



# **Supply Base Report: Aktieselskabet Rold Skov Savværk A/S**

Re-assessment

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## Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 1.4

*For further information on the SBP Framework and to view the full set of documentation see [www.sbp-cert.org](http://www.sbp-cert.org)*

### *Document history*

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# 1 Overview

**Producer name:** Aktieselskabet Rold Skov Savværk A/S

**Producer address:** Viborgvej 930, 8471 Sabro, Denmark

**SBP Certificate Code:** SBP-01-94

**Geographic position:** 56.228400, 9.949900

**Primary contact:** Benno Laursen, +45 9940 4060 or +45 4011 7039, bl@roldskov.dk

**Company website:** N/A

**Date report finalised:** 12 Dec 2022

**Close of last CB audit:** 21 Dec 2022

**Name of CB:** Preferred by Nature OÜ

**SBP Standard(s) used:** SBP Standard 2: Verification of SBP-compliant Feedstock, SBP Standard 4: Chain of Custody, SBP Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data Instruction

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

**SBP Endorsed Regional Risk Assessment:** Not applicable

**Weblink to SBR on Company website:** N/A

Indicate how the current evaluation fits within the cycle of Supply Base Evaluations					
Main (Initial) Evaluation	First Surveillance	Second Surveillance	Third Surveillance	Fourth Surveillance	Re-assessment
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## 2 Description of the Supply Base

### 2.1 General description

**Feedstock types:** Secondary

**Includes Supply Base evaluation (SBE):** No

**Feedstock origin (countries):** Denmark, Norway

### 2.2 Description of countries included in the Supply Base

**Country:**Denmark

**Area/Region:** Jutland, Funnen and Sealand

**Exclusions:** No

Rold Skov Savværk consider all of Denmark as its supply base.

Rold Skov Savværk source most of its input materials from forest estates in Denmark and from few traders. Most of the forestry estates are in Jutland and on Funnen and one estate on Sealand.

According to Nord-Larsen et. al (2016) the forest cover in Denmark is 624.782 ha which is equal to app. 14,5 % of the total land area and the forest area is increasing. A total of app. 75% of the forest area is under private ownership while 25% is managed by public organizations (figure 1).

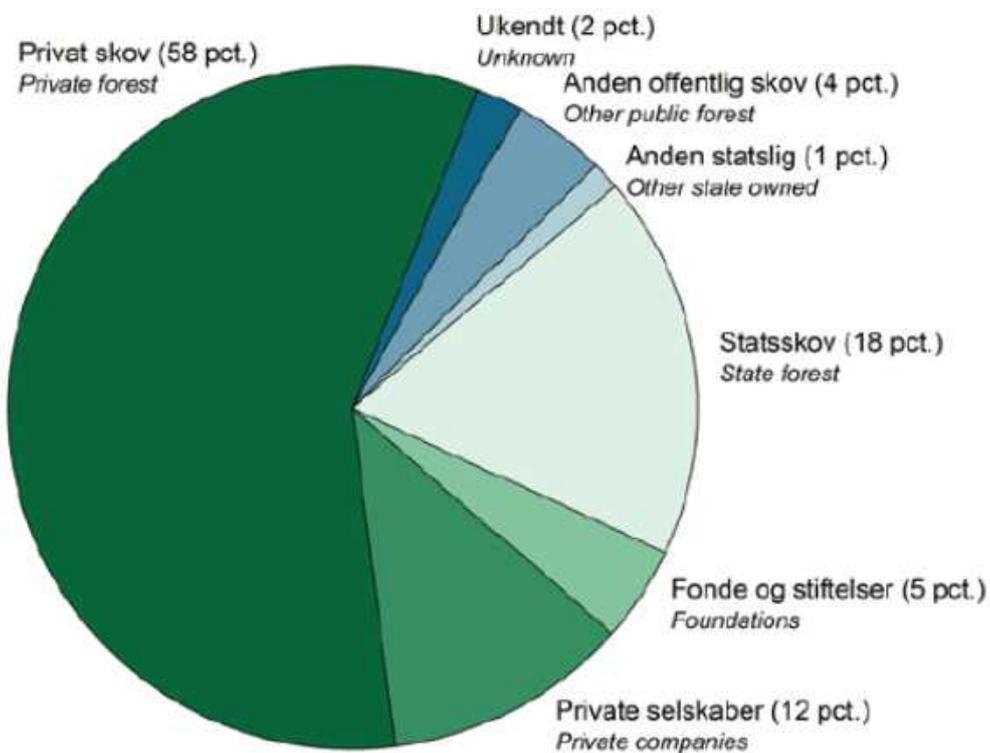


Figure 1 Forest ownership in Denmark (Nord-Larsen et. al (2016))

The land use development from 1851 to 2015 and distribution to forest type can be seen in figure 2 and table 1 below: The forest area is increasing, and the percentage of conifers has been increasing until 2000 and after 2000 the area of broadleaf forest has been increasing.

