at least 6 weeks prior to harvesting;
- *Mountainous forest*: Delineated by the Forest Agency's regulation SKSFS 1991:3. Harvesting permit required;
- *Noble broadleaved forest*: Stands where more than 70 % of the basal areal consists of broadleaved trees and more than 50% consists of oak, beech, ash, lime, elm, cherry, maple and hornbeam. Harvesting permit required.

## Other non-statutory safeguards

### Woodland Key Habitats

<sup>15</sup> [http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/Skog%20och%20miljo/Biologisk%20m%C3%A5ngfald/Bevarande%20av%20biologisk%20mangfald%20regeringsuppdrag%20M2012-71-Nm\\_rattad130109.pdf](http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Global/myndigheten/Skog%20och%20miljo/Biologisk%20m%C3%A5ngfald/Bevarande%20av%20biologisk%20mangfald%20regeringsuppdrag%20M2012-71-Nm_rattad130109.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Aga-och-bruka/Lagen/Miljobalken/>

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Sa-mar-miljon/Statistik-A-O/Skyddad-natur/>

Woodland Key Habitats (WKHs, *Nyckelbiotoper*) are specific, small habitat types that have a high likelihood of supporting Red Listed plant and animal species. There are more than 50 different types of WKHs and since 1990 there have been ongoing efforts to map them. Common characteristics include old growth, a high presence of broadleaved (in S Sweden particularly noble) species and an abundance of deadwood. WKHs are identified through satellite imagery and field assessments of stand age and composition. On lands owned by large forestry companies it is their responsibility to inventory and map WKHs, whilst the Forest Agency identifies and maps WKHs on small privately owned lands.

As of mid-2015, over 200,000 ha of WKHs have been mapped on private land and over 300,000 ha on lands owned by large forestry companies. WKHs are not strictly legally protected, but intended to guide voluntary protection (without compensation) and as stepping stones to gazettelement for full protection. Nonetheless, land owners are required to notify the board of forestry if planning any significant management activities in WKHs that could cause damage.<sup>18</sup> More importantly, most small land owners and forestry companies have voluntarily agreed to set aside identified WKHs for protection and most large FSC certified companies have agreements not to source wood from WKHs.

### **Montane forest**

As stated above, timber harvesting in montane forests is only permitted under license, and hence is more strictly controlled than in productive forests outside the region. The primary reason is the recognition that mountain forests often have higher conservation value, and that it is more difficult to regenerate forest after logging in high altitude areas. Indeed, the montane forest limit under the 1979 Forest Conservation Act (largely linked to issues of regeneration) is quite similar to the voluntary montane conservation limit (*Naturvårdsgränsen*) suggested by the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) in 1991 to delineate areas where there should be no forestry<sup>19</sup>. This delineation is not legally recognized, but many large companies have agreed not to operate and/or not to source wood from areas above the line. *Organizations implementing such commitments are considered to mitigate the threat of sourcing CW from above the line.*

## **Effectiveness of statutory and non-statutory protection**

### **Legally protected areas and statutory protection**

Forestry activities are either prohibited or tightly regulated in all of Sweden's legally protected areas (as listed above). A permit is required for any harvesting or significant activities that could damage natural values in protected forests, although minor management activities (such as thinning), can be conducted without a permit or notifying the Forest Agency. The Category 1 CNRA (on legality) for Sweden recognized risks that timber harvesting legislation in protected forest may be violated, but concluded that such incidents were rare and hence that the overall risk is low. The Category 1 report also emphasized Sweden's high ranking on the world governance index, with scores of 1.95 and 2.29 (from score of -2.5 to +2.5) in terms of 'rule of law' and corruption control.<sup>43</sup>

The Environmental Protection Agency (*Naturvårdsverket*) sets out the legislation for protected areas (the Environmental Code) and oversees the development of management plans and decision making for National Parks. The ultimate management responsibility for most smaller public reserves falls on individual county administrative boards, and the Forest Agency (*Skogsstyrelsen*) has a key role in management decisions for public lands. Reserves on private land are managed by the land owner with guidance/monitoring by the local county board and Forest Agency.

A study of management effectiveness across Europe highlights that Sweden has established county level monitoring systems for protected areas<sup>20</sup>. Another, recent review of the effectiveness of protected area management in the TransBoundary Barents region (including part of Northern Sweden) concluded that management and enforcement of PAs in northern Sweden is of a high standard<sup>21</sup>. The Environmental Protection Agency (*Naturvårdsverket*) is rolling out a project called 'Värna Vårda Visa', which includes a system for county-level monitoring (called SkötselDOS) and increasing local community engagement in PA management. Most county administrative boards already have established management plans for nature reserves,<sup>22</sup> and management effectiveness is likely to improve further with the schemes listed above.

*Overall, we conclude that protected areas in Sweden are managed to a high standard with effective enforcement.*

### **Other non-statutory safeguards**

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<sup>18</sup> <http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/Aga-och-bruka/Lagen/Anmalan-eller-ansokan/Samrad-om-skogliga-atgarder/>

<sup>19</sup> Skogsmark ovan den av Naturskyddsföreningen definierade naturvårdsgränsen (Naturskyddsföreningen 1988 ISBN 91-558-5201-7). Skogsbruk i fjällnära områden beskrivs i 9.3.2.

<sup>20</sup> Nolte et al 2010

<sup>21</sup> Aksenov et al 2015

<sup>22</sup> E.g. <http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/vastmanland/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/uppfoljning/Pages/default.aspx>

### **Voluntary provisions**

There have been a number of studies assessing the actual value of voluntary provisions for conservation. A Forest Agency study showed that areas set-aside tend to be old growth and deciduous forest areas, both of which are recognized as supporting significant conservation value, even though spruce forests were relatively underrepresented. Furthermore, voluntary set-asides contained a higher proportion of productive forest land compared to WKHs, suggesting a certain willingness of land owners to voluntarily forgo economic value for conservation.<sup>23</sup> Some stakeholders have expressed concerns that a lack of awareness inhibits effectiveness of voluntary provisions<sup>24</sup> and that there is a lack of transparency regarding the location of the areas<sup>25</sup>. Some of these concerns are now addressed by guidance documents produced by the Forestry Agency, and through creation of a Protected Forests database for large forest owners.<sup>26</sup>

### **Woodland Key habitats (WKHs)**

Protection of WKHs relies on voluntary measures taken without compensation. This is far from foolproof - a survey of planned clearings ('Polytax') found that some 3-4% of registered WKHs were impacted by harvesting between 2002 and 2008 and that 1% of WKHs were cleared.<sup>27</sup> These are quite high figures given that WKHs make up quite a limited proportion of productive forest land.

