Supply Base Report: Klasmann-Deilmann Bioenergy

First Surveillance Audit

www.sbp-cert.org

Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 1.4

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

Document history

Version 1.0: published 26 March 2015

Version 1.1 published 22 February 2016

Version 1.2 published 23 June 2016

Version 1.3 published 14 January 2019; re-published 3 April 2020

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Contents

1 Overview

Producer name: Klasmann-Deilmann Bioenergy

Producer address: Port of Liepaja terminal no. 50, Brivostas Street 14A, LV-3405

SBP Certificate Code: SBP-04-58

Geographic position: 56.530840, 20.998180

Primary contact: Aldis Jotiks, +371 2023 7057,aldis.jotiks@kdbioenergy.com

Company website: https://klasmann-deilmann.com/lv/

Date report finalised: 29 Oct 2021

Close of last CB audit: 14 Nov 2020

Name of CB: SCS Global Services

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

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

SBP Endorsed Regional Risk Assessment: Latvia

Weblink to SBR on Company website: https://klasmann-deilmann.com/lv/bioenergy/musu-vertibas/

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

2 Description of the Supply Base

2.1 General description

Feedstock types: Primary, Secondary, Other

Includes Supply Base evaluation (SBE): Yes

Feedstock origin (countries): Latvia, Lithuania

2.2 Description of countries included in the Supply Base

Country: Latvia

Area/Region: Kurzeme

Exclusions: No

In Latvia, forests cover area of 3 056 578 hectares. According to the data of the State Forest Service (concerning the surveyed area allocated to management activities regulated by the Forest Law), forest Land amounts to 51.8 % (ratio of the 3 347 409 hectares covered by forest to the entire territory of the country). The Latvian State owns 1 495 616 ha of forest (48.97% of the total forest area), while the other 1 560 961 ha (51.68 % of the total forest area) belong to other owners. Private forest owners in Latvia amount to approximately 144 thousand.

The area covered by forest is increasing. The expansion happens both naturally and by afforestation of infertile land unsuitable for agriculture. Within the last decade, the timber production in Latvia has fluctuated between 9 and 13 million cubic meters.

Forest land consists of:

• forests 3 056 578 ha (91,3%);

• marshes 175 111.8 ha (5,3%);

• glades (forest meadows) 35 446.7 ha (1,1%);

• flooded areas 18 453.2 ha (0,5%);

• objects of infrastructure 61 813.4 ha (1,8%).

Distribution of forests by the dominant species:

• pine 40,3 %;

• spruce 18,1 %;

• birch 26,1 %;

• black alder 3,1 %;

• grey alder 5,1 %:

• aspen 6,0 %;

• oak 0,4 %;

• ash 0,6 %:

• other species 0,3 %.3

Share of species used in reforestation, by planting area:

• pine 15 %;

• spruce 19 %;

• birch 30 %;

• grey alder 14 %;

• aspen 18 %;

• other species 4 %.

Timber production by types of cuts, by volume produced:

• final cuts 82,3 %;

• thinning 12,2 %;

• sanitary cuts 2,6 %;

• deforestation cuts 1,1 %;

• other types of cuts 1,8 %.

The field of forestry

In Latvia, the field of forestry is supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture, which in cooperation with stakeholders of the sphere develops forest policy, development strategy of the field, as well as drafts of legislative acts concerning forest management, use of forest resources, nature protection and hunting.

Implementation of requirements of the national law and regulations notwithstanding the type of tenure is carried out by the State Forest Service under the Ministry of Agriculture.

Management of the state-owned forests is performed by the Joint Stock Company “Latvia’s State Forests”, established in 1999. The enterprise ensures implementation of the best interests of the state by preserving value of the forest and increasing the share of forest in the national economy

Biological diversity

Historically, extensive use of forests as a source of profit began later than in many other European countries, therefore a greater biological diversity has been preserved in Latvia.

For the sake of conservation of natural values, a total number of 674 protected areas have been established. Part of the areas have been included in the European network of protected areas Natura 2000. Most of the protected areas are state-owned.