In table 1 the land use distribution of the forests in Denmark is presented. As it can be seen approximately 241.000 hectares have coniferous (softwood) plantings with a gross annual increment of on average 12,9 m<sup>3</sup> and net annual increment of 2,8 m<sup>3</sup> / hectar (Nord-Larsen et. al (2016)).

Figure 1: Denmark, land use and Type (Nord-Larsen et. al (2016))

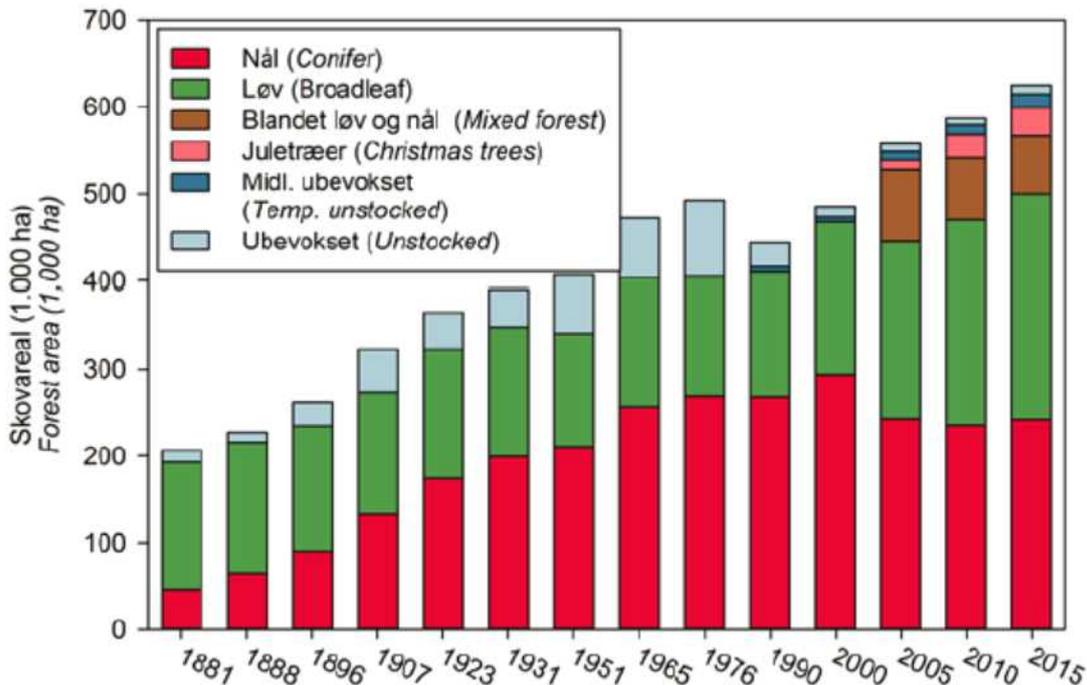


Figure 1: Denmark, land use and Type (Nord-Larsen et. al (2016))

Land use	Region					
	Danmark	Capital	Central Jutland	Northern Jutland	Sealand	Southern Denmark (incl Funnen)
	Hectar					
Total	624.782	49.673	219.106	112.317	99.709	143.977
Conifers	241.008	13.028	108.379	49.652	18.091	50.833
Broadleaves	258.807	27.727	65.373	35.894	64.879	66.163
Mixtures of conifers and broadleaves	67.721	6.166	22.043	20.270	8.596	10.480
Christmas trees	30.964	213	11.650	4.641	4.087	10.297
Temporarily unstocked	16.242	1.852	7.567	894	2.625	3.341

Unstocked	10.0	68	4.0	967	1.4	2.864
	39	7	94		31	

Table 1. Forest cover, land use in Denmark (Nord-Larsen et. al (2016))

### Management practices

Norway and Sitka spruce normally originate from even aged plantings and even aged plantings influence on biodiversity as they have limited biodiversity. The cause being, that the management practice of clear felling leads to loss of habitat for organisms requiring a continuous forest cover. This management practice has however been challenged during the last 20 years and today more and more plantings are mixed, but with minimum rotations of 40 years, and even aged plantings still taking place, the management practice will continue to exist for long time. About 15 % of forest area is managed by uneven aged operations.

The distribution of the different management practices is presented in table 2.

Driftsform Management type	Region Region					
	Danmark	Hovedstaden	Midtjylland	Nordjylland	Sjælland	Syddanmark
	<b>ha</b>					
I alt Total	624.782	49.673	219.106	112.317	99.709	143.977
Ubevokset Unstocked	26.282	2.539	11.661	1.861	4.056	6.205
Ensaldrende, plantning Evenaged, planted	397.122	31.880	139.215	76.755	72.289	77.019
Ensaldrende, naturlig foryngelse Evenaged, natural re- generation	55.215	351	13.457	1.717	322	39.373
Uensaldret, drift Unevenaged, operational	61.470	9.014	21.561	7.894	15.321	7.971
Uensaldret, naturskov Unevenaged, nature	34.676	3.369	10.668	10.983	3.659	5.902
Gammel driftsform Ancient management forms	22.292	1.774	8.402	8.868	2.929	192
Værnskov Protective forest	4.938	-	1.418	2.076	-	1.397
Andet Other	18.951	111	11.067	1.936	24	5.688
Ukendt Unknown	3.837	635	1.658	228	1.110	231

Table 2: Forest management type, by area size and region (Nord-Larsen et. al (2016))

### Socio-economic setting

A total of app. 75% of the forest area is under private ownership while 25% is managed by public organizations. There are many small forest owners (less than 20 ha), but the main part (more than 50%) of the forest area is owned by larger forest owner >250 ha (table 3).

	Danmark	Hovedstaden	Midtjylland	Nordjylland	Sjælland	Syddanmark
	Antal / Number					
I alt	24.142	862	2.339	2.529	5.800	8.966
<i>Total</i>	<i>5.748</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>1.700</i>	<i>1.834</i>
0,5-19,9 ha	21.570	772	2.073	2.314	5.263	7.881
	<i>4.200</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>1.409</i>	<i>1.171</i>
20,0-49,9 ha	1.335	55	63	103	328	602
	<i>639</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>323</i>
50,0-99,9 ha	579	15	61	50	111	253
	<i>330</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>139</i>
100,0-249,9 ha	365	8	62	37	59	126
	<i>296</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>101</i>
250,0-499,9 ha	145	2	38	15	19	53
	<i>139</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>50</i>
>500,0 ha	148	10	43	11	20	50
	<i>144</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>50</i>

Table 3: Number of forest estates distributed according to region and the size of the forest estate. The number of estates that has reported harvesting to Statistics Denmark are provided in italics (Nord Larsen et al. (2016)).

Total occupation within the forestry sector amount to 5.600 full time employees per year. If associated employment within the furniture and wood industry is included, the total amount of full time employees is 21.900 per year. However, a large part of raw material for the industry is imported and the percentage of employment related to Danish produced wood is unknown (Nord Larsen et al (2016)).

#### Redlist

The pan-European criteria for sustainable forest management include all species which depend on forest for a part of their lives. In our assessment we therefore include all species that have forests as one of their habitats. Of the species included in the Danish red list, more than half are associated with forests. Of the total number of species critically endangered in Denmark, 45% and 54%, respectively, are associated with forests.

Rold Skov Savværk utilize the following species in its sawmill: Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), Omorika spruce (*Picea omorika*), Fir (*Abies alba*), Grandis (*Abies grandis*), Nobilis (*Abies procera*), Larch (*Larix spp*) None of these species are red listed by CITES. For IUCN categories present in Denmark see figure 3 below:

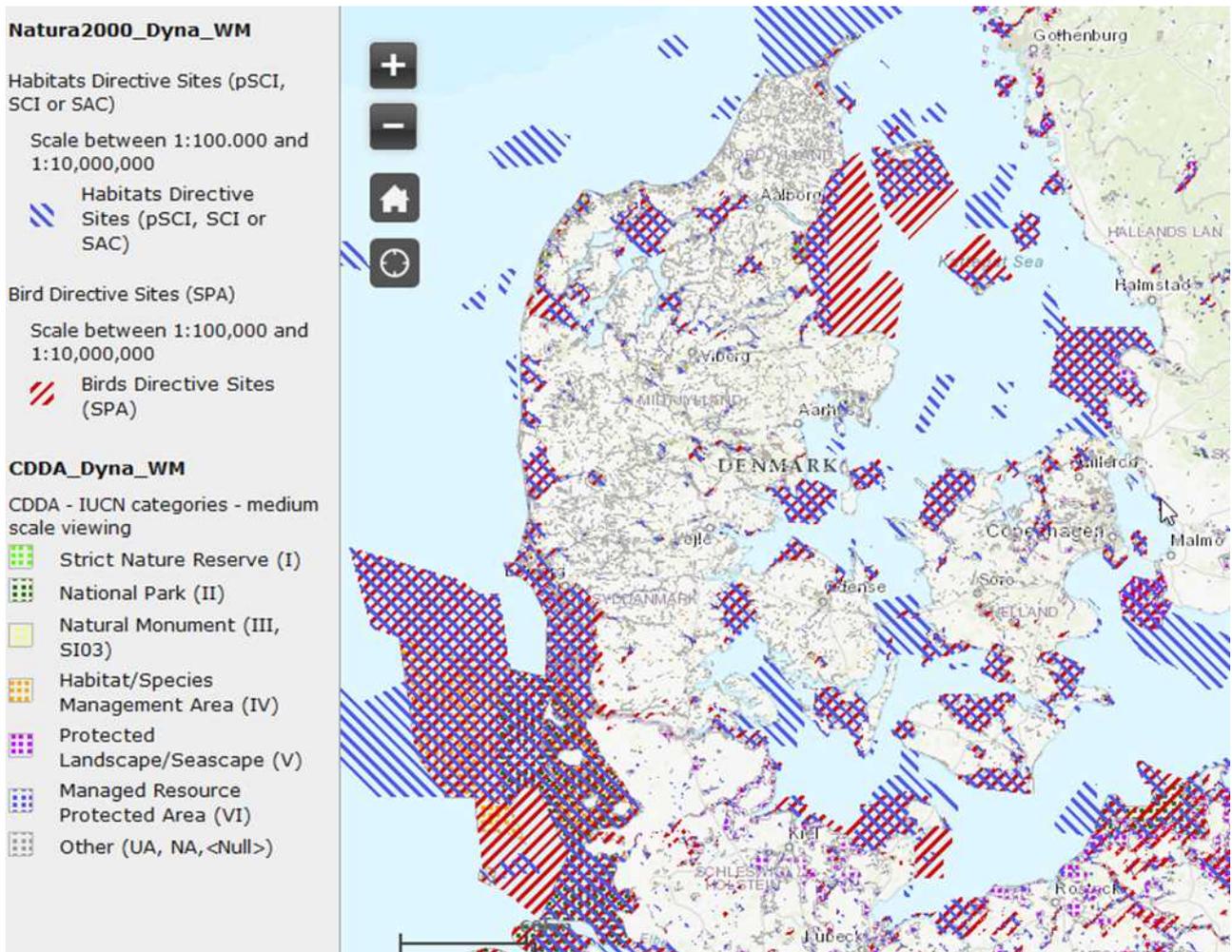


Figure 3: IUCN categories and locations in Denmark[1].

[1] <http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/explore-interactive-maps/european-protected-areas-1>

**Country:**Norway

**Area/Region:** Nordland

**Exclusions:** No

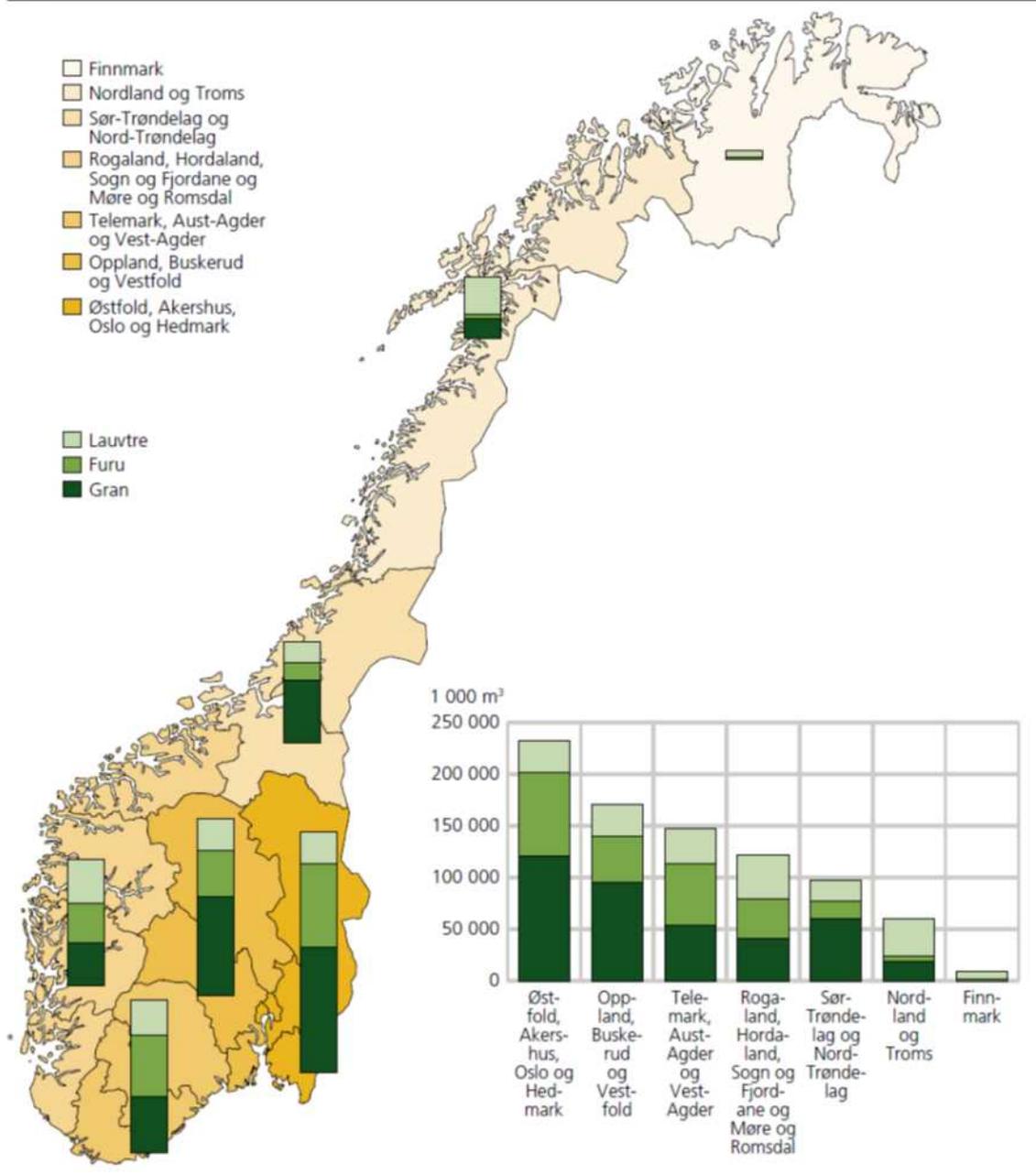
Rold Skov Savværk consider all of Norway to be in its supply base.

Rold Skov Savværk source about 10 % of its roundwood from Nordland in the north-western part of Norway, see figure 4. In Norway approximately 40 % of the surface area is covered by forest. The total forested area amounts to 13 million hectares, including 8,3 million hectares of productive forest. The annual increment is about 26 million cubic metres and the most important species are Norway spruce (44 %), Scots pine (31 %) and birch and other broadleaves (25 %) (Rognstad et. al, 2015).

In Nordland the productive forest area amounts to 452.600 hectars (Rognstad et. al, 2015).

It can not be ruled out that 100% PEFC certified timber handles the remaining part of Norway

Figur 3.1.4. Stående kubikkmasse under bork fordelt etter treslag og takserte regionar. 2011-2015. 1 000 m<sup>3</sup>



Kjelde: Norsk institutt for bioøkonomi, Landskogtakseringa.

Figure 4: Forest regions and main species in Norway: Gran = *Picea* spp; Furu = *Pinus sylvestris*; Lauvtre = broadleaves

### Management

Norwegian forest resource policies are based on principles of maintaining the long-term stability and resilience of the resource base. The goal of Norwegian forest management policies is to meet social, economic, ecological and cultural needs for present and future generations (Rognstad et. al, 2015)

Norway has similar management practices for even/uneven aged stands as Denmark, but longer rotations cause better biodiversity settings.

### Socio-economic setting

Most of forests in Norway are owned by private individuals/families 72 % and the state only with 11 % (figure 5). Rold Skov Savværk source its material from one private company. From figure 6 it can be seen that there are many owners of smaller forests 25-249 Dekar (10 dekar = 1 ha).

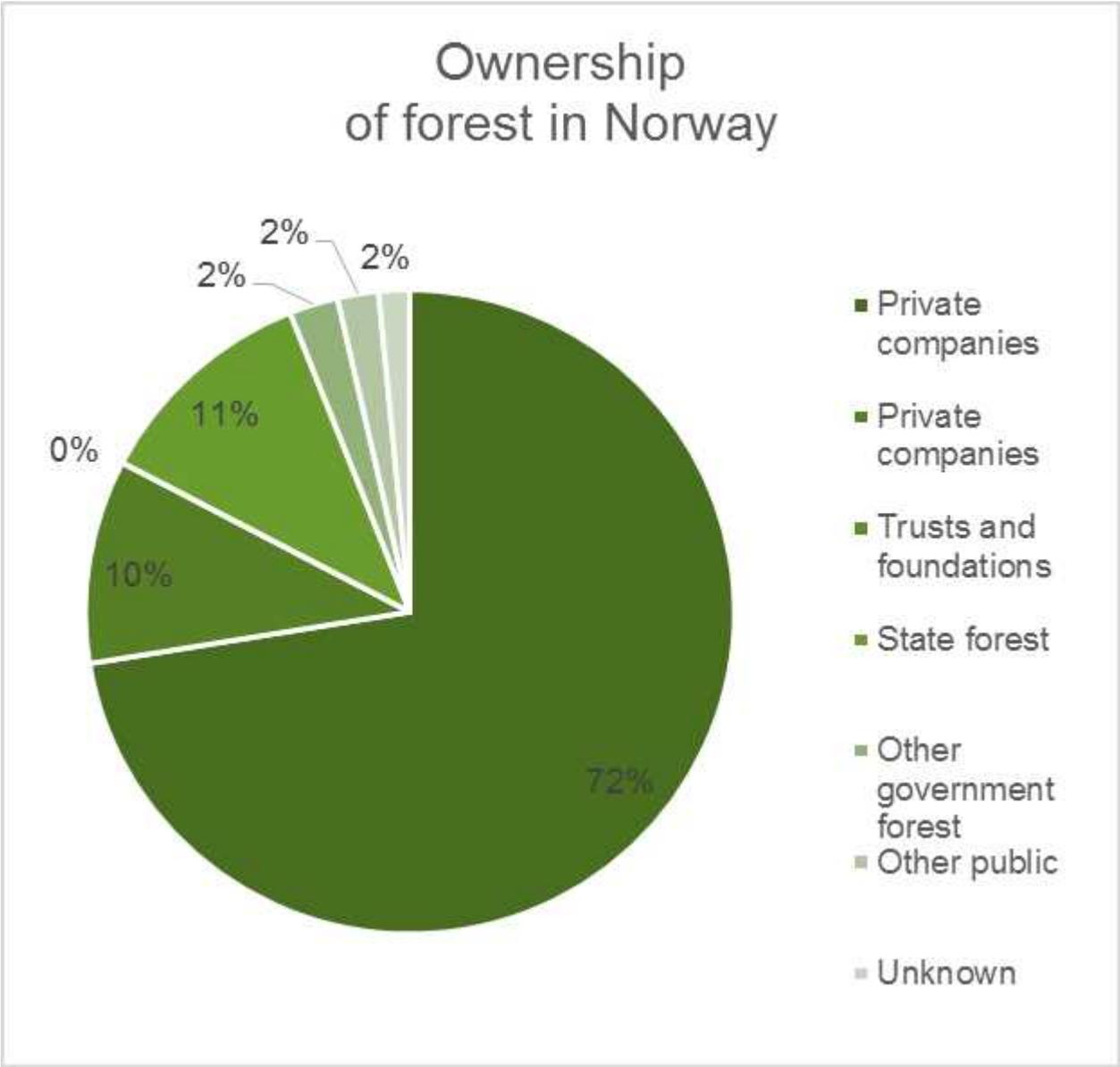
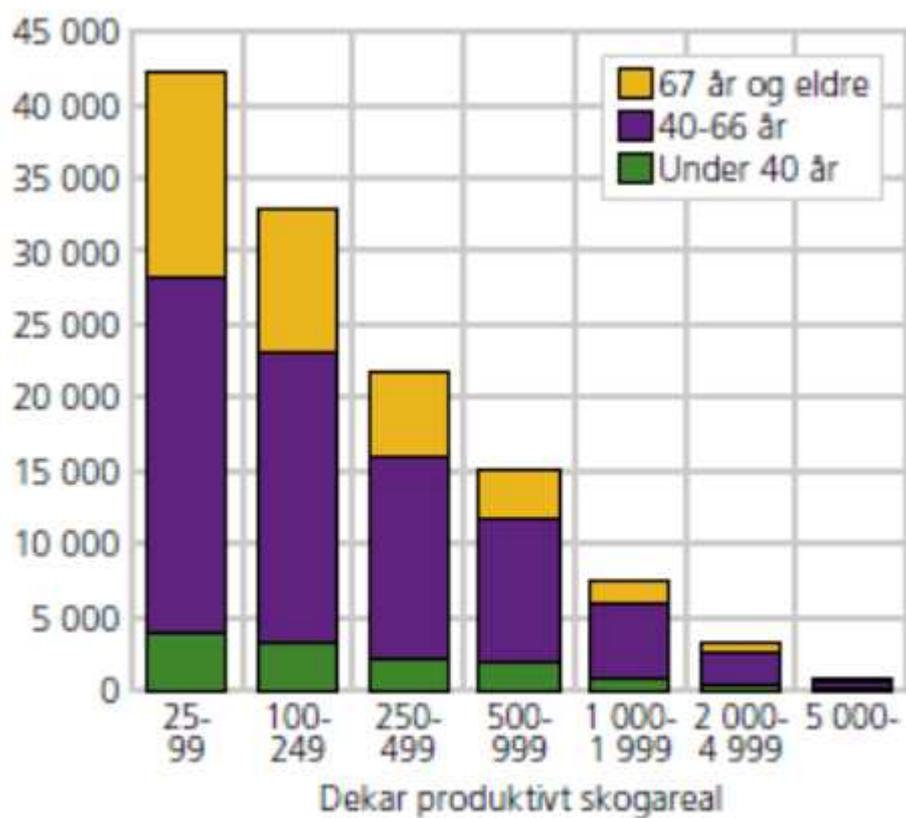


Figure 5: Forest ownership in Norway (Rognstad et al (2015))



Kjelde: Strukturstatistikk for skogbruket, Statistisk sentralbyrå.

Figure 6: Ownership and size of forests in Norway (Rognstad et al (2015))

Total occupation within the forestry sector amount to 6.400 full time employees per year in 2015 (Rognstad et. al, 2015). The forestry sector contributed in 2015 with 0,3 % of BNP, corresponding to 10,2 billion Nkr, of these 1,5 billion Nkr originated from export of Roundwood, the major forest export value coming from export of cellulose and paper with 5,6 billion Nkr.

#### Redlist

Cites species are present in Norway but do not include threatened softwood or deciduous species. Norway has a considerable number of IUCN categories, see figure 7.

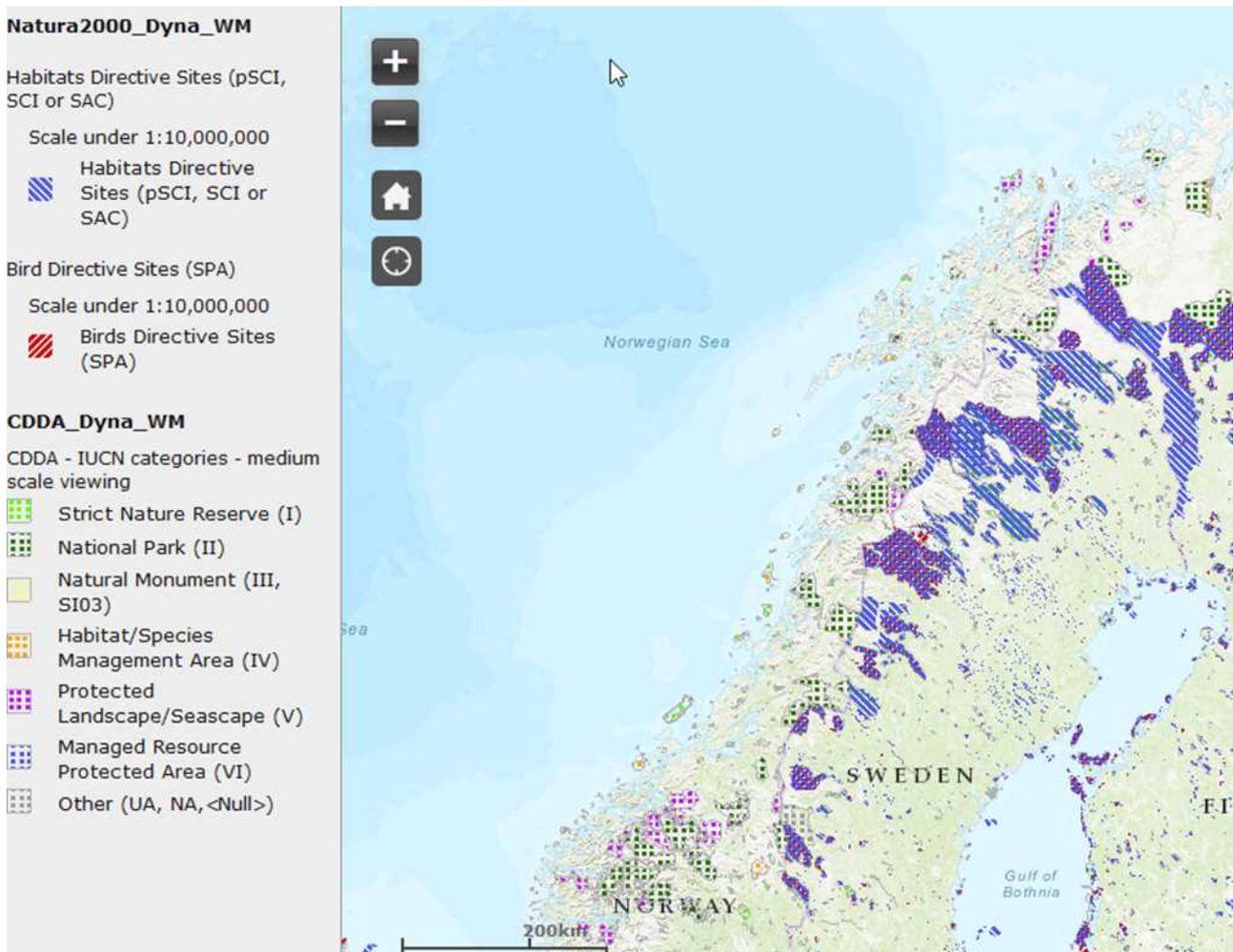


Figure 7: IUCN categories and locations in Norway[1]

[1] <http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/explore-interactive-map>

In Norway, reported threats to any Red List species are not from forestry or farming practices. Land Use Change provides the greatest threat[1], an example being construction activities. Norway is party to several international agreements that deal with the protection of threatened species and cover forestry and land management practices. The most important of these are the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Bern Convention, the CITES Convention and the Ramsar Convention.

From Norway Rold Skov Savværk import Sitka (*Picea sitchensis*).

[1] <http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/explore-interactive-maps/european-protected-areas-1>

[1] <http://www.biodiversity.no/Pages/230699>

## 2.3 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

Rold Skov Savværk holds percentage and credit Chain of Custody systems for both PEFC and FSC claimed materials. The reason is that customers demand either FSC or PEFC claimed material.

All suppliers are therefore strongly encouraged to engage into the FSC or PEFC certification schemes.

## 2.4 Quantification of the Supply Base

### Supply Base

- a. **Total Supply Base area (million ha):** 12,81
- b. **Tenure by type (million ha):** 10.17 (Privately owned), 1.65 (Public), 0.99 (Community concession)
- c. **Forest by type (million ha):** 11.33 (Boreal), 1.48 (Temperate)
- d. **Forest by management type (million ha):** 6.41 (Managed natural), 6.40 (Natural)
- e. **Certified forest by scheme (million ha):** 0.91 (FSC), 7.67 (PEFC)

**Describe the harvesting type which best describes how your material is sourced:** Mix of the above

**Explanation:** As Rold Skov Savværk only use softwood it is important to note that softwood mainly originate from even aged plantings. A large part will originate from thinning and an estimated 10-20 % will originate from final felling's from stands more than 40 years old. As Rold Skov Savværk is a sawmill, it is our high interest that the forests during their thinning and clear fellings operations produce as much high value round wood as possible. The production of e.g. chips for biomass will reduce the availability of our primary products, round wood. Depending on the market situation, we estimate that in thinning operations 10-50 % (depends on the age of the forest stand) of the production will result in wood chips while in final fellings the production will result in 5-10 % of wood chips. The reminder products will be high valued timber, some cellulosewood and some firewood. Rold Skov Savværk has a pending dialogue with its suppliers about even aged plantings, biodiversity etc. We discuss strengths and weaknesses of the different silvicultural methods. Our suppliers have a strong professional knowledge about the subject

**Was the forest in the Supply Base managed for a purpose other than for energy markets?** Yes - Majority

**Explanation:** Timber production

**For the forests in the Supply Base, is there an intention to retain, restock or encourage natural regeneration within 5 years of felling?** Yes - Majority

**Explanation:** In Denmark this is intention, and Norwegian forest resource polices are based on principles of maintaining the long-term stability and resilience of the resource base. The goal of Norwegian forest management policies is to meet social, economic, ecological and cultural needs for present and future generations (Rognstad et. al, 2015) Norway has similar management practices for even/uneven aged stands as Denmark, but longer rotations cause better biodiversity settings.

**Was the feedstock used in the biomass removed from a forest as part of a pest/disease control measure or a salvage operation?** No

**Explanation:** The sawmill in Sabro and Arden buy only quality timber for the production in the sawmill

## Feedstock

Reporting period from: 01 Nov 2021

Reporting period to: 31 Oct 2022

- a. **Total volume of Feedstock:** 200,000-400,000 m<sup>3</sup>
- b. **Volume of primary feedstock:** 1-200,000 m<sup>3</sup>
- c. **List percentage of primary feedstock, by the following categories.**
  - Certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 0%
  - Not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 0%
- d. **List of all the species in primary feedstock, including scientific name:** Picea abies (Norway spruce); Picea sitchensis (Sitka spruce); Picea omorika (Omorika spruce); Abies alba (Fir Abies Alba); Abies grandis (Grandis); Abies procera (Nobilis); Larix spp (Larch);
- e. **Is any of the feedstock used likely to have come from protected or threatened species?** No
  - Name of species: N/A
  - Biomass proportion, by weight, that is likely to be composed of that species (%): N/A
- f. **Hardwood (i.e. broadleaf trees): specify proportion of biomass from (%):** 0,00
- g. **Softwood (i.e. coniferous trees): specify proportion of biomass from (%):** 100,00
- h. **Proportion of biomass composed of or derived from saw logs (%):** 100,00
- i. **Specify the local regulations or industry standards that define saw logs:** VMF klass 1 and 2
- j. **Roundwood from final fellings from forests with > 40 yr rotation times - Average % volume of fellings delivered to BP (%):** 0,00
- k. **Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest:** 0 N/A
- l. **List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest, by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes:**
  - Primary feedstock from primary forest certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: N/A
  - Primary feedstock from primary forest not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: N/A
- m. **Volume of secondary feedstock:** 200,000-400,000 m<sup>3</sup>
  - Physical form of the feedstock: Chips, Sawdust, Other (specify)
- n. **Volume of tertiary feedstock:** 0 N/A
  - Physical form of the feedstock: N/A

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

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

Secondary	0,00	15,00	85,00	0,00
Tertiary	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Other	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

### 3 Requirement for a Supply Base Evaluation

**Is Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) is completed? No**

N/A

## 4 Supply Base Evaluation

### 4.1 Scope

**Feedstock types included in SBE:** N/A

**SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessments used:** Not applicable

**List of countries and regions included in the SBE:**

**Country:** N/A

**Indicator with specified risk in the risk assessment used:**

N/A

**Specific risk description:**

### 4.2 Justification

N/A

### 4.3 Results of risk assessment and Supplier Verification Programme

N/A

### 4.4 Conclusion

N/A

# 5 Supply Base Evaluation process

N/A

## 6 Stakeholder consultation

N/A

### 6.1 Response to stakeholder comments

N/A

## 7 Mitigation measures

### 7.1 Mitigation measures

N/A

### 7.2 Monitoring and outcomes

N/A

## 8 Detailed findings for indicators

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

**Is RRA used?** N/A

## 9 Review of report

### 9.1 Peer review

N/A

### 9.2 Public or additional reviews

N/A

## 10 Approval of report

Approval of Supply Base Report by senior management			
Report Prepared by:	Benno Laursen	Supply Manager	12 Dec 2022
	Name	Title	Date
<b>The undersigned persons confirm that I/we are members of the organisation's senior management and do hereby affirm that the contents of this evaluation report were duly acknowledged by senior management as being accurate prior to approval and finalisation of the report.</b>			
Report approved by:	Benno Laursen	Supply Manager	12 Dec 2022
	Name	Title	Date

# Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

N/A