Furthermore, control inventories estimate that only 20-50% of WKHs have been mapped, raising concerns that forestry activities may occur in many areas that have slipped through the net. There are also some regional biases in the coverage of WKH mapping.<sup>28</sup>

The Swedish FSC standard considers '*concentrations of key habitats*' to be HCV1 and 3. We assume that these concentrations are subsets of the larger body of WKHs, and that therefore any measures that generically address WKHs also address the '*concentrations*' subset.

However, due to the low percentage of WKHs that have been mapped, we follow the precautionary approach and consider *there to be a potential risk of CW being sourced from registered and un-mapped WKHs. However, companies that implement pre-harvest nature value assessments and have made effective commitments not to source from WKHs are assumed to mitigate the risk of sourcing CW from these areas. This is considered an effective functional scale for this assessment.*

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<sup>23</sup> Stål, P-O., Christiansen, L., Wadstein, M., Grönvall, A. and Olsson, P. 2012. Skogsbrukets frivilliga avsättningar, Skogsstyrelsen Rapport; 5, 2012

<sup>24</sup> Samuelsson, Jonas and Gynnerstedt, Elin, 2015. Skogsägarens syn på generell hänsyn och frivillig avsättning. First cycle, G2E. Umeå: SLU, Department of Forest Biomaterials and Technology (from 131204)

<sup>25</sup> Malin Sahlin, Naturskyddsföreningen. 2013. Trovärdighet på spel – frivilligheten i skogen fungerar inte.

<sup>26</sup> <http://protectedforests.com/>

<sup>27</sup> Fröjd, C. D. & Claesson, S. 2009. Avverkning av nyckelbiotoper och objekt med höga naturvärden - en gis-analys och inventeringsdata från Polytax. Skogsstyrelsen RAPPORT 7.

<sup>28</sup> Hultgren, B. 2001. Kontrollinventering av nyckelbiotoper år 2000. Skogsstyrelsen

## Annex 3: Risk designation maps

Tables showing risk specification and calculations by county are provided in Section 13: Annex C7.

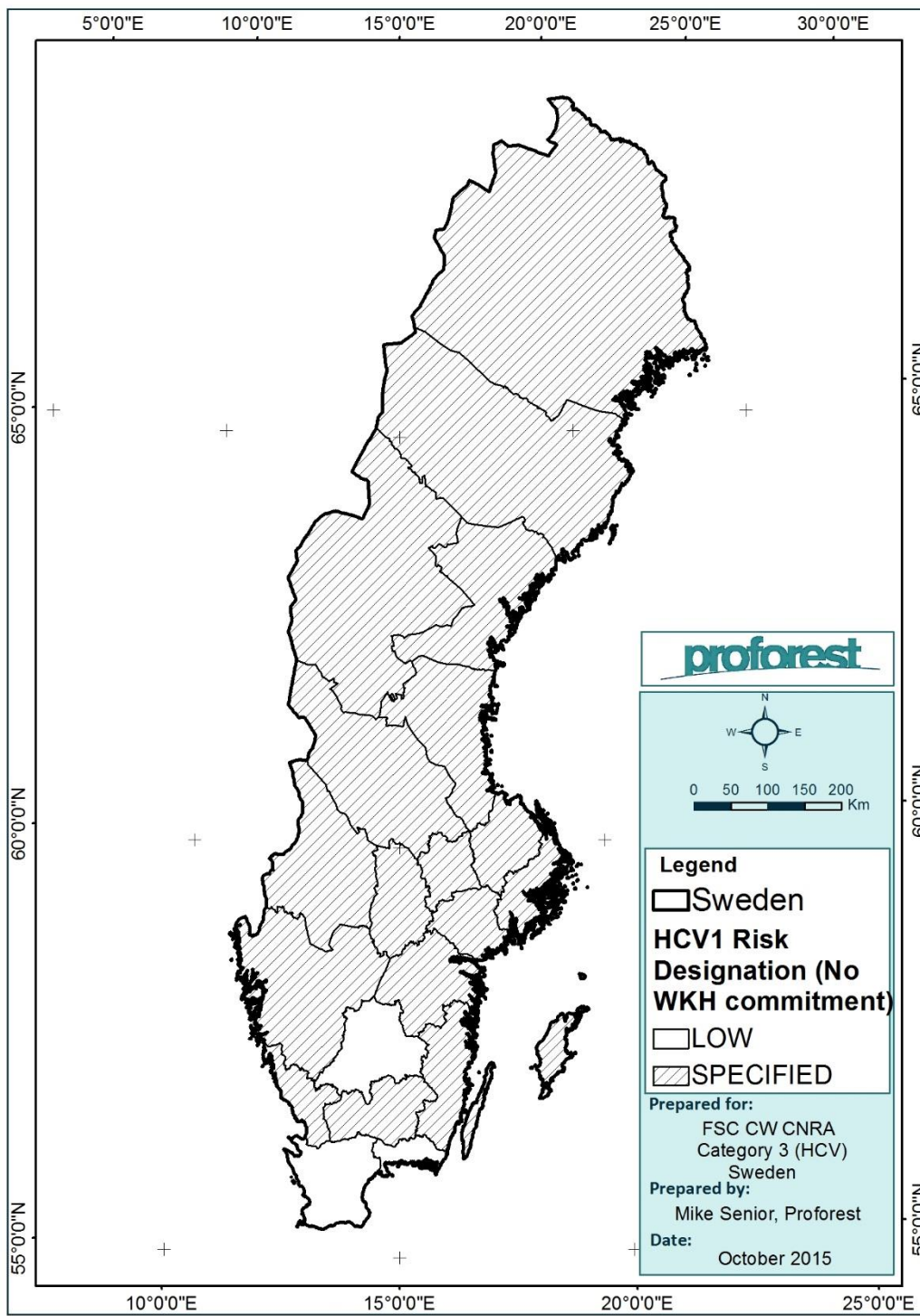


Figure 7. Risk designation for HCV1 and HCV3 for sourcing of CW in Sweden, **WITHOUT** commitment to avoid sourcing from WKHs.



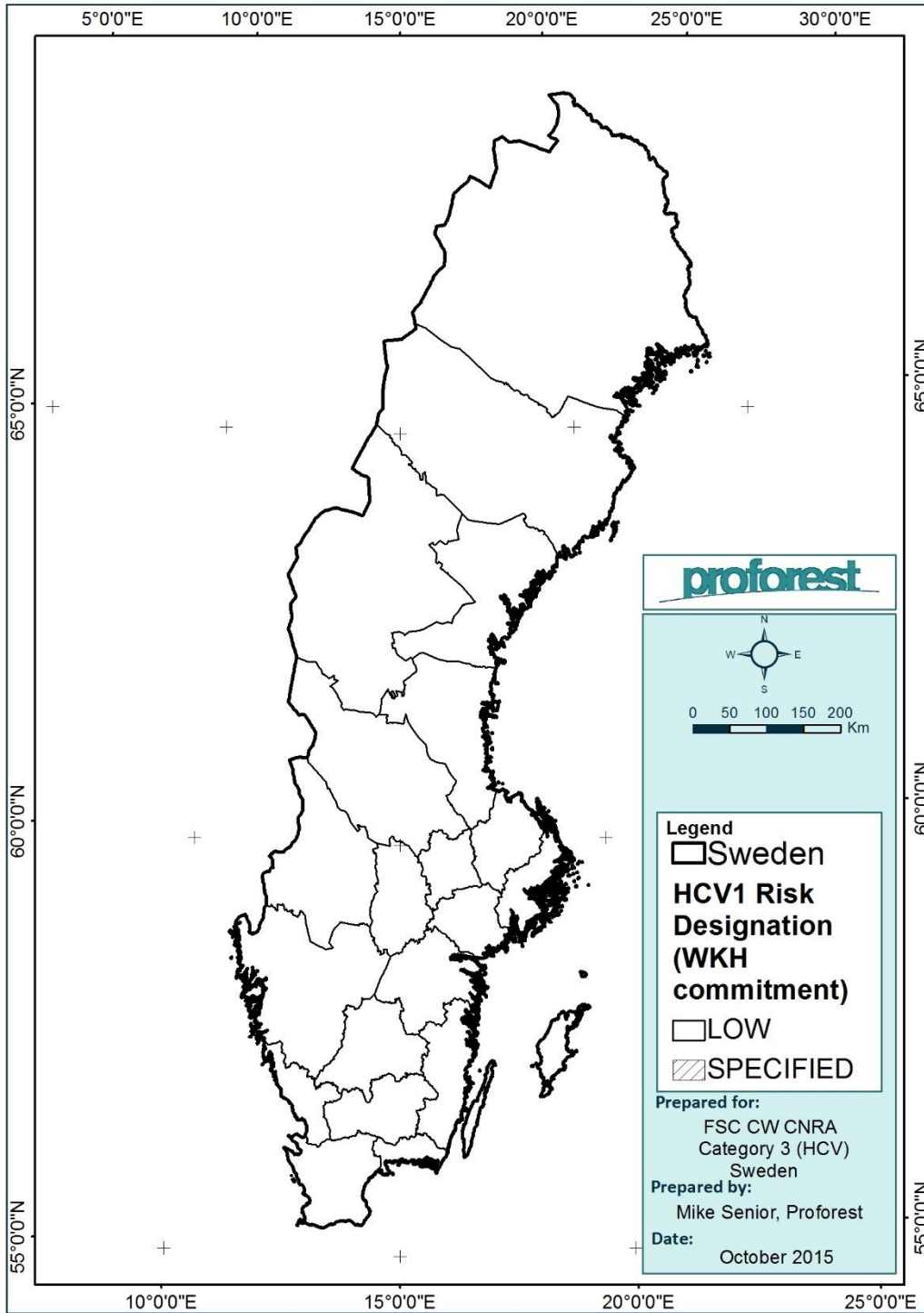


Figure 8. Risk designation for HCV1 for sourcing of CW in Sweden, **WITH** commitment to avoid sourcing from WKHs.

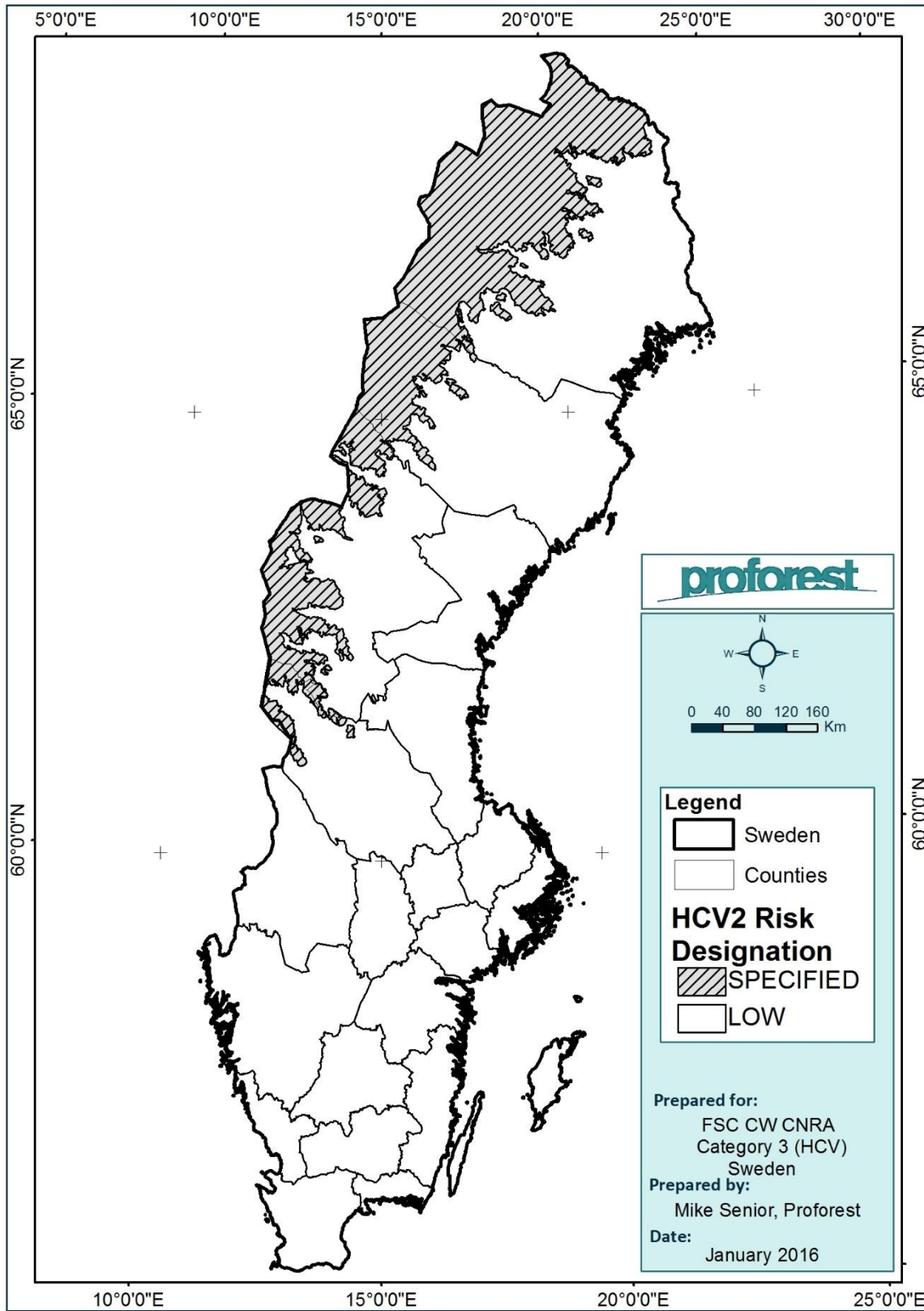


Figure 9. Risk designation for HCV2 for sourcing of CW in Sweden.

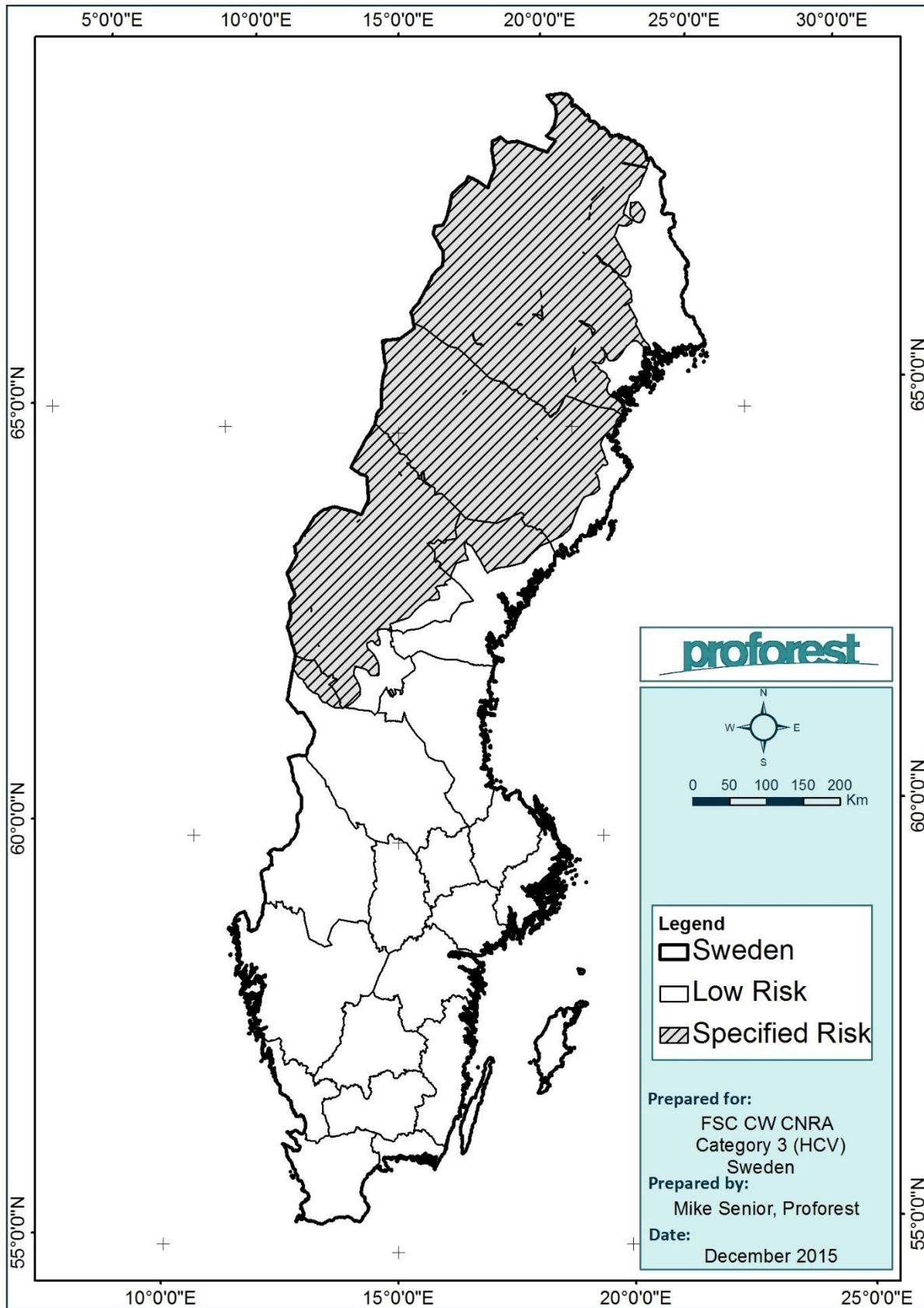


Figure 10. Risk designation for HCV5 in Sweden.



## Annex 4: Methodology

The methodology designed to assess the likely occurrence and the threat to HCVs and HCV areas follows the requirements of the FSC National Risk Assessment Framework (FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0). Best practices in HCV identification are based on the HCV Resource Network Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values (October 2013).

### Risk

A core question of any risk assessment is what constitutes “low” risk. How much certainty is required, or put the other way around, how much uncertainty is tolerable? If the threshold is set too low, the system will not be robust and credibility will suffer. If, on the other hand, the bar is set too high, there will be virtually no low risk areas and the whole process of CNRAs becomes redundant. The FSC National Risk Assessment Framework provides guidance and thresholds for the designation of low risk areas, where the risk of sourcing timber from unacceptable sources is negligible.

Considering the requirements of FSC-PRO-60-002a, and FSC’s general precautionary approach, the present study aims to apply a low and transparent uncertainty threshold in each step of the risk assessment process. However, ‘low risk’ is not the same as ‘no risk’ – a certain acceptance of uncertainty is inherent in any risk-based approach. Where quantifiable, we have operated with a risk threshold of 1% (see 6.1.1). As (central and national) risk assessments accumulate in the near future, FSC may evaluate if this risk level represents a reasonable balance of objectives. FSC may also need to guide risk levels applied by NRAs to evaluate if Control Measures designed to mitigate risks are adequate – it seems logical that similar thresholds should apply for mitigation as for identification.

### Stakeholder feedback

The methodology involves stakeholder feedback at the following two key stages:

1. *Initial information gathering* on HCV occurrence and threats to HCVs. At this stage, environmental and social experts and stakeholders were asked to suggest possible data sources and give input that could be used to define HCV occurrence and threats. This was not a formal consultation process, but part of the data gathering.
2. *Soliciting feedback on the draft report*. The draft report is sent to the FSC Network/Regional Partner and representatives from the national social, environmental and economic chambers for a single round of consultation of 30 days. Stakeholder feedback supported by objective evidence will be addressed in the finalization of the report. Comments and suggestions not taken on board will be documented and forwarded to FSC International and Network/Regional Partner.

### Process

The methodology used to assess risks constitute a stepwise decision making tree for the identification of areas where the risks posed to HCVs by timber management activities are low. Areas where this is not the case are classified as “specified risk” areas. To ensure the process is as efficient as possible, initial steps aim to identify and filter out low risk areas through simple and unambiguous measures. Areas that do not qualify as low risk on these grounds are subjected to further, more in-depth assessment of risks, and the extent to which these risks are mitigated. Residual areas that have not been classified as low risk after completion of all steps of the process are classified as specified risk areas. Risks and appropriate mitigation measures for these areas will be further identified and specified in a National Risk Assessment process.

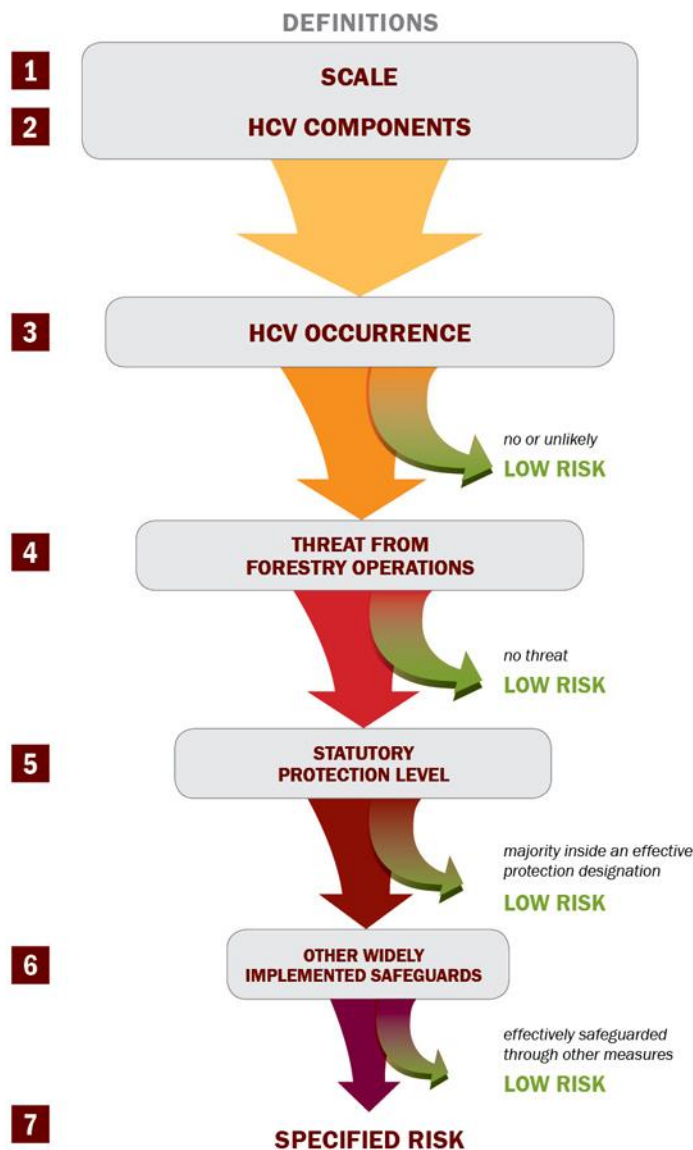


Figure 11: Stepwise decision-making tree for risk assessment to High Conservation Values within the Controlled Wood framework.

### Step 1. Scale

*Determine an appropriate scale for homogenous risk designation i.e. identify existing, geographical subnational units suitable for risk assessment.* Select units representing the highest geographical resolution (smallest units) that the data allows for. These geographical units are henceforth referred to as “areas under assessment”. Note that scale determination may not always be finalized during this first step, and may also change depending on the scale of data sources collected during steps 2 and 3. For example, in some cases the unavailability of fine-scale data may mean that scale designation occurs at a coarser scale. This is in-line with the NRA framework which requires scale to be designated in parallel to the gathering of information.

### Step 2. HCV components

*Identify components of HCVs that may occur in the areas under assessment.* Several HCVs consist of two or more components that may be associated with different risks and/or be represented by different proxies, e.g. HCV1 which addresses significant concentrations of biodiversity, as well as centers of endemism and seasonal concentrations of species.

### Step 3. HCV occurrence

*For each HCV component: assess the likelihood that it occurs in each area under assessment.* The assessment should rely on the best available information or proxies, with a preference for data on real HCV occurrence where such information exists.

- a) In some countries, national FSC standards have defined and/or mapped HCVs by direct reference to specific inventories, land classifications or designations that represent the complete distribution of the HCV (component). Where this is the case, and designations are well aligned with the HCVRN Common Guidance, the assessment is relatively straightforward: areas under assessment where the value does not occur, or is unlikely to occur, are classified as LOW RISK. In this CNRA we operate with a 'low threshold' of 1%<sup>29</sup>, so that areas under assessment where less than 1% of the total productive wood volume in that area is found in HCV areas / proxy areas are considered to be of LOW RISK<sup>30</sup>. Areas under assessment where this proportion is higher are subject to further analyses.
- b) HCVs for which there are no agreed national interpretations must be assessed through proxies, i.e. land designations, vegetation types or other identifiable areas / categories that overlap with the definitions of one or more of the six HCVs. Note that 'proxies' used in this sense does not imply any judgement of existing conservation planning or conservation measures – it only means that national criteria used to identify areas of high environmental or social importance do not exactly match the definitions of HCVs. *Generic proxies* may be assessed without detailed mapping. Examples include HCV 5 which are unlikely to occur in areas under assessment where traditional subsistence practices play a very minor role in local economies, and the HCV 4 component erosion mitigation which is unlikely to be an issue in areas under assessment with level topography and low precipitation. Areas under assessment where a certain value is unlikely to be present are classified as of LOW RISK – others are subjected to further analysis in step 4.
- c) Values that cannot be assessed by generic proxies must be evaluated through *delineated proxy areas* - areas (mapped or easy to map based on existing data) that serve as adequate and reliable indicators of HCV presence. All suggested proxy areas must be carefully chosen to fit with values. In order to be valid, proxy areas (these may be single proxies, sums of various proxies, or various combinations of single proxies) should overlap closely with areas likely to host a certain value. While precise fit may be rare, accurate risk assessments require a good match between proxy areas and values. Proxy areas that only reflect a limited subset of the HCV tend to underestimate risk and so exaggerate the extent of low risk areas, while proxy areas that go beyond the value to include larger areas where the HCV is unlikely to occur, tend to exaggerate risks involved and underestimate the extent of low risk areas. Values represented by valid proxy areas are subjected to further analysis in step 4. Areas under assessment where no valid proxy areas for certain HCVs are found, are classified as areas of SPECIFIED RISK due to a lack of adequate data.

#### **Step 4. HCV threat assessment**

For areas under assessment and components not classified as of low risk in steps 1-3: assess threats of loss or degradation from forest management activities. The National Risk Assessment Framework (PRO-60-002a) contains a minimum list of threats to be considered (Table 3), additional threats may also be considered if relevant. Specific threats to each HCV are discussed in the following sections. Some particular values may be under no threat, e.g. because they occur on very low-productive lands where timber is not harvested. Areas under assessment where a certain value only occurs in very small amounts<sup>31</sup> are also designated as low risk, based on the logic that there is little likelihood that wood is sourced from such areas. Areas under assessment where a particular component value may be considered under no significant threat are classified as LOW RISK areas for that particular value.

Where a threat is considered potentially present, the existence of mitigation measures for that threat is assessed as detailed in section 11.3.5 below.

<sup>29</sup> 1% was chosen as a precautionary threshold to represent 'low risk'.

<sup>30</sup> The methods for calculation of wood volume and productive area are explained in section 6.1.2.

<sup>31</sup> FSC IC has clarified that 'no occurrence' in FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 table 3.2 shall be interpreted as no occurrence above a risk threshold.

Table 3: Specific categories of threat to assess for each HCV in the analysis of risk to HCV areas from Controlled Wood, according to the FSC National Risk Assessment Framework (FSC-PRO-60-002a).

HCV	Specific threat categories
HCV1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat removal</li> <li>Habitat fragmentation</li> <li>Introduction of alien / invasive species</li> </ul>
HCV2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fragmentation, including access (roading),</li> <li>Logging (applies to IFL)</li> </ul>
HCV3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of effective protection of HCV 3</li> </ul>
HCV4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction of water quality / quantity</li> <li>Negative impact on human health (e.g. poisoning water etc. – see HCVCG)</li> </ul>
HCV5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compromising (impacting) fundamental needs of local communities by management activities</li> </ul>
HCV6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Destruction and / or disturbance of rights/ values determining HCV 6 presence</li> </ul>

### Steps 5 and 6. HCV safeguards and threat mitigation

For each remaining component value: are proxy areas effectively safeguarded in legally protected areas? To be considered effectively safeguarded <1% of productive wood volume in a county must be located in a proxy<sup>32</sup> and outside of protected areas, where the protection must be effective in terms of management, law enforcement and respect for the law. Areas under assessment where proxy areas are considered effectively protected are classified as LOW RISK areas for that particular value.

For each remaining component value: are proxy areas effectively safeguarded by other measures? To be valid, measures must be widely implemented across the whole geographical unit. Potential mechanisms include legal requirements and regulations, private reserves, and functional “best practices” like standard operating procedures, voluntary sector certification standards and civil society agreements. To be considered effectively safeguarded, the absolute majority of proxy areas outside legally protected areas must be subject to these measures. Areas under assessment where this is considered to be the case are classified as LOW RISK areas.

### Step 7. Specified risk areas

Areas under assessment where component values not classified as low risk areas remain, should be classified as areas of SPECIFIED RISK for the whole of the HCV (1-6) to which the HCV component belongs. Taking HCV4 as an example, in areas under assessment where topography, soils and precipitation combine to make landslides an issue of concern, areas where riparian zones are effectively safeguarded, but without effective protection of slopes, must be considered as SPECIFIED RISK for all of HCV4.

<sup>32</sup> In line with the precautionary low risk threshold for HCV occurrence set at 1%, we designate the “absolute majority” as 99% of the corresponding HCV proxy area.

### **Box 1 - The Six Categories of High Conservation Values**

- HCV1. Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.
- HCV2. Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact forest landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- HCV3. Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.
- HCV4. Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- HCV5. Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or indigenous peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or indigenous peoples.
- HCV6. Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or indigenous peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or indigenous peoples.

FSC-PRO-60-002A V1-0 EN and Common Guidance for the Identification of HCV (HCVRN, Oct. 2013)

#### References and data sources

The sources for all data used in the risk analysis are listed in Annex C1 of this document. These cover the sources suggested in FSC's National Risk Assessment Framework procedure (PRO-60-002a Section 5.3.5), which were verified on the basis of consultations with national experts. All data was processed according to the agreed methodology outlined in sections above, and as detailed above in this document. The conclusions presented were drawn on the basis of this data analysis. Where additional input was used to corroborate findings, exact references to papers and other publications are indicated as footnotes where directly relevant.

## Annex 6: Background data

Table 4. Summary statistics on total area and standing volume in productive forest, and average standing volume in old growth and mid-late succession forest

County	Total productive forest area (ha)	Total standing volume in productive forest (m <sup>3</sup> )	Average standing volume forest aged 100-140y (productive forest only) (m <sup>3</sup> sk/ha)	Average standing volume in forest >140 years (productive forest only) (m <sup>3</sup> sk/ha)
Blekinge	186,636.1	35,108,951	149.2	-
Dalarna	1,958,602.9	236,032,605	172.3	169.72
Gävleborg	1,493,097.7	213,734,320	197.5	241.81
Gotland	136,005.2	13,957,239	247.1	138.05
Halland	304,145.3	55,790,100	239.3	-
Jämtland	2,672,753.2	318,245,195	204.3	183.72
Jönköping	697,054.1	120,145,269	272.9	250.08
Kalmar	726,368.7	125,310,787	304.1	-
Kronoberg	660,624.7	92,284,144	303.9	-
Norrbottn	3,921,733.6	312,000,000	314.9	133.51
Örebro	601,386.7	97,042,467	293.4	-
Östergötland	624,472.1	113,166,399	319.7	-
Skåne	397,905.8	75,332,390	295.0	-
Södermanland	359,796.9	67,427,821	284.9	-
Stockholm	298,299.3	55,411,368	265.7	312.33
Uppsala	496,413.2	85,366,469	306.1	-
Värmland	1,302,084.4	211,000,000	283.4	203.92
Västerbotten	3,102,487.9	312,590,831	155.3	163.18
Västernorrland	1,698,781.8	239,440,784	219.1	241.18
Västmanland	321,571.6	50,115,597	257.0	-
Västra Götaland	1,299,050.1	235,236,196	313.1	217.64

## HCV 1 Species diversity: WKHs

Table 5. Summary statistics for area and percentage of standing volume occurring in WKHs

County	Area of WKHs (private owners)	Area of WKHs (large forestry)	% of total volume in ALL WKHs	% of total volume in unprotected WKHs	Risk designation
Blekinge	3,745	85	1.6	0.4	LOW
Dalarna	23,312	40,742	4.7	3.6	SPECIFIED
Gävleborg	7,603	17,411	2.3	1.9	SPECIFIED
Gotland	7,191		12.7	7.4	SPECIFIED
Halland	4,720	327	2.2	1.3	SPECIFIED
Jämtland	15,389	55,391	4.5	4.0	SPECIFIED
Jönköping	5,557	553	1.4	0.8	LOW
Kalmar	8,607	1,234	2.4	1.6	SPECIFIED
Kronoberg	5,539	751	2.1	1.4	SPECIFIED
Norrbottn	23,500	130,343	15.5	13.2	SPECIFIED
Örebro	6,770	7,956	4.5	3.1	SPECIFIED
Östergötland	10,657	1,604	3.5	2.3	SPECIFIED
Skåne	4,448	200	1.8	0.9	LOW
Södermanland	7,538	662	3.5	2.1	SPECIFIED
Stockholm	17,110	511	8.4	4.5	SPECIFIED
Uppsala	6,909	4,187	4.0	2.6	SPECIFIED
Värmland	14,730	15,539	4.1	3.1	SPECIFIED
Västerbotten	16,101	37,770	2.7	2.4	SPECIFIED
Västernorrland	6,347	10,874	1.6	1.2	SPECIFIED
Västmanland	1,908	1,530	1.8	1.1	SPECIFIED
Västra Götaland	12,423	1,371	1.8	1.0	SPECIFIED

## HCV2 Large landscapes: IFLs

Table 6. Summary statistics for area and percentage of standing volume occurring in IFLs below the Naturvårdsgränsen

County	Area of IFLs (ha)	Area of IFLs below Naturvårdsgränsen	% of total volume in IFLs below Naturvårdsgränsen	% of total volume in unprotected IFLs below Naturvårdsgränsen	Risk designation
Dalarna	54,974	3,065	0.2	0.1	LOW
Jämtland	253,778	27,563	1.6	0.9	LOW
Norrbottn	797,115	30,391	1.3	1.1	SPECIFIED
Västerbotten	52,711	105	0.0	0.0	LOW



## Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use

### Risk assessment

Indicator	Source of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
4.1	<p>Forestry Act (1979:429), Section 3, 25  <a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19790429.htm</a></p> <p>Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808), Chapter 12 Section 6  <a href="http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19980808.htm">http://www.notisum.se/rnp/sls/lag/19980808.htm</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.slu.se/en/Collaborative-Centres-and-Projects/the-swedish-national-forest-inventory/forest-statistics/skogsdata/">http://www.slu.se/en/Collaborative-Centres-and-Projects/the-swedish-national-forest-inventory/forest-statistics/skogsdata/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/SWE">http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/SWE</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/en/forestry/Forestry/">http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/en/forestry/Forestry/</a></p> <p>Data compiled from the annual report 'Skogsdata' from the Swedish National Forest Inventory  <a href="http://www.slu.se/en/Collaborative-Centres-and-Projects/the-swedish-national-forest-inventory/forest-statistics/skogsdata/">http://www.slu.se/en/Collaborative-Centres-and-Projects/the-swedish-national-forest-inventory/forest-statistics/skogsdata/</a></p>	-	<p>Content of the law</p> <p>Swedish Forestry Act (1979:429):</p> <p>Section 5: New forest shall be regenerated on productive forest land:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. if the timber-producing capacity of the land is not considered to be acceptable after harvesting or because of damage to the forest</li> <li>2. if the land is unexploited or</li> <li>3. if the condition of the forest is clearly unsatisfactory.</li> </ol> <p>Section 6: In the regeneration of new forest, necessary measures shall be taken to ensure the regrowth of a forest of satisfactory density and nature in general.</p> <p>Section 10: Harvesting on productive forest land shall be appropriate for the regeneration of new forest or promote forest development.</p> <p>The government or the authority that the government designates may, for the protection of the young forest, forbid tree stands below a specific age from being harvested and provide regulations for how harvesting should be conducted to fulfil the requirements according to the first paragraph.</p> <p>To enable experimentation or to conserve and develop environmental or cultural values, the government or the authority that the government designates may provide regulations with exceptions to the first paragraph. Law (2014:890).</p>



		<p>Section 10 a: If a permit is required according to the Land Acquisition Law (1979:230) in the acquisition of a property, the acquirer may not begin harvesting until such a permit has been issued.</p> <p>Under exceptional circumstances the Swedish Forest Agency may grant exceptions from the first paragraph. Law (2005:1164).</p> <p>Section 11: In the case of larger forest holdings, the government or the authority that the government designates may designate a maximum proportion of the management unit's productive forest land, that is not used to a large extent for purposes other than timber production, that may be harvested during a certain period to promote an even age distribution in the forest.</p> <p>In the case of other forest holdings, the regulations according to the first paragraph may imply that harvesting may not be conducted to such an extent that more than half of the management unit's area of productive forest land, that is not used to a large extent for purposes other than timber production, will constitute bare land and younger forest. Law (2008:662).</p> <p>Section 12: The management unit is measured as the productive forest land within one municipality that belongs to the same owner, if nothing else follows from regulations that are issued by the government or the authority the government designates. Law (2008:662).</p> <p>Section 13: The Swedish Forest Agency shall, upon request, inform about decisions prior to the harvest relating to how the harvest complies with regulations provided with the support of Section 11. Law (2005:1164).</p> <p>Section 13 a: Harvesting, forestry measures and fertilization may not occur on low productive forests (skogliga impediment) that are larger than 0,1 hectares. However, single trees may</p>
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		<p>be harvested if this does not alter the characteristics of the natural environment.</p> <p>The government or the authority that the government designates may provide regulations about further exceptions from the ban outlined in the first paragraph. Law (2010:930).</p> <p>Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808):</p> <p>Section 6: If an operation or a measure that does not require a permit or notification according to other regulations in this code can significantly alter the natural environment, an application for consultation shall be made with the supervising authority in accordance with regulations in Chapter 26 or regulations that have been provided with the support of that chapter.</p> <p>The government or the authority the government designates may provide regulations that state that an application for consultation should always be made within the country or a part of the country in issues relating to certain types of operations or measures that can harm the natural environment. The government or the authority the government designates may also provide regulations about which records the application shall contain.</p> <p>Operations or measures for which an application for consultation are submitted may begin a minimum of six weeks after the application is submitted, unless the supervising authority stipulates otherwise.</p> <p>The authority referred to in the first paragraph may require the entity that is obliged to apply for consultation to conducting the measures that are needed to limit or counteract harm to the natural environment. If such measures are not sufficient at it is necessary to protect the natural environment, the authority may prohibit the operation. Regulations about the right to compensation from such an order or prohibition are provided in Chapter 31.</p>
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		<p>Section 6 a: The obligation to apply for consultation according to Chapter 6 does not apply to the construction of public roads or construction of railways if the operation or measure is indicated in an established road plan according to the Law on roads (1971:948) or in an established railway plan according to the Law (1995:1649) on the construction of railways. Law (2012:441).</p> <p>Is the law enforced?</p> <p>The legislation for regeneration after harvest is well enforced, but the law does not prohibit conversion to the outcomes in the indicator.</p> <p>There is no legal restriction to convert forest land to other land use according to Swedish law. However, after harvest all forest land needs to be regenerated to ensure the regrowth of a forest of satisfactory density and nature in general and, productive forest land with noble broad leaf trees (e.g. oak, beech, ash, lime) must be regenerated with such tree species after final felling, if the land continues to be classified as forest land.</p> <p>Conversion is not a problem in Sweden on a landscape level - only locally where areas important for recreation or biodiversity may be exploited. But that is not related to large scale conversion.</p> <p>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold (0.02% or 5000 ha) is met?</p> <p>It is possible to conclude that the spatial thresholds are not violated. According to the Swedish Forest Agency, forest land declined by 141000 ha between 2004 to 2008, and 2012 to 2016. This results in an average annual decrease of forest area between these two time periods of 0,06%.</p>
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		<p>However, if a five-year interval from 2007/2011 to 2012/2016 is examined, the area of forest land increased by 190000 ha. This equals an annual increase of 0,135 %.</p> <p>The FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015 Country Report: Sweden (FAO 2014) shows “a very small net increase [in] forest area (Forest expansion minus deforestation) as an average between 2008-2012”. The FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment Desk Reference shows no net change in forest area and other wooded land between 2010 and 2015.</p> <p>Risk designation: Low risk</p>
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**Recommended control measures**

N/A

## Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted

### Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
5.1	<p><u>General</u></p> <p>Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808), chapter 7 section 12 (permit is required for the deliberate release of genetically modified organisms or the placing on the market of products containing or consisting of such organisms)</p> <p><u>Deliberate release</u></p> <p>Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808), chapter 13 section 8 (an investigation shall be carried out prior to the contained use and deliberate release of genetically modified organisms)</p> <p>Regulation on deliberate release of genetically modified organisms in the environment (2002:1086), chapter 2 section 17 (obligation to report deliberate release)</p> <p>Regulation on deliberate release of genetically modified organisms in the environment (2002:1086), chapter 3 (requirement regarding application for permit and reporting new circumstances etc.)</p> <p>Regulation on deliberate release of genetically modified organisms in the environment (2002:1086), chapter 4 (requirements on labelling, registration and information to the public)</p> <p><u>Contained use</u></p> <p>Regulation on contained use of genetically modified organisms (2000:271), section 15 (obligation to notify the supervising authority about contained use of genetically modified organisms)</p>	N/A	<p><b>Low risk</b></p> <p><i>(1) GMO use is illegal according to applicable legislation of the area under assessment AND the risk assessment for relevant indicators of Category 1 confirms that applicable legislation is enforced.</i></p> <p>There is no ban on commercial use of GMO trees, but Swedish law puts specific requirements on the use of genetically modified organisms (GMO) including genetically modified tree species. The deliberate release, i.e. any intentional introduction of genetically modified organisms into the environment without containment, requires a permit from the appointed authority. Basically such deliberate release may only be carried out through field experiments, since it is not legal to put genetically modified organisms on the market with a permit covering deliberate release.</p> <p>According to Swedish law, licensing as well as supervising authority for application and notification concerning timber producing tree species is the Swedish Forest Agency. However, in practice the Swedish Board of Agriculture handles and decides on such applications and is responsible for supervision. According to information from the Swedish Board of Agriculture each authorized field experiment with genetically modified tree species are visited annually for supervision.</p> <p>Contained use of GMO, i.e. use for which specific containment measures are used to limit their contact with the general population and the environment, is subject to a requirement to prior formal notification to the supervising authority.</p> <p><i>(2) There is no commercial use of GMO (tree) species in the area under assessment,</i></p> <p>There is no known commercial use nor any scientific research aiming for commercial use of genetically modified trees in Sweden. According to the largest producer of tree seeds and seedlings, there is no aim to commercially produce genetically modified material in the future.</p> <p>AND</p> <p><i>(3) Other available evidence does not challenge 'low risk' designation.</i></p>

	Regulation on contained use of genetically modified organisms (2000:271), section 7-14 (obligation to assess risks and required protective measures).		Due to the low interest and activity concerning commercial use of GMO in the forestry sector and the ambitious supervision on the experimental use, the risk for non-compliance is considered low.
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GMO Context Question	Answer
1. Is there any legislation covering GMO (trees)?	<p><b>General</b> Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808), chapter 7 section 12 (permit is required for the deliberate release of genetically modified organisms or the placing on the market of products containing or consisting of such organisms)</p> <p><b>Deliberate release</b> Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808), chapter 13 section 8 (an investigation shall be carried out prior to the contained use and deliberate release of genetically modified organisms)</p> <p>Regulation on deliberate release of genetically modified organisms in the environment (2002:1086), chapter 2 section 17 (obligation to report deliberate release)</p> <p>Regulation on deliberate release of genetically modified organisms in the environment (2002:1086), chapter 3 (requirement regarding application for permit and reporting new circumstances etc.)</p> <p>Regulation on deliberate release of genetically modified organisms in the environment (2002:1086), chapter 4 (requirements on labelling, registration and information to the public)</p> <p><b>Contained use</b> Regulation on contained use of genetically modified organisms (2000:271), section 15 (obligation to notify the supervising authority about contained use of genetically modified organisms)</p> <p>Regulation on contained use of genetically modified organisms (2000:271), section 7-14 (obligation to assess risks and required protective measures)</p>
2. Does applicable legislation for the area under assessment include a ban for commercial use of GMO (trees)?	No
3. Is there evidence of unauthorized use of GM trees?	No. There are no known commercial use nor any scientific research aiming for commercial use of genetically modified trees in Sweden.
4. Is there any commercial use of GM trees in the country or region?	No. There are no known commercial use nor any scientific research aiming for commercial use of genetically modified trees in Sweden.

5. Are there any trials of GM trees in the country or region?	No. There are no known scientific research aiming for commercial use of genetically modified trees in Sweden.
6. Are licenses required for commercial use of GM trees?	Yes. Permit according to Swedish Environmental Code (1998:808), chapter 7 section 12.
7. Are there any licenses issued for GM trees relevant for the area under assessment? (If so, in what regions, for what species and to which entities?)	No
8. What GM 'species' are used?	Not applicable
9. Can it be clearly determined in which MUs the GM trees are used?	Not applicable

**Recommended control measures**

N/A