In order to protect highly endangered species and biotopes located without the designated protected areas, if a functional zone does not provide that, micro-reserves are established. According to data of the State Forest Service (2015), the total area of micro reserves is 40 595 ha. Identification and protection planning of biologically valuable forest stands is carried out continuously.

On the other hand, for preservation of biological diversity during forest management activities, general nature protection requirements binding to all forest managers have been developed. They stipulate that at felling selected old and large trees, dead wood, underwood trees and shrubs, land cover around wet micro-lowlands (terrain depressions) are to be preserved, thus providing habitat for many organisms.

Latvia has been a signatory of the CITES Convention since 1997. CITES requirements are respected in forest management, although there are no species included in the CITES lists in Latvia

Forest and community

Areas where recreation is one of the main forest management objectives add up to 8 % of the total forest area or 293 000 ha (2012). Observation towers, educational trails, natural objects of culture history value, picnic venues: they are just a few of recreational infrastructure objects available to everyone free of charge. Special attention is devoted to creation of such areas in state-owned forests. Recreational forest areas include national parks (excluding strictly protected areas), nature parks, protected landscape areas, protected dendrological objects, protected geological and geomorphologic objects, nature parks of local significance, the Baltic Sea dune protection zone, protective zones around cities and towns, forests within administrative territory of cities and towns. Management and governance of specially protected natural areas in Latvia is co-ordinated by the Nature Conservation Agency under the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Regional Development.

Info: https://www.zm.gov.lv/valsts-meza-dienests/statiskas-lapas/meza-statistikas-cd?id=720#jump,www.zm.gov.lv

State forest service www.vmd.gov.lv, www.lvm.lv

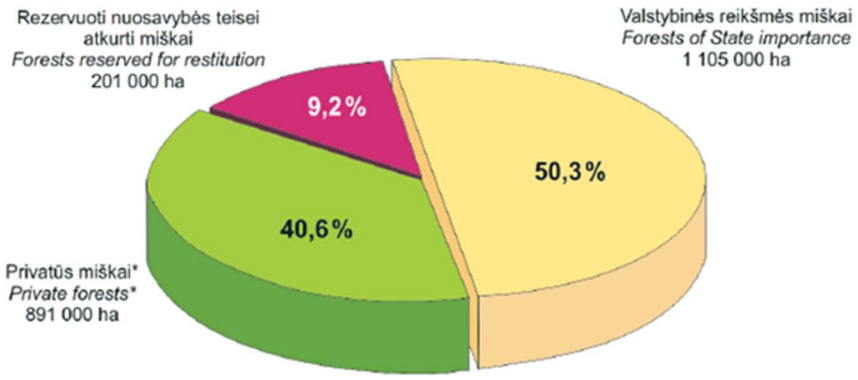
Country: Lithuania

Area/Region: Kaunas region

Exclusions: No

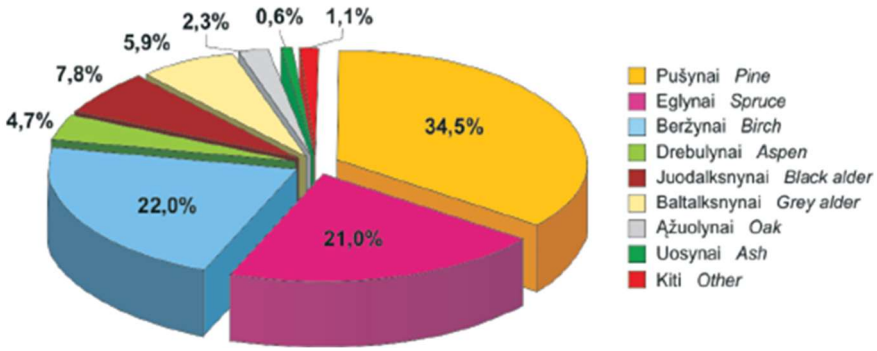
Forest coverage of Lithuania is 33.1% of all land area. Growing stock volume of forests in 2019 is 553 000 000 m3. By ownership forest land is divided 50.3% State forests, 40.6% Private forests and 9.2% reserved for restitution.

Forest land by ownership



Lithuania is situated within the so-called mixed forest belt with a high percentage of broadleaves (44.5%) and mixed conifer-broadleaved stands (55.5%). Most of the forests - especially spruce and birch - often grow in mixed stands. Pine forest is the most common forest type, covering about 34.5% of the forest area. Spruce and birch account for about 21% and 20% respectively. Alder forests make up about 13.7% of the forest area, which is fairly high, and indicates the moisture quantity of the sites. Oak and ash can each be found on about 3% of the forest area. The area occupied by aspen stands is close to 5%.

Forest stands area by dominant tree species



Most of Lithuania's land area is covered by Agricultural land (52.2%) and forest land (33.1%). Agriculture and forestry are one of biggest economy sectors in Lithuania. The south-eastern part of the country is most heavily forested, and here forests cover about 45 percent of the land.

To preserve natural high conservation values and biodiversity in Lithuania, 73.9% of all forest areas are intended for economic activities only (included in goup IV). Forests are divided into four categories. Group no. I, II and III are intended for the full or partial protection of forest areas. In reserves all types of cuttings are prohibited. In national parks, clear cuttings are prohibited while thinnings and sanitary cuttings are allowed. Clear cutting is permitted, however, with certain restrictions, in protected forests; and thinnings as well. In commercial forests, there are almost no restrictions as to harvesting methods.

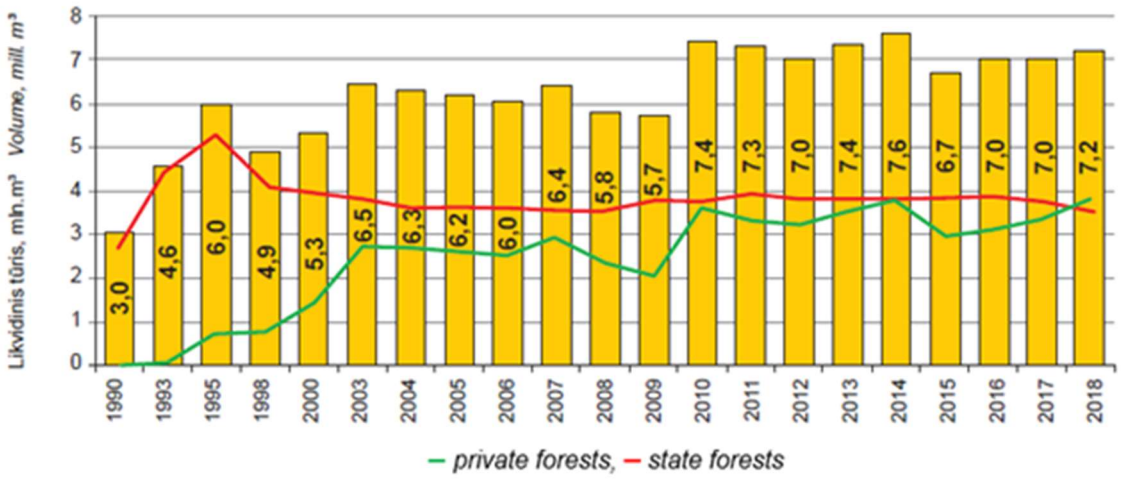
Land use categories	**ha**	**%**
Agricultural land	3404800	52.2
Forest land	2158900	33.1

Other wooden land (bushes)	195800	3.0
Roads	105400	1.6
Urban territory	239100	3.7
Water	265900	4.1
Swamps (bogs)	94500	1.4
Other land	64200	1.0
Total	6528600	100.0
Land use categories	**ha**	**%**
Group I – Forest reserves	25337	1.2
Group II – Special-purpose forests	260335	11.8
Group III – Protective forests	288156	13.1
Group IV – Exploitable forests	1623289	73.9

Lithuania has been a signatory of the CITES Convention since 2001. CITES requirements are respected in forest management, although there are no species included in the CITES lists in Lithuania.

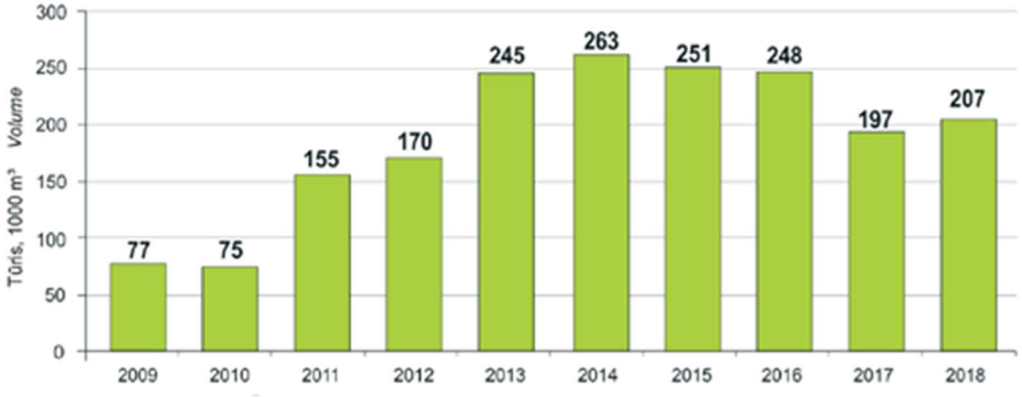
The total forest stock is 553 million m3. Over the last 20 years, the forest stock has increased by about 200 million m3. The gross annual increment for forest stands is about 20.4 million m³ in average and now contain 9.6 m³/ha per year.

By 2010, the volume of Lithuanian logging was increased to about 7 million cubic meters per year. It is maintained at the same level for the following years. In 2018, the annual forest felling of state forests for the first time in 20 years is lower than forest felling in provate ovner’s forests.



Felling by forest ownership categories

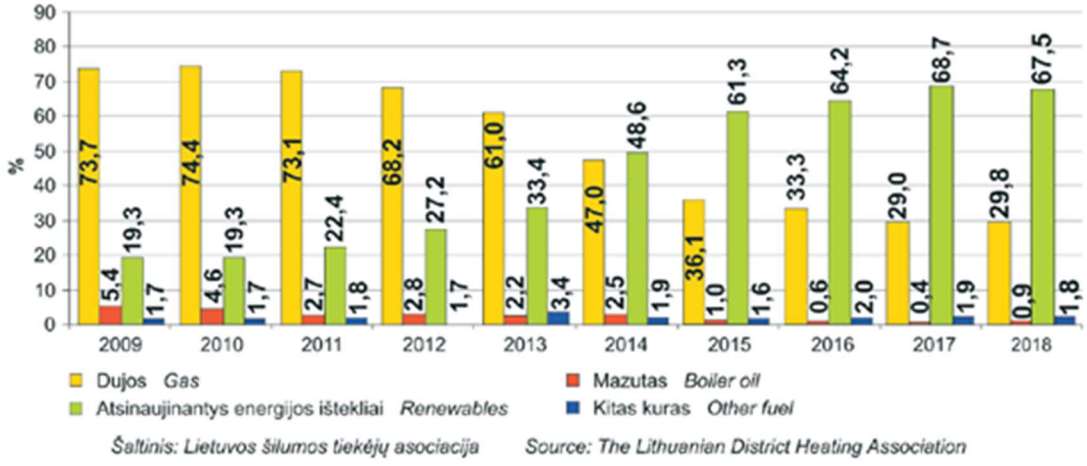
During logging, a significant amount of felling residues is generated, which, if economically justified, is sold as energy wood. In 2018, this volume is 207,000 m3 in state forests. It has reached its largest volume in recent years in 2014, when 263,000 m3 were sold.



Sales of forest felling residues in state forests

The forest and timber industry in Lithuania employs more than 66,000 people in total. A total of about 10,300 people are employed in the forestry and logging sectors. In recent years, there has been a slight decline in the number of people employed in these sectors, due to the modernization of the sector and the replacement of workers by machinery. A similar trend is observed in the wood processing industry, there is a fall in employment due to the modernization of the sector. The number of employees in the paper and furniture industry has increased. The overall employment rate in the sector has not changed.

The structure of fuel used for heat generation in district heating enerprises



The chart below shows how the type of fuel has changed from mostly fossil fuels to renewable energy over the last 10 years. The use of gas for heating has decreased by more than 50%, while the use of renewable resources for heating has tripled. Renewable resources include wood chips, biogas, liquid biofuels, hydropower, geothermal energy, wind energy, solar energy, waste heat. Wood chips make up 80% of the resources used for heat energy

Info: http://www.amvmt.lt/index.php/leidiniai/misku-ukio-statistika/2019

2.3 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

By obtaining Primary feedstock from forests and overgrown agricultural areas, the company informs suppliers of its habitat assessment system within the SBP system to preserve high quality forest habitats.

To increase the amount of SBP compliant Secondary feedstock emphasis is on certified deliveries from sawmills. The controlled amount of material is carefully evaluated before it can be marketed as SBP compliant biomass. sawmills are encouraged to use more certified materials

2.4 Quantification of the Supply Base

Supply Base

a. **Total Supply Base area (million ha)**: 5,54
b. **Tenure by type (million ha):**2.41 (Privately owned), 2.57 (Public)
c. **Forest by type (million ha):**5.54 (Boreal)
d. **Forest by management type (million ha):**5.54 (Managed natural)
e. **Certified forest by scheme (million ha):**2.54 (FSC), 2.78 (PEFC)

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

Explanation: Max area of clear cut shall be 2-5 ha (it`s depend from forest type); in trees felling use harvesters and chainsaws. Our company engaged in producing, chipping, of wood chips from overgrown agricultural areas, logging residues and sawmill resitudes

Was the forest in the Supply Base managed for a purpose other than for energy markets? Yes - Majority
Explanation: The forest in the Supply Base managed for energy markets. The main purpose of logging is to obtain wood that is used to produce high value-added products

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: Specified in the Forest Law. In 2020 in Latvia a total of 39.4 thousand ha of forest, of which 16.2 thousand ha have been restored in the state forest and other owners - 23.1 thousand ha. (https://www.vmd.gov.lv/valsts-mezadienests/statiskas-lapas/-meza-apsaimniekosana-/meza-atjaunosana?nid=1679#jump) In 2019, by recurring processes there were 17 thousand ha of forests that were sown/planted and naturally renewed 27.6 thousand ha. In totally 44.6 ha, where, according to statistical data, the restored areas are only increasing

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: No such material was used in the production of biomass.

Feedstock

Reporting period from: 01 February 2021

Reporting period to: 30 Sep 2021

a. **Total volume of Feedstock**: 1-200,000 m3
b. **Volume of primary feedstoc**k: 1-200,000 m3
c. **List percentage of primary feedstock, by the following categories.**
    - Certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 1% - 19%
    - Not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 60% - 79%
d. **List of all the species in primary feedstock, including scientific name:** Pinus sylvestris (Pine); Picea abies (Spruce); Betula pendula (Birch); Alnus glutinosa (Black alder); Alnus incana (White alder); Populus tremula (Aspen); Fraxinus excelsior (Ash); Quercus robur (Oak);
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 (%):** 80,00
g. **Softwood (i.e. coniferous trees): specify proportion of biomass from (%):** 20,00
h. **Proportion of biomass composed of or derived from saw logs (%):** 0,00
i. **Specify the local regulations or industry standards that define saw logs:** Regulatory documents, procedures and standart LVS82:2020 for measurment of timber in Latvia is available on https://www.lkuuv.lv/normativa-vide/
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:** 11813 m3

l. **List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest, by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes**:
   - Primary feedstock from primary forest certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 1% - 19%
   - Primary feedstock from primary forest not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 60% - 79%

m. **Volume of secondary feedstock**: 0 N/A
   - Physical form of the feedstock: N/A

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

3 Requirement for a Supply Base Evaluation

Is Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) is completed? Yes

SBP Biomass supply evaluation includes:

- Primary feedstock (firewood and branch chip after logging)
- Secondary feedstock (chips, sawdust after processing in sawmills)
- Non-forest land feedstock (overgrown agricultural areas.)

SIA Klasmann-Deilmann Bioenergy defines the biomass received from approved biomass sources and supply as SBP compliant biomass.

The SBP endorsed Regional Risk assessment for Latvia (September 28, 2017) is used.

4 Supply Base Evaluation

4.1 Scope

Feedstock types included in SBE: Primary

SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessments used: Latvia

List of countries and regions included in the SBE:

Country: Latvia

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

Specific risk description:
High Conservation Value Forests: include Natura 2000 sites, EU protected habitats, Woodland key habitats - the risk level for this subcategory is considered to be specified risk for non-certified forests.

High Conservation Value Forests: Forest and parks in or around objects of cultural heritage, for instance, manor parks, urban forests, forests of important historical sites - there is no information compiled on the cultural heritage of such forests and the actual cultural heritage status is not fully acknowledged in private, municipal and church owned forests.

Country: Latvia

Indicator with specified risk in the risk assessment used:
2.1.2 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures to identify and address potential threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values from forest management activities.

Specific risk description:
High Conservation Value Forests: With regard to identification and protection of conservation values, there is an expert concern about nesting areas of a number of species included in the Bird's Directive Annex I which are not identified and registered in the forest register databases and thus "de facto" are not protected outside protected nature territories with special protection regimes.

High Conservation Value Forests: Problematic areas in relation to threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values, are nature values in woodland key habitats (WKH) and/or EU protected forest habitats in non-certified forests.

High Conservation Value Forests: isolated cases of destruction/damaging of objects of cultural heritage in private forests.

Country: Latvia

Indicator with specified risk in the risk assessment used:
2.8.1 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures for verifying that appropriate safeguards are put in place to protect the health and safety of forest workers (CPET S12).

Specific risk description:

Low risk can be considered for: • companies working as subcontractors for certified forest managers and who are routinely checked for OH&S issues or are implementing quality management systems in relation to OH&S issues (ISO 45001 for example); harvesting works which are carried out exclusively with forest machinery (harvesters). “Specified risk” is considered for: Harvesting works which are carried out by manual harvesting means (chainsaws) in noncertified forests. Special focus shall be paid to self-employed persons and workers of microenterprises

4.2 Justification

SIA Klasmann-Deilmann Bioenergy is using the SBP endorsed SBP Regional Risk assessment for Latvia (September 28, 2017). This assessment is similar to FSC CNRA for Latvia . SIA Klasmann-Deilmann Bioenergy is FSC CoC certified from July of 2018 and PEFC CoC certified from June of 2018.

Based on SBP risk assessment the Supplier Verification programme was developed to ensure, that all risks have been identified and mitigated, if possible, otherwise it is not included in SBP compliant biomass deliveries.

During consultation with interested parties and through communication with biomass suppliers, additional information related to current “specified risk” and “low risk” indicators has been obtained and mitigation measures used if necessary.

4.3 Results of risk assessment and Supplier Verification Programme

SIA Klasmann-Deilmann Bioenergy FSC due diligence system is adapted to prevent the risks posed by SBP. The biomass included in the due diligence system is SBP compliant.

Purchasing Controlled Material will only accept FSC Controlled Material. Prior to the inclusion of such material in the SBP system, the supplier's FSC Due Diligence System will be assessed for compliance with the SBP requirements. The inspections have resulted in situations where the company implementing the FSC Due Diligence System is unable to provide sufficient evidence of control of the materials included in the system and the origin of the materials (risks are not sufficiently mitigated). Controlled wood from such companies will not be sold as SBP compliant. As well as from sawmills with such suppliers, such wood will not be included in the SBP scheme.

FSC and PEFC certified material will mainly be purchased from certified sawmills. Before purchasing the material, companies must be inspected to make sure that all FSC certified material used in the sawmill originates from Latvia and Lithuania. Local sawmills in the region are currently being evaluated. There are no problems with the collection of proofs of origin.

4.4 Conclusion

Due to its extensive industry experience, the company has developed successful SBP Supplier Verification programm.

The strengths of the system are:

- Most of the Primary feedstock biomass is controlled directly through SIA Klasmann-Deilmann Bioenergy FSC Supplier Verification programme. Company will be sure for compliance SBP compliant status;
- The country of origin of the material required for the realization of SBP compliant material will mainly be Latvia;
- FSC certified Secondary feedstock biomass will be accepted from sawmills.

The weaknesses of the system are:

- Difficulties in coordinating occupational safety audits with sawmill's supplier's loggers;
- Difficulties in conducting field audits to assess high-value forest areas after logging.

5 Supply Base Evaluation process

For SBP compliant biomass company mostly will use controlled biomass, that is controlled through companie's Supplier Verification rogramme. Controlled biomass, that is controlled through other companies due diligence systems will be strictly evaluated before included in SBP compliant biomass. The company has reduced the controlled material origin region to be included in the system. FSC Controlled Wood biomass from Latvia will be used. FSC certified material will be included mostly from sawmills.

SBE was assisted by a forest certification and wood product supply chain consultant. The consultant successfully utilizes forestry knowledge acquired through bachelor and master degrees in forestry, as well as over 2 years of experience in implementing FSC and PEFC supply chain and forest certification.

6 Stakeholder consultation

One month before the initial audit of the SBP certification, stakeholders will be informed to provide questions, criticisms, suggestions on the evaluation of SIA Klasmann-Deilmann Bioenergy supply base. The stakeholder list is made up of over 100 members from the economic, social and environmental sectors. This ensures that an SBP certification-compliant and sustainable system is established, taking into account comments from stakeholders.

6.1 Response to stakeholder comments

N/A

7 Mitigation measures

7.1 Mitigation measures

Country:	Latvia
Specified risk indicator:	2.1.1 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures for verifying that forests and other areas with high conservation value in the Supply Base are identified and mapped.
Specific risk description:	High Conservation Value Forests: include Natura 2000 sites, EU protected habitats, Woodland key habitats - the risk level for this subcategory is considered to be specified risk for non-certified forests. High Conservation Value Forests: Forest and parks in or around objects of cultural heritage, for instance, manor parks, urban forests, forests of important historical sites - there is no information compiled on the cultural heritage of such forests and the actual cultural heritage status is not fully acknowledged in private, municipal and church owned forests.
Mitigation measure:	Performing areas with high conservation values risk assessment procedures prior to logging and checking cadastre numbers using the https://www.daba.gov.lv/public/lat/dati1/dabas_datu_parvaldibas_sistema_ozols/.

Country:	Latvia
Specified risk indicator:	2.1.2 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures to identify and address potential threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values from forest management activities.
Specific risk description:	High Conservation Value Forests: With regard to identification and protection of conservation values, there is an expert concern about nesting areas of a number of species included in the Bird's Directive Annex I which are not identified and registered in the forest register databases and thus "de facto" are not protected outside protected nature territories with special protection regimes. High Conservation Value Forests: Problematic areas in relation to threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values, are nature values in woodland key habitats (WKH) and/or EU protected forest habitats in non-certified forests. High Conservation Value Forests: isolated cases of destruction/damaging of objects of cultural heritage in private forests.
Mitigation measure:	Performing biotope risk assessment procedures prior to logging and checking cadastre numbers using the https://www.daba.gov.lv/public/lat/dati1/dabas_datu_parvaldibas_sistema_ozols/. Verification in forest and overgrown areas of other land categories.

Country:	Latvia
Specified risk indicator:	2.8.1 The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures for verifying that appropriate safeguards are put in place to protect the health and safety of forest workers (CPET S12).
Specific risk description:	Low risk can be considered for: • companies working as subcontractors for certified forest managers and who are routinely checked for OH&S issues or are implementing quality management systems in relation to OH&S issues (ISO 45001 for example); harvesting works which are carried out exclusively with forest machinery (harvesters). “Specified risk” is considered for: Harvesting works which are carried out by manual harvesting means (chainsaws) in noncertified forests. Special focus shall be paid to self-employed persons and workers of microenterprises
Mitigation measure:	An assessment form is designed where minimal requirements for maintaining work safety in the forest and overgrown areas of other land categories

7.2 Monitoring and outcomes

SIA Klasmann-Deilmann Bioenergy SBP Supplier Verification programme is suitable to mitigate risks and enable primary raw materials to be marketed as SBP compliant. SIA Klasmann-Deilmann Bioenergy Supplier Verification programme includes raw materials obtained from forest areas and overgrown areas of other land categories. Detailed Findings for Indicators.

Currently, sawmills are being tested from which secondary raw material will be obtained. These tests show that obtaining proof of origin of certified material is not problematic. However, evaluating suppