






# **Centralized National Risk Assessment for Denmark**

FSC-CNRA-DK V1-0 EN

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FSC's vision is that the world's forests meet the social, ecological, and economic rights and needs of the present generation without compromising those of future generations.

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## Risk assessments that have been finalized for Denmark

<b>Controlled Wood categories</b>		<b>Risk assessment completed?</b>
1	Illegally harvested wood	NO
2	Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	YES
3	Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	NO
4	Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	NO
5	Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	NO

## Risk designations in finalized risk assessments for Denmark

Indicator	Risk designation (including functional scale when relevant)
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood	
1.1	
1.2	
1.3	
1.4	
1.5	
1.6	
1.7	
1.8	
1.9	
1.10	
1.11	
1.12	
1.13	
1.14	
1.15	
1.16	
1.17	
1.18	
1.19	
1.20	
1.21	
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	
3.1	
3.2	
3.3	
3.4	
3.5	
3.6	
Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	
4.1	
Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	

5.1	
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## Risk assessments

### Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood

#### Overview

#### Sources of legal timber in Denmark

Forest classification type	Permit/license type	Main license requirements (forest management plan, harvest plan or similar?)	Clarification

#### Risk assessment

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
Legal rights to harvest			
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b>  <b>Legal Authority</b>  <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
1.2 Concession licenses	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b>  <b>Legal Authority</b>  <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b>  <b>Legal Authority</b>  <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
1.4 Harvesting permits	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b>  <b>Legal Authority</b>  <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
<b>Taxes and fees</b>			
1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b>  <b>Legal Authority</b>  <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b>  <b>Legal Authority</b>  <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
1.7 Income and profit taxes	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b>  <b>Legal Authority</b>  <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
Timber harvesting activities			
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b>  <b>Legal Authority</b>  <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
1.9 Protected sites and species	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b>  <b>Legal Authority</b>  <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
1.10 Environmental requirements	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b>  <b>Legal Authority</b>  <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
1.11 Health and safety	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b>  <b>Legal Authority</b>  <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
1.12 Legal employment	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b>  <b>Legal Authority</b>  <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
<b>Third parties' rights</b>			
1.13 Customary rights	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b> <b>Legal Authority</b> <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b> <b>Legal Authority</b> <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
1.15 Indigenous peoples rights	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b> <b>Legal Authority</b> <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
<b>Trade and transport</b>			
1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b> <b>Legal Authority</b> <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
1.17 Trade and transport	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b> <b>Legal Authority</b> <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b> <b>Legal Authority</b> <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
1.19 Custom regulations	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b> <b>Legal Authority</b> <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
1.20 CITES	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b> <b>Legal Authority</b> <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		
<b>Diligence/due care procedures</b>			
1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b> <b>Legal Authority</b> <b>Legally required documents or records</b>		

#### Recommended control measures

Indicator	Recommended control measures
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	
1.2 Concession licenses	

Indicator	Recommended control measures
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	
1.4 Harvesting permits	
1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	
1.7 Income and profit taxes	
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	
1.9 Protected sites and species	
1.10 Environmental requirements	
1.11 Health and safety	
1.12 Legal employment	
1.13 Customary rights	
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	
1.15 Indigenous peoples rights	
1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	
1.17 Trade and transport	
1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	
1.19 Custom regulations	
1.20 CITES	
1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures	

## 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, excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands	Low risk  Justification: All 'low risk thresholds' (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) are met. 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, excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands	Low risk  Justification: Low risk thresholds 10 and 12 apply.
2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.	See detailed analysis below.	Country, excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands	Low risk  Justification: The low risk thresholds 17, 19 and 21 apply.

### Recommended control measures

Indicator	Recommended control measures
2.1	N/A
2.2	N/A
2.3	N/A

## Detailed analysis

Sources of information	Evidence	Scale of risk assessment	Risk indication <sup>1</sup>
<b>Context</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 215 countries (most recently for 1996–2014), 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.aspx#home">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home</a>	<a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports</a> (click on table view tab and select Country) In 2014 (latest available year) Denmark scores between 80 (for Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism and 100 (for Control of Corruptions) on the percentile rank among all countries for all six dimensions (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).	Country	
World Bank Harmonized List of Fragile Situations	<a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/FY15FragileSituationList.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/FY15FragileSituationList.pdf</a> Denmark does not feature in this list.	Country	
Committee to Protect Journalists: Impunity Index CPJ's Impunity Index calculates the number of unsolved journalist murders as a percentage of each country's population. For this index, CPJ examined journalist murders that occurred between January 1, 2004, and December 31, 2013, and that remain unsolved. Only those nations with five or more unsolved cases are included on this index.	<a href="http://cpi.org/reports/2014/04/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder.php">http://cpi.org/reports/2014/04/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder.php</a> Denmark does not feature in this list.	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> (Select Country Ranking Table)	<a href="http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/app/serve.php/1419.pdf">http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/app/serve.php/1419.pdf</a> Denmark scores 'low' on State fragility map 2011.	Country	
Human Rights Watch: <a href="http://www.hrw.org">http://www.hrw.org</a>	<a href="https://www.hrw.org/news/2013/02/14/divided-we-fall-intolerance-europe-puts-rights-risk">https://www.hrw.org/news/2013/02/14/divided-we-fall-intolerance-europe-puts-rights-risk</a> <i>Divided We Fall: Intolerance in Europe Puts Rights at Risk</i> "In Greece, Human Rights Watch research found that the failure of the authorities to respond adequately to vigilante attacks on migrants is fraying the fabric of society. Human Rights Watch documented more than 50 serious attacks, including two on pregnant women. A Somali asylum-seeker who acted	Country	

<sup>1</sup> A risk indication is provided for each source analyzed, except in the first part that addresses the general country context as that is not a risk indicator. A cumulative risk assessment for each risk indicator is provided in the row with the conclusion on each risk indicator, based on all the sources analyzed and evidence found.

	<p>as a translator for Human Rights Watch was beaten by five men in Athens in June, breaking his hand. He was attacked again in January, by six people who beat and kicked him, injuring his nose and back.</p> <p>According to a recent EU Fundamental Rights Agency study, as many as one in four Roma (in the Czech Republic, Greece and Poland), Somalis (in Finland and Denmark), and Africans (in Malta and Ireland), said they had experienced hate-motivated violence or serious harassment in the previous 12 months."</p>		
US AID: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov">www.usaid.gov</a> Search on website for [country] + 'human rights'	No information found on specified risks after searching Denmark + 'human rights'	Country	
Global Witness: <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org">www.globalwitness.org</a> Search on website for [country] + 'human rights'	No information found on Denmark on illegal logging.	Country	
<a href="http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_illegal_logging/">http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_illegal_logging/</a>	<a href="http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/deforestation/deforestation-causes/illegal-logging/">http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/deforestation/deforestation-causes/illegal-logging/</a> No information found on Denmark on illegal logging. <a href="http://indicators.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/reports/Tackling%20Illegal%20Logging%20and%20Related%20Trade_0.pdf">http://indicators.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/reports/Tackling%20Illegal%20Logging%20and%20Related%20Trade_0.pdf</a> No information found on Denmark on illegal logging.	Country	
Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card <a href="http://www.illegal-logging.info">http://www.illegal-logging.info</a>	<a href="http://www.illegal-logging.info/sites/files/chlogging/uploads/ETTF2011Denmarkstatistics.pdf">http://www.illegal-logging.info/sites/files/chlogging/uploads/ETTF2011Denmarkstatistics.pdf</a> Exposure of imports to legality verification "The "level of exposure to verified negligible risk" for Danish timber imports from outside the EU increased from 21% to 32% between 2007 and 2011. This was mainly due to the rising share in Danish imports of Norway, and to a lesser extent Chile and Uruguay, all countries where forest certification is well established. The level of exposure for Danish imports from within the EU also increased between 2007 and 2011 from 63% to 70%. Again this was primarily due to the rising share of Danish imports from EU countries where certification is already well established, notably Sweden, Finland and Germany. The level of exposure for Danish domestic wood increased slightly from 44% in 2007 to 50% in 2011, due primarily to an increase in PEFC certification in Denmark. A large proportion of Denmark's domestic forests, and a rising proportion of EU forests, are dual FSC/ PEFC certified. Danish wood imports are relatively more exposed to PEFC certified forests than to FSC certified forests. Denmark's exposure to other forms of legality verification is negligible"  Imports & FLEGT VPAs	Country	

	<p>"Countries having signed or now negotiating VPAs supplied Denmark with 68,000 m3 (RWE) of wood products in 2011, 7% of imports from outside the EU. Existing VPAs are significant only in relation to Danish imports from South East Asia. 83% of Danish imports from this region come from countries having agreed or currently negotiating VPAs. Most imports from Africa also derive from VPA countries, but volumes are very small."</p> <p><i>Imports and corruption</i></p> <p>"Compared to other EU Member States, quite a high proportion of Danish extra-EU imports are from countries with low corruption. Much comes from non-EU European countries, notably Norway which will also implement EUTR in 2013. Much Danish import from Latin America comes from Chile, characterised by low corruption. Nevertheless, significant imports also come from regions with high corruption, notably China and Russia/CIS."</p> <p><a href="http://www.illegal-logging.info/sites/files/chlogging/uploads/ETTF2011Denmarkstatistics.pdf">http://www.illegal-logging.info/sites/files/chlogging/uploads/ETTF2011Denmarkstatistics.pdf</a></p> <p><i>Imports and corruption</i></p> <p>"Compared to other EU Member States, quite a high proportion of Danish extra EU imports are from countries with low corruption. Much comes from non-EU European countries, notably Norway which will also implement EUTR in 2013. Much Danish import from Latin America comes from Chile, characterised by low corruption. Nevertheless, significant imports also come from regions with high corruption, notably China and Russia/CIS."</p>	Country	
Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index	<p><a href="https://www.transparency.org/cpi2015/results">https://www.transparency.org/cpi2015/results</a></p> <p>Denmark scores 91 points on the Corruption Perceptions Index 2014 on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). Denmark ranks 1 out of 168 with rank no. 1 being the most clean country.</p>	Country	
Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world's human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; international justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights	<p><a href="https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/0001/2015/en/">https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/0001/2015/en/</a></p> <p>State of the Human Rights Report 2014/15</p> <p>A few minor negative issues are reported on Denmark in the country chapter of the State of the Human Rights Report 2014/15 (pages 131, 132). Most are related to refugees and asylum-seekers, LGBT rights and violence against woman and girls.</p>	Country	
Freedom House <a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org/">http://www.freedomhouse.org/</a>	<p><a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world#U-3g5fl_sVc">http://www.freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-world#U-3g5fl_sVc</a></p> <p>The status of Denmark on the Freedom in the World index 2015 is 'free'.</p> <p><a href="https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/freedom-net-2015">https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/freedom-net-2015</a></p> <p>Denmark does not feature on this map.</p>	Country	

	<a href="https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2015#.VoJLcVmkaF4">https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2015#.VoJLcVmkaF4</a> The status of Denmark on the <b>Freedom of the Press</b> is 'free'.		
Reporters without Borders: Press Freedom Index <a href="https://rsf.org/en/ranking">https://rsf.org/en/ranking</a>	<a href="https://rsf.org/en/ranking">https://rsf.org/en/ranking</a> 2015 World Press Freedom Index In 2015, Denmark <b>ranked 3 out of 180 countries</b> on World Press Freedom Index.	Country	
Fund for Peace - Fragile States Index - the Fund for Peace is a US-based non-profit research and educational organization that works to prevent violent conflict and promote security. The Fragile States Index is an annual ranking, first published in 2005 with the name Failed States Index, of 177 nations based on their levels of stability and capacity <a href="http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/">http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/</a>	<i>Fragile States Index 2015</i> <a href="http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/">http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/</a> <i>Fragile States Index 2015</i> Denmark is <b>ranked 175 out of 178 countries</b> on the Fragile States Index 2015. (No. 1 being the most failed state). <b>This ranks Denmark in the category 'sustainable'.</b>	Country	
The Global Peace Index. Published by the Institute for Economics & Peace, This index is the world's leading measure of national peacefulness. It ranks 162 nations according to their absence of violence. 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://economicsandpeace.org/research/iep-indices-data/global-peace-index">http://economicsandpeace.org/research/iep-indices-data/global-peace-index</a>	<a href="http://economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Global-Peace-Index-Report-2015_0.pdf">http://economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Global-Peace-Index-Report-2015_0.pdf</a> 2015 Global Peace Index The state of Peace in Denmark is labeled 'High' with Denmark ranking number 2 out of 162 countries (no. 1 being the most peaceful country) with a score of 1.438.	Country	
<b>Additional sources of information</b> (These sources were partly found by Googling the terms '[country]', 'timber', 'conflict', 'illegal logging')	<b>Evidence</b>	<b>Scale of risk assessment</b>	<b>Risk indication</b>
From national CW RA: FSC Controlled Wood risk assessment FSC-CW-RA-019-DK V1-0 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS INTERPRETATION OF ANNEX 2B OF THE STANDARD FOR COMPANY EVALUATION OF FSC CONTROLLED WOOD FOR DENMARK (FSC-STD-40-005-V-2.1) Approval date: 20 October 2014 Effective date: 20 October 2014  Info on illegal logging	"1.1 <b>Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district: Low risk Evidence: The Act of Forests with appurtenant consolidating acts, guidelines, etc. regulates all commercial logging of forests in Denmark.</b> Enforcement of other logging related laws (related to for example nature protection, tax, workers' rights, cultural values etc.) is ensured by controls undertaken by relevant authorities. <b>After the implementation of the EU Timber Regulation, the enforcement is further strengthened</b> as the Danish Competent Authority follows up noncompliance reported by the other authorities. The Danish Forest Law and other logging related legislation is well known among the Danish forest owners and breaches are rare. <b>There is no evidence that illegal logging is a wide scale problem in Denmark.</b>	Country	

	<p>Sources of information: A list of logging related legislation in Denmark, compiled by NEPCon for the FSC Global forest registry is available here: <a href="http://www.globalforestregistry.org/related_files/download_related_file/178">http://www.globalforestregistry.org/related_files/download_related_file/178</a></p> <p>A more complete list of applicable legislation is, in cooperation with FSC Denmark, currently compiled by the Danish Competent Authority to support the enforcement of the EU Timber Regulation and the revised Danish FSC forest standard. <b>The Danish Competent Authority confirms that there is evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in Denmark."</b></p> <p><b>"1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective system for granting licenses and harvest permits: Low risk</b></p> <p>Evidence: The Danish Forest Law regulates harvest limits and where harvest can be undertaken, but harvesting permits are not required in Denmark. Where state subsidies are received, for example in relation replanting after storm fall, some requirements related to number of plants, species etc. apply. The Danish forest law authorities apply checks of compliance in the field and via maps. <b>No reports are publicly available, but the Danish Competent Authority confirms that there is evidence demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases in Denmark.</b></p> <p>Sources of information: Danish Forest Law Act of Forests (consolidating act No. 945 of 24/09/2009)</p> <p>Tax legislation</p> <p><b>The Danish Competent Authority confirms that there is evidence demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases in Denmark."</b></p> <p><b>"1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin: Low risk</b></p> <p>Evidence: Illegal harvesting in Denmark has also not been reported in any international or national reports.</p> <p>Sources of information: The Danish Competent Authority confirm that there is very little or no evidence of illegal harvesting in Denmark.</p> <p>Transparency International  <a href="http://www.transparency.org">www.transparency.org</a>  <a href="http://www.illegal-logging.info">www.illegal-logging.info</a>  <a href="http://www.eia-international.org">www.eia-international.org</a>"</p> <p><b>"1.4 There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade: Low risk</b></p> <p>Evidence: According to Transparency International's corruption perception index, Denmark in 2013 scored 91, which together with New Zealand, rank it the least corrupt country in the world.</p>		
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	<p>According to the World Bank, Denmark is within the 90th-100<sup>th</sup> Percentile concerning the parameters Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, Rule of Law and Control of Corruption.</p> <p>Sources of information: The Danish Competent Authority confirm that there is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and wood trade.</p> <p>Transparency International: <a href="http://www.transparency.org">www.transparency.org</a>  <a href="http://www.illegal-logging.info">www.illegal-logging.info</a>  <a href="http://www.eia-international.org">www.eia-international.org</a>  World Bank Governance and Anti-Corruption Data”</p>		
<b>Conclusion on country context:</b> Denmark scores very positive on all indicators reviewed in this context section. It is a stable country, with a strong democratic system and good governance, and it is a free country for all its citizens with a good justice system.		Country, excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands	
<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">www.un.org</a> US AID: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov">www.usaid.gov</a> Global Witness: <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org">www.globalwitness.org</a>	<a href="https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/sites/www.un.org.sc.suborg/files/consolidated.pdf">https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/sites/www.un.org.sc.suborg/files/consolidated.pdf</a> There is <b>no UN Security Council ban</b> on timber exports from Denmark.  Denmark is <b>not covered by any other international ban on timber export</b> .  There are <b>no individuals or entities involved in the forest sector in Denmark that are facing UN sanctions</b> .	Country	Low risk
From national CW RA: FSC Controlled Wood risk assessment FSC-CW-RA-019-DK V1-0 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS INTERPRETATION OF ANNEX 2B OF THE STANDARD FOR COMPANY EVALUATION OF FSC CONTROLLED WOOD FOR DENMARK (FSC-STD-40-005-V-2.1) Approval date: 20 October 2014 Effective date: 20 October 2014	2.1 <b>There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned: Low risk</b> Evidence: There is no UN Security Council export ban in the country.  Sources of information: Global Witness <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org">http://www.globalwitness.org</a> <a href="http://www.un.org">www.un.org</a> Latest report from the UN Security Council <a href="http://www.usaid.gov">www.usaid.gov</a>	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://www.usaid.gov">www.usaid.gov</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) Also check overlap with indicator 2.3	No information on conflict timber in Denmark found.	Country	Low risk
<a href="http://www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests">www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests</a>	<a href="https://www.globalwitness.org/en/archive/danish-timber-giant-kicked-out-forest-stewardship-council-certification-scheme-trading">https://www.globalwitness.org/en/archive/danish-timber-giant-kicked-out-forest-stewardship-council-certification-scheme-trading</a> DANISH TIMBER GIANT KICKED OUT OF FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL CERTIFICATION SCHEME FOR TRADING ILLEGAL TIMBER Press Release / Feb. 12, 2015 “Danish timber giant Dalhoff Larsen and Horneman (DLH) has been expelled from the world’s leading timber certifier, the Forest Stewardship Council, following evidence presented by Global Witness that the company traded illegal timber linked to land grabbing in Liberia. FSC’s finding that DLH followed none of its own due diligence procedures casts serious doubt over law enforcement efforts by Danish authorities responsible for policing the import of illegal timber into Europe.”  “Right now, consumers can’t be sure the wood they buy is legal and sustainable. FSC has done the right thing by expelling DLH, but it shows that you can’t even be sure that certified companies are trading legally”, said Patrick Alley, co-Director of Global Witness. “Danish authorities now need to explain why they found DLH legally compliant just months after Global Witness found illegal timber in front of its warehouse in France.”	Country	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: <a href="http://www.hrw.org/">http://www.hrw.org/</a>	No information on conflict timber in Denmark found on this website.  <a href="http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015">http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2015</a> No information found on conflict timber in Denmark in the World Report 2015.	Country	Low risk
World Resources Institute: Governance of Forests Initiative Indicator Framework (Version 1) <a href="http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep09.pdf">http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep09.pdf</a> Now: PROFOR <a href="http://www.profor.info/node/1998">http://www.profor.info/node/1998</a>	No information found on conflict timber in Denmark.	Country	Low risk
Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world’s human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; international justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights	No information in the Amnesty International Report 2014/2015 on conflict timber in Denmark found.	Country	Low risk

<a href="http://www.amnesty.org">http://www.amnesty.org</a> World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGI report aggregate and individual governance indicators for 213 economies (most recently for 1996–2014), 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.aspx#home">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home</a> Use indicator 'Political stability and Absence of violence' specific for indicator 2.1	<a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports</a> In 2014 (latest available year) <b>Denmark scores</b> on the indicator <i>Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism</i> <b>79.61</b> on the percentile rank among all countries (ranges from 0 (lowest) to <b>100 (highest rank)</b> with higher values corresponding to better outcomes. <b>No evidence found that this rank has a relationship with conflict timber.</b>	Country	Low risk
Greenpeace: <a href="http://www.greenpeace.org">www.greenpeace.org</a> Search for 'conflict timber [country]'	<b>No information on conflict timber or illegal logging in Denmark found on this website.</b>	Country	Low risk
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>	<b>No information on conflict timber or illegal logging in Denmark found.</b>	Country	Low risk
Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms or in combination 'conflict timber', 'illegal logging'	<b>No additional information on conflict timber or illegal logging in Denmark found.</b>	Country	Low risk
From national CW RA: FSC Controlled Wood risk assessment FSC-CW-RA-019-DK V1-0 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS INTERPRETATION OF ANNEX 2B OF THE STANDARD FOR COMPANY EVALUATION OF FSC CONTROLLED WOOD FOR DENMARK (FSC-STD-40-005-V-2.1) Approval date: 20 October 2014 Effective date: 20 October 2014	2.2 <b>The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber): Low risk</b> Evidence: Denmark is not associated with or designated as source of conflict timber according to available research. The USAID does not mention anything about Denmark being an area for "conflict timber" analogous with USAID Type 1 conflict timber. Sources of information: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov">www.usaid.gov</a> Danish forest legislation and the legal system in general	Country	Low risk
<b>Conclusion on indicator 2.1:</b> No information was found on Denmark 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>2</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.		Country, excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands	Low risk
<b>Indicator 2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.</b>			

<sup>2</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.

Guidance			
<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?</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>			
general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN	information found and specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
<p>Status of ratification of fundamental 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>  or use: 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>  C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930  C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948  C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949  C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951  C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957  C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958  C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973  C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999</p> <p>Ratification as such should be checked under Category 1. In Cat. 2 we take that outcome into consideration. Refer to it.</p>	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102609">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102609</a> Denmark has ratified all 8 fundamental ILO Convention. The status of all 8 conventions is 'in force'.	Country	Low risk
	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3148996:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3148996:NO</a> Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014) Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) - Denmark This document contains no information that leads to a 'specified risk' indication.	Country	Low risk
	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3148999:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3148999:NO</a> Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014) Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) - Denmark This document contains no information that leads to a 'specified risk' indication.	Country	Low risk
	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3149013:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3149013:NO</a> Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014) Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) - Denmark "Article 4 of the Convention. <b>Collective bargaining rights of majority organizations.</b> Following the recommendation made by the Committee on Freedom of Association in Case No. 1971, the Committee had previously requested the Government to review section 12 of the Conciliation Act, which makes it possible for an overall draft settlement, made by the public conciliator and sent out for ballot, to cover collective agreements involving an entire sector of activity, even if the organization representing most of the workers in that	Country	Low risk

	<p>sector rejects the overall draft settlement. In its previous comment, the Committee requested the Government to engage in dialogue with the most representative workers' and employers' organizations on this issue in order to find the means to resolve it, and to indicate any developments in this regard, including the results of the resubmission of this issue to the permanent ILO Committee.</p> <p>The Committee notes that, in its latest report on the issue, the Government indicates that it has held consultations with the most representative social partners, and that the latter have reiterated their previous position against an amendment, for the following reasons: (i) negotiations take place before section 12 can be enforced; (ii) a compromise proposal will not be put forward against the wish of the social partners; (iii) bargaining results obtained without the assistance of the conciliation service may form part of the compromise proposal; (iv) section 12 should be seen in the light of the extensive right to strike, as its abolition would entail the risk of more Government intervention; (v) the social partners have an important influence on the appointment of the conciliators; (vi) the conciliators are autonomous both in relation to the Government and the social partners; and (vii) the activities of the conciliators are subject to judicial supervision.</p> <p>The Committee takes due note of the above information."</p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3149016:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3149016:NO</a>  <i>Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014)</i>  <i>Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) - Denmark</i>  <b>This document contains no information that leads to a 'specified risk' indication.</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3254436:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3254436:NO</a>  <i>Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2015, published 105th ILC session (2016)</i>  <i>Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) - Denmark</i>          "Article 2(1) of the Convention. <b>Gender pay gap.</b> The Committee notes from the Government's report that <b>in 2011 the difference in gross wage between men and women was 13 to 17 per cent and that the corrected wage difference was 4 to 7 per cent</b> (once corrected for gender differences in, for example, educational level, work experience, sector, branch and work function). Furthermore, <b>the statistics provided by the Government show that, between 2003 and 2013, the gender pay gap in the private sector decreased from 14.14 per cent to 13.56 per cent, and in the public sector at the state level from 9.89 per cent to 5.74 per cent, and at the municipal level from 15.62 per cent to 12.58 per cent. Furthermore, the wage gap in managerial positions was 21.59 per cent in 2013.</b> At the same time, the Government indicates that in 2014 the employment rate of women was 69.8 per cent compared to 75.8 per cent for</p>	Country	Low risk
		Country	Low risk on gender wage discrimination

	<p>men, that more women worked part time in the public sector (35 per cent compared to 15 per cent of men) and that women retired earlier than men. The Committee also notes that <b>the labour market continues to be segregated by gender</b> and that, at the regional level, more than 80 per cent of the employees are women. <i>The Committee requests the Government to continue to provide up-to-date information on the evolution of the gender pay gap and its causes and on the measures taken or envisaged to improve the access of women to a wider range of job opportunities at all levels, including sectors in which they are currently absent or under-represented, with a view to reducing inequalities in remuneration that exist between men and women in the labour market.</i></p> <p>Article 2(2). <b>Implementation of legislation.</b> <b>The Committee notes with interest that Act No. 513 of 25 May 2014 amending section 5a of Act No. 899 on equal pay to men and women extends the obligation to prepare annually sex disaggregated statistics from employers employing 35 workers or more to employers employing ten workers or more, of which at least three are men and three are women. The amendment aims to increase awareness of gender-segregated wage statistics, to provide a tool to employers and employees to cooperate towards the eradication of gender-specific wage differences and to provide a legal basis for alleged cases of wage discrimination.</b> The Government indicates that according to Statistics Denmark, the number of employees covered by the new legislation increased from 2.24 million in 536 public and 2,925 private enterprises to 2.7 million in 800 public and 12,500 private enterprises. The Committee further notes that the Government will be providing enterprises with gender-segregated pay statistics free of charge, and will develop a guide on how to use these statistics. At the same time, the Committee notes that according to the LO and FTF, wage differences will be shown as index numbers, which makes it impossible to compare different jobs of equal value.” (..)</p> <p>“Article 4. <b>Cooperation with workers’ and employers’ organizations.</b> The Committee notes from the information provided by the LO and FTF, Danish Regions and the KL that no further equal pay tribunals have been established by the social partners, nor have the existing tribunals settled any cases. However, the LO and FTF indicate that settling cases with the employers before they reach the tribunals had a preventive effect. <b>The DA states that, between 2011 and 2015, there were no cases in the courts concerning equal pay. The Committee welcomes the information that, according to the LO and FTF, the Danish Association of Local Government Employees’ Organization (KTO) concluded four different agreements with the KL and Danish Regions on wage differences, gender mainstreaming and on gender-divided wage statistics.</b> Furthermore, the Committee welcomes the information provided by the KL that, in the municipal sector, social partners carried out projects on payment structures with a focus on gender, and that within the LO a network of unions undertakes training programmes on equal pay legislation for shop stewards and union representatives.” (..)</p>	Country	Low risk on gender wage discrimination
		Country	Low risk on gender wage discrimination

	<p><b>“Other measures to address the gender pay gap.</b> The Committee recalls that the Wage Commission’s report on “wages, gender, education and flexibility” of 2010 highlighted the persistence of horizontal and vertical gender segregation in the labour market, and notes that the Government has commissioned a new study on the gender-segregated labour market to the Danish National Centre for Social Research (SFI), which is due at the end of 2015. The Committee further notes with <i>interest</i> that the Act on Gender Equality was further amended by Act No. 1288 of 19 December 2012, and consolidated by Act No. 1678 of 19 December 2013. Section 8 of Chapter 4 of the Equality Act contains obligations to attain a balanced gender composition of certain public committees and boards. The Government indicates that public institutions, listed companies, state-owned companies, commercial foundations and financial companies are covered by this “Danish Model” amounting to approximately 1,200 entities. The Government indicates that according to a study carried out in 2014, 73 per cent of the institutions and companies have set target figures, which, on average, set targets of increasing the proportion of the under-represented gender by 25 per cent in an average time frame of four years. In January 2015, 15 per cent of the board members were women, compared to 29 per cent in state-owned companies.” (..)</p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3254433:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3254433:NO</a></p> <p><i>Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2015, published 105th ILC session (2016)</i>  <i>Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) - Denmark</i></p> <p>“Article 1(a) of the Convention. <b>Discrimination based on sex.</b> Further to its previous comments in which <b>it noted the high number of cases relating to dismissal on the ground of pregnancy or maternity leave, the Committee notes from the statistics provided by the Government that, between 2011 and 2014, the number of cases did not decrease.</b> In 2014, a total of 47 alleged cases of discrimination based on pregnancy and childbirth were referred to either the courts or the Board of Equal Treatment, of which 23 were considered well founded. In 2012, the same courts and the Board found a breach of the equal treatment legislation on the same grounds in 27 out of 66 cases; in 2013, in 26 out of 72 cases; in 2014, in 27 out of 43 cases; and in 2015 (until 31 May), in four out of six cases. <i>The Committee requests the Government to continue providing information on the case law developed by the courts and the Board of Equal Treatment regarding discrimination on the basis of sex, including pregnancy and maternity leave. The Committee also once again requests the Government to examine, in cooperation with the social partners, the need for further action to prevent and eliminate discrimination on grounds of pregnancy and maternity leave, and to provide information on any steps taken in this regard.</i></p>	Country	Specified risk on discrimination of women
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	<p>Articles 2 and 3. <b>Equality of opportunity and treatment between men and women. Legislative developments.</b> The Committee notes with <i>interest</i> the adoption of Act No. 217 of 5 March 2013 amending Consolidation Act No. 645 of 2011 on equal treatment between men and women in employment, which introduces provisions on the right to request flexible working hours during parental leave (section 8) and protection measures against dismissal because of absence due to pregnancy, birth, adoption and maternity (sections 9 and 16). The Committee also notes that the Act on gender equality was further amended by Act No. 1288 of 19 December 2012, and consolidated by Act No. 1678 of 19 December 2013, and refers to its comments under the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100). <i>The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the application in practice of the equality legislation, including relevant judicial or administrative decisions, sanctions imposed and remedies provided.</i></p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3258599:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3258599:NO</a></p> <p><i>Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2015, published 105th ILC session (2016) Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) - Denmark</i></p> <p><b>“Statistics on equality of opportunity and treatment.</b> The Committee welcomes the detailed disaggregated statistics provided by the Government which show that in 2013 the employment rate of persons of Danish origin was 73.8 per cent (75.2 per cent for men and 72.4 per cent for women), compared to an employment rate of 47.7 per cent for immigrants from non-Western countries (52.9 per cent for men and 42.9 per cent for women) and an employment rate of 52.2 per cent for the descendants of immigrants from non-Western countries (52.3 per cent for men and 52.1 per cent for women). <i>The statistics also show a much higher unemployment rate for immigrants from non-Western countries (13.2 per cent for men and 14 per cent for women), compared to Danish nationals (5.6 per cent for men and 5.5 per cent for women). The Committee notes that the Government adopted various measures aimed at increasing the labour force participation of immigrants and at combating discrimination and promoting diversity. In particular, the Committee notes the adoption in November 2012 of “a strengthened integration policy”, including initiatives to improve employment among immigrants, and the adoption of Act No. 1115 of 23 September 2013 consolidating Act No. 1035 on integration, which provides for a three-year introduction programme for immigrants, including career guidance and qualification, a trainee programme and wage subsidies. The Committee also notes that the Government’s National Reform Programme 2015 and the Government Plan of 2015 include new integration initiatives aiming to ensure that refugees and immigrants obtain employment as soon as possible. The Committee further notes that a four-party agreement on integration focusing on</i></p>	Country	Low risk on discrimination of women
		Country	Low risk on discrimination of immigrants from non-Western countries

	<p>strengthening immigrants' language skills and knowledge about vocational education was signed in June 2014 between the Government (Ministries of Employment and Education), Local Government Denmark, the Confederation of Danish Employers (DA) and the Danish Confederation of Trade Unions (LO)." (..)</p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2699914">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2699914</a>  <i>Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2011, published 101st ILC session (2012)</i>  <i>Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) - Denmark</i>  "Article 3(3) of the Convention. <b>Admission of young persons to types of hazardous work from the age of 16 years.</b>  (..) <b>The Committee also notes the Government's indication that, as a rule, it is not permitted for young persons under 18 years to carry out dangerous work. The protection of young persons against dangerous work is partly secured by the introduction of the ban of this work and partly by the high safety requirements which have to be met by any type of work involving persons under 18 years.</b> The Government also states that instruction E.0.2 stipulates that if young persons under the age of 18 are employed in an enterprise, the risks that young persons may face must be described separately in the risk assessment of the enterprise. Employers must make sure that the correct measures are taken to avoid these risks at work, particularly in light of a young person's lack of experience and risk-awareness. Finally, the Committee notes the Government's indication that employers must also make sure that young persons are given thorough training and instruction so that they can work securely, paying special attention to ensure that a young person understands how the relevant work should be performed in a safe and healthy manner."  "Part V of the report form. <b>Application of the Convention in practice.</b>  Following its previous comments, the Committee once again notes the detailed statistics from the DWEA. <b>The Committee notes that in 2008 and 2009, the DWEA responded to 318 incidents related to violations of the rules on the work of young persons. In 2008, this included two prohibitions, 42 improvement notices and 81 instructions. In 2009, this included one prohibition, 151 improvement notices and 140 instructions. The Government indicates that the increase in improvement notices in 2009 was the result of the focus by inspection centres on the working conditions of young persons during the summer of 2009. The Government also indicates that the majority of these improvement notices were related to health and safety problems concerning working alone, working hours and rest periods, ergonomic problems, contact with substances and materials and lack of technical tools and aids."</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2700551">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:2700551</a>  <i>Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2011, published 101st ILC session (2012)</i></p>	Country	Low risk on child labour
		Country	Low risk on child labour

	<p><i>Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) - Denmark</i></p> <p>“Article 7(2) of the Convention. <b>Effective and time-bound measures. Clause (b). Providing the necessary and appropriate assistance for the removal of children from the worst forms of child labour, and for their rehabilitation and social integration. Child victims of trafficking.</b> The Committee previously noted that the Action Plan to Fight Trafficking in Human Beings 2007–10 (2007–10 Action Plan) contained measures to protect child victims of trafficking, including the appointment of special representatives for these children and measures to help find their parents.</p> <p>The Committee notes the Government’s indication in its report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) of 22 January 2010 that all child victims of trafficking must be appointed a professional representative (such as a social worker) to safeguard their interests (CRC/C/DNK/4 paragraph 431). The Committee also notes the Government’s indication in this report that the Centre Against Trafficking was recently established for the improved and coordinated treatment of victims of trafficking while they stay in Denmark (CRC/C/DNK/4 paragraph 674). The Government indicates that the Centre Against Trafficking meets regularly with a network of relevant authorities and NGOs (including the police, the Ministry of Integration, the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Red Cross and the NGO Save the Children) to make sure that child victims of trafficking receive the best possible support during their stay, and in connection with their possible repatriation (CRC/C/DNK/4 paragraph 676). Regarding the removal of child victims from trafficking, the Committee further notes the information in the Government’s report to the CRC that the National Police is implementing a strategy to identify and prosecute the organizers of prostitution, and that this strategy facilitates the identification of the trafficking in under age victims of prostitution (CRC/C/DNK/4 paragraph 519). The Government indicates in this report that, through this strategy, police districts carry out proactive, systematic raids of prostitution rings, and that the police are highly aware that any minors identified during these raids must receive relevant support and guidance. In addition, the Government indicates that police are sensitive to the fact that any non-Danish under age persons without a residence permit who are engaging in prostitution are likely to be child victims of trafficking (CRC/C/DNK/4 paragraphs 524 and 525).” (..)</p> <p>“Part V of the report form. <b>Application of the Convention in practice.</b> Following its previous comments, the Committee notes the statistical information in the Government’s report from the Danish Working Environment Authority (DWEA). This information indicates that in 2008 and 2009, the DWEA issued three prohibitions, 193 improvement notices and 221 instructions. However, the Committee observes that this information does not indicate if any of these violations detected related to the worst forms of child labour, or if any other authorities detected any cases of these worst forms. In this regard, the Committee notes that <b>the CRC, in its concluding observations of 4 February 2011, expressed concern that Denmark continues to be a significant transit</b></p>	Country	Low risk on child labour
		Country	Specified risk on child labour

	and destination country for child victims of trafficking-related crimes, including forced child prostitution and labour. The Committee also notes the CRC's statement that efforts to prosecute traffickers and persons subjecting children to forced labour and prostitution continue to require strengthening (CRC/C/DNK/CO/4 paragraph 61). <i>In this regard, the Committee urges the Government to intensify its efforts to combat the worst forms of child labour in the country, including trafficking for the purposes of forced labour and prostitution. The Committee also requests the Government to take the necessary measures to ensure that sufficient up-to-date data on the worst forms of child labour is made available. In this respect, the Committee requests the Government to provide information on the number of infringements reported, investigations, prosecutions, convictions and penal sanctions applied related to the worst forms of child labour, along with its next report. To the extent possible, all information provided should be disaggregated by sex and age."</i>		
ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Country reports. <a href="http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm</a> Source of several reports. Search for 'racial discrimination', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'gender equality', 'freedom of association'	No information on specified risks in Denmark found.	Country	Low risk
ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/pec/Regionsandcountries/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/pec/Regionsandcountries/lang--en/index.htm</a>	No information on specified risks in Denmark found.	Country	Low risk
Global March Against Child Labour: <a href="http://www.globalmarch.org/">http://www.globalmarch.org/</a>	No information on specified risks in Denmark found.	Country	Low risk
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://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fDNK%2fCO%2f4&amp;Lang=en">http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fDNK%2fCO%2f4&amp;Lang=en</a> <i>Committee on the Rights of the Child Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 44 of the Convention Concluding observations: Denmark 7 April 2011</i> "III. <b>Main areas of concern and recommendations</b> (...) <b>Asylum-seeking and refugee children</b> 57. The Committee welcomes the high standards of the reception centres for unaccompanied children seeking asylum and that these children will continue to have access to a legal representative following a negative decision on their asylum case as per amendments to the Danish Aliens Act. However, the Committee is concerned that: (a) <b>There are unaccompanied asylum-seeking children disappearing prior to the final processing of their asylum case;"</b> (..) " <b>Trafficking</b>		

	<p>61. The Committee, while welcoming the State party's efforts to combat trafficking in children, is concerned that Denmark continues to be a significant transit and destination country for child victims of trafficking-related crimes, including forced child prostitution and labour. The Committee is also deeply concerned that the efforts taken to prosecute traffickers and persons subjecting children to forced labor and prostitution continue to require strengthening. The Committee further notes with concern the absence of a legal framework to facilitate the granting of residence permits to child victims of trafficking.</p> <p>62. The Committee urges the State party to take effective measures to safeguard the rights of children in their territory, especially those of unaccompanied children, to ensure that they do not fall prey to trafficking. In so doing, the Committee urges the State party:</p> <p>(a) To ensure that children who are suspected victims of trafficking will not be imprisoned as a result of conditions which are the consequence of them being trafficked, and that they are provided with specialized assistance services;</p> <p>(b) To vigorously prosecute, convict, and sentence sex and labour trafficking offenders;</p> <p>(c) To ensure that the sanctions for such offences are commensurate with the gravity of this serious human rights and child rights abuse;</p> <p>(d) To ensure that law enforcement officials and other social officials who are working with and for the children are effectively trained in methods of victim identification and treatment;</p> <p>(e) To encourage and support a broad, nationwide public awareness programme;</p> <p>(f) To enhance the monitoring of anti-trafficking efforts to improve the Government's response to child trafficking;</p> <p>(g) To ensure, through appropriate legislative measures, that child victims of trafficking are not repatriated except where such repatriation is in their best interests."</p>	Country	Specified risk on child labour
<p>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>          (Use the link to 'Key documents' on the left hand side. Go to "observations' and search for country.) (Refer to CW Cat. 1)          Or:          Right top select country click on CEDAW treaty, click on latest reporting period and select concluding observations</p>	<p><a href="http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fDNK%2fCO%2f8&amp;Lang=en">http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fDNK%2fCO%2f8&amp;Lang=en</a>          Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women          Concluding observations on the eighth periodic report of Denmark          11 March 2015  <b>"C. Principal areas of concern and recommendations</b>          (..) <b>Legislative framework</b></p> <p>11. The Committee regrets that, notwithstanding its previous recommendation (CEDAW/C/DEN/CO/7, para. 15), the State party decided in October 2014 not to incorporate the Convention into its national legal order. In that regard, the Committee is concerned that the State party's Supreme Court has ruled that non incorporated treaties do not have the same status in</p>	Country	Specified risk on discrimination of women

	<p><b>national law as incorporated treaties.</b> The Committee reiterates that, the special self-governing and autonomous status of the territories of Greenland and the Faroe Islands notwithstanding, the primary responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the Convention across its territory remains with the State party. <b>The Committee is also concerned at the absence of legislation for the general prohibition of all forms of discrimination against women covered under the Convention and of a comprehensive law on the prohibition of discrimination covering all internationally recognized grounds. The Committee is concerned that that situation could result in legal ambiguity and inconsistency in addressing the rights of women belonging to disadvantaged or marginalized groups who face intersecting forms of discrimination."</b></p> <p><b>"Employment</b></p> <p>29. <b>The Committee welcomes the establishment in 2011 of a tribunal for equal pay, but remains concerned at:</b></p> <p>(a) <b>The persistent gender wage gap</b> and the lack of legal obligations that require transparency, including on comparative figures in individual cases, on the part of employers regarding data on remuneration; the lack of legal clarity on the definition of work of equal value; and the lack of information on successful cases seeking redress and compensation for gender-based wage differences;</p> <p>(b) The concentration of women in part-time work, which adversely affects their career development and pension benefits;</p> <p>(c) The absence of clearly defined sanctions for companies that fail to meet targets for equal gender representation;</p> <p>(d) The prevalence of de facto employment discrimination relating to pregnancy and childbirth;</p> <p>(e) The lack of legal obligations on public authorities to promote gender equality in the context of public procurement."</p>	Country	Specified risk on gender wage discrimination
Human Rights Watch: <a href="http://www.hrw.org/">http://www.hrw.org/</a>	<b>No information on specified risks in Denmark found.</b>	Country	Low risk
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>	<b>Denmark scores 'low risk' on the Child Labour Index.</b>	Country	Low risk on child labour
<a href="http://knowledge.verite.org/#/map">http://knowledge.verite.org/#/map</a>	Denmark is <b>not mentioned</b> on this site.	Country	Low risk on forced labour
The ITUC Global Rights Index ranks 139 countries against 97 internationally recognised indicators to assess where workers' rights are best protected, in law and in practice. The Survey provides information on violations of the rights to freedom of association, collective bargaining and strike as defined by ILO Conventions, in particular ILO Convention Nos. 87 and 98 as well as jurisprudence developed by the ILO supervisory	Denmark is classified in category 1: "Irregular Violation of Rights" which is the category with the least violations. <b>"Collective labour rights are generally guaranteed.</b> Workers can freely associate and defend their rights collectively with the government and/or companies and can improve their working conditions through collective bargaining. Violations against workers are not absent but do not occur on a regular basis."	Country	Low risk on violations of the rights to freedom of association, collective

mechanisms. There are 5 ratings with 1 being the best rating and 5 being the worst rating a country could get. <a href="http://www.ituc-csi.org/new-ituc-global-rights-index-the?lang=en">http://www.ituc-csi.org/new-ituc-global-rights-index-the?lang=en</a>			bargaining and strike
Gender wage gap (in OECD countries) <a href="http://www.oecd.org/gender/data/genderwagegap.htm">http://www.oecd.org/gender/data/genderwagegap.htm</a>	The gender wage gap in Denmark in 2014 (latest year) was 7.80%. The OECD average was 15.46%. (Full-time employees. The gender wage gap is unadjusted and defined as the difference between male and female wages divided by the male median wages.)	Country	Low risk on gender wage discrimination
World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Index 2014 <a href="http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2014/rankings/">http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2014/rankings/</a> Search for country rankings for the adjusted and the unadjusted pay gap	Global Gender Gap Index 2014. The highest possible score is 1 (equality) and the lowest possible score is 0 (inequality) <a href="http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2014/economies/#economy=NOR">http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2014/economies/#economy=NOR</a> Denmark ranks no. 5 out of 142 countries for the overall Gender Gap Index with a score of 0.803. Denmark ranks no. 12 for the more specific sub-index on <b>Economic participation and opportunity</b> out of the 142 countries that were included. Within that index, the most specific and most relevant indicator is the <b>Wage equality for similar work</b> . Here Denmark ranks no. 38 out of 142 countries with a score of 0.71.	Country	Low risk on gender wage discrimination
use, if applicable: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_324678/lang-en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_324678/lang-en/index.htm</a> Global Wage Report 2014/15 “The Global Wage Report 2014/15 analyses the evolution of real wages around the world, giving a unique picture of wage trends and relative purchasing power globally and by region.”	The actual gender wage gap minus the explained gender wage gap (taking into account i.e. education, experience, economic activity, location, work intensity and occupation) for Denmark is 25% (13% plus (minus minus) 12%). This percentage represents the unexplained gender wage gap which may capture discriminatory practices. The average unexplained gender wage gap for Europe is 20%. (Figure 37, p. 49)  According to communications with FSC Denmark, the Danish national center for social research (SFI) does not support the specified risk conclusion for gender wage discrimination presented above: The analysis related to gender wage gap was sent to SFI to be evaluated by a senior researcher. The response was that they don't have any new numbers on the size of the unexplained wage gap in Denmark, but that they calculated the size of the is wage gap for every year in the period 1997-2011, and they did not get anywhere near the 25 pct. which are mentioned in “The Global Wage Report 2014/15”. SFI's analysis found that the difference in salary was 13-17 pct. in 2011, while the unexplained salary difference was 4-7 pct. (see <a href="https://pure.sfi.dk/ws/files/202834/1324_Loenforskelle.pdf">https://pure.sfi.dk/ws/files/202834/1324_Loenforskelle.pdf</a> page 16, third paragraph)	Country	Specified risk on gender wage discrimination  Low risk on gender wage discrimination

	It may be worth noting that in Denmark the labor participation rate for women is 75 pct ( <a href="https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=LFS_SEXAGE_I_R">https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=LFS_SEXAGE_I_R</a> ). That is the 4th highest in the world (after Sweden, Norway and Iceland).		
Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms 'violation of labour rights', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'slave labour', 'discrimination', 'gender pay/wage gap, 'violation of labour union rights' 'violation of freedom of association and collective bargaining'	<p><a href="http://www.movehub.com/sites/default/files/main_images/Gender%20pay%20gap.jpg">http://www.movehub.com/sites/default/files/main_images/Gender%20pay%20gap.jpg</a>  <i>Percentage pay gap around the world</i>  On this map, <b>Denmark is categorized in having a gender pay gap of 10-15%. In the table, Denmark is ranked no. 31 of 40 (with no. 1 having the biggest gender pay gap) with a gender pay gap of 11.8%.</b></p> <p><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/gender_pay_gap/gpg_country_factsheet_dk_2015_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/files/gender_pay_gap/gpg_country_factsheet_dk_2015_en.pdf</a>  <i>European Commission. The gender pay gap in Denmark.</i>  "The gender pay gap is the difference in average gross hourly wage between men and women across the economy. <b>In Denmark, the gender pay gap stands at 16.4% (the average gender pay gap in the EU is 16.3%).</b>"</p> <p><a href="http://www.thelocal.dk/20160218/19-children-trafficked-to-denmark-for-prostitution-theft-forced-labour">http://www.thelocal.dk/20160218/19-children-trafficked-to-denmark-for-prostitution-theft-forced-labour</a>  <b>The LOCAL.dk</b>  <i>Children trafficked to Denmark for sex and forced labour. Published: 18 Feb 2016</i>  "The Anti-Human Trafficking Centre (Socialstyrelsens Center mod Menneskehandel) registered 19 minors smuggled into Denmark since 2009, according to a report.  According to the report, the children, the youngest of which was a 12-year-old boy, were brought to Denmark for prostitution, theft or forced labour.  <b>Of the nineteen, nine were forced to carry out theft – in the form of pickpocketing – while three were forced into cleaning work in restaurants. Seven were forced into selling sex,</b> according to Metroxpress."</p> <p><a href="http://hrbcountryguide.org/2014/02/forced-labour-denmark/">http://hrbcountryguide.org/2014/02/forced-labour-denmark/</a>  <b>Human Rights and Business Country Guide</b>  <i>News. Trafficking on Trial in Denmark</i>  <b>"This week in Denmark, two men and a woman are on trial for allegedly trafficking nine Romanian workers to Denmark and subjecting them to forced labour for six years. The Romanian workers were taken to the city of Elsinore, imprisoned in a garage and forced to work as cleaners for up to 20 hours per day. It is Denmark's first human trafficking trial not involving prostitution.</b></p>	Country	Low risk on gender wage discrimination
		Country	Specified risk on gender wage discrimination
		Country	Low risk on child/forced labour in forestry sector
		Country	Low risk on child/forced labour in forestry sector

	<p>Kevin Bales, a professor at University of Hull's Wilberforce Institute for the Study of Slavery and Emancipation, interviewed by Amnesty International, says that this is not an isolated incident.</p> <p>Bales, who co-founded the organisation Free The Slaves, told Amnesty International's monthly magazine that there are around 700 slaves in Denmark, while the global figure is between 20 and 30 million. These figures are presented in the Global Slavery Index, for which Bales was the lead researcher. By comparison, the index estimates around 1,200 slaves in Sweden and around 600 in Norway.</p> <p>According to Bales, <b>slavery in Denmark and other western countries takes place behind the closed doors of factories, hotels, restaurants, brothels and private homes.</b></p>	Country	Low risk on child/forced labour in forestry sector
<b>Additional general sources</b>	<b>Additional specific sources</b>		
<p>From national CW RA: FSC Controlled Wood risk assessment FSC-CW-RA-019-DK V1-0 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS INTERPRETATION OF ANNEX 2B OF THE STANDARD FOR COMPANY EVALUATION OF FSC CONTROLLED WOOD FOR DENMARK (FSC-STD-40-005-V-2.1) Approval date: 20 October 2014 Effective date: 20 October 2014</p>	<p>2.3 <b>There is no evidence of child labor or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district Concerned: Low risk</b></p> <p>Evidence: No evidence of child labor or violation of ILO fundamental principles is known to occur in Denmark.</p> <p>There are a number of laws and agreements regulating the Danish labor market included youth labor, and the law is enforced (refer to category 1 assessment).</p> <p>Sources of information: The eight core ILO conventions have been ratified by Denmark and is enforced via Danish legislation. <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102609">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102609</a></p>	Country	Low risk on child labour
<p><b>Conclusion on Indicator 2.2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is evidence that the rights like freedom of association and collective bargaining are upheld in Denmark.</li> <li>- There is no evidence confirming significant child labour or forced labour in Denmark. No evidence was found of cases of child labour nor of forced labour in the forest sector in Denmark.</li> <li>- Different sources report different numbers for the gender wage gap in Denmark. However, most sources, including the Danish national center for social research, provide evidence that Denmark is within the world's countries with the most equal pay. This conclusion is supported by FSC Denmark. Additionally, there is no specific evidence of gender wage discrimination in the forest sector.</li> <li>- No evidence for other discrimination in the labour market in Denmark was found in general nor in the forest sector specifically.</li> </ul> <p><u>'Low risk' thresholds 10 and 12 apply:</u> (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') AND</p>		Country, excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands	Low risk

(12) Other available evidence do not challenge a 'low risk' designation.			
<b>Indicator 2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.</b>  <b>Guidance:</b> <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 [footnote 6] 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>			
<b>general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN</b>	<b>information found and specific sources</b>	<b>scale of risk assessment</b>	<b>risk indication</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	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102609">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102609</a> Denmark signed ILO Convention 169. The status of the convention is 'in force'.	Country	Low risk
Survival International: <a href="http://www.survivalinternational.org/">http://www.survivalinternational.org/</a>	No sources mention IP/TP presence in Denmark, neither the sources that give overviews, such as The Indigenous World, nor could any report or website be found mentioning or claiming IP/TP presence or a discussion or debate about such a presence.	Country, not including Greenland and Faroe Islands	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: <a href="http://www.hrw.org/">http://www.hrw.org/</a>			
Amnesty International <a href="http://amnesty.org">http://amnesty.org</a>			
The Indigenous World <a href="http://www.iwgia.org/regions">http://www.iwgia.org/regions</a>			
United Nations 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>			
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>			
UN Human Rights Committee <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx</a> search for country Also check: UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx</a>			

Intercontinental Cry <a href="http://intercontinentalcry.org/">http://intercontinentalcry.org/</a> <a href="http://www.scribd.com/doc/216154458/Indigenous-Struggles-2013">http://www.scribd.com/doc/216154458/Indigenous-Struggles-2013</a>			
Forest Peoples Programme: <a href="http://www.forestpeoples.org">www.forestpeoples.org</a> FPP's focus is on Africa, Asia/Pacific and South and Central America.			
Society for Threatened Peoples: <a href="http://www.qfbv.de/index.php?change_lang=english">http://www.qfbv.de/index.php?change_lang=english</a>			
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 <a href="http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/">http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/</a> <a href="http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/indigenous/">http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/indigenous/</a> - African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights - African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights - European Court of Human Rights			
Data provided by National Indigenous Peoples', Traditional Peoples organizations;			
Data provided by Governmental institutions in charge of Indigenous Peoples affairs;			
Data provided by National NGOs; NGO documentation of cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing);			
National land bureau tenure records, maps, titles and registration (Google)			
Relevant census data			
- Evidence of participation in decision making; (See info on implementing ILO 169 and protests against new laws) - 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)			
National/regional records of claims on lands, negotiations in progress or concluded etc.			
Cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing). ) Data about land use conflicts, and disputes (historical / outstanding grievances and legal disputes)			
Social Responsibility Contracts ( <i>Cahier des Charges</i> ) established according to FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent) principles where available			

Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms 'indigenous peoples organizations', 'traditional peoples organizations', 'land registration office', 'land office', 'indigenous peoples', 'traditional peoples', '[name of IPs]', 'indigenous peoples+conflict', 'indigenous peoples+land rights'			
<b>Additional general sources for 2.3</b>	<b>Additional specific sources</b>	<b>scale of risk assessment</b>	<b>risk indication</b>
From national CW RA: FSC Controlled Wood risk assessment FSC-CW-RA-019-DK V1-0 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS INTERPRETATION OF ANNEX 2B OF THE STANDARD FOR COMPANY EVALUATION OF FSC CONTROLLED WOOD FOR DENMARK (FSC-STD-40-005-V-2.1) Approval date: 20 October 2014 Effective date: 20 October 2014	<p>2.4 <b>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: Low risk</b> Evidence: The legal system in Denmark provide a robust framework to resolve conflicts related to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity in the district concerned. No conflicts of substantial magnitude related to traditional rights in Denmark have been found to be reported. Sources of information: Danish forest legislation, working environment legislation and social structure in general. <a href="http://www.transparency.org">www.transparency.org</a> <a href="http://www.illegal-logging.info">www.illegal-logging.info</a> <a href="http://www.eia-international.org">www.eia-international.org</a></p> <p>2.5 <b>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: Low risk</b> Evidence: In Denmark there are no ethnic groups, which can be characterized as "indigenous or tribal" as defined in the Revised P&amp;C (FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0). Violation of ILO Convention 169 and the rights of Indigenous and Tribal people is therefore not relevant in Denmark. ILO Convention 169 is further ratified by Denmark. Sources of information: Definition of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples as defined in the Revised P&amp;C (FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)</p>	Country	Low risk
<b>Conclusion on Indicator 2.3:</b> There are no indigenous peoples and no traditional peoples in Denmark.  <b>Therefore, the following 'low risk' thresholds apply:</b> (16) There is no evidence leading to a conclusion of presence of indigenous and/or traditional peoples in the area under assessment; AND (21) Other available evidence do not challenge 'low risk' designation.		Country, excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands	Low risk



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

### Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
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			

### 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	

## 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			

### Recommended control measures

Indicator	Recommended control measures
4.1	

## 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			

### Recommended control measures

Indicator	Recommended control measures
5.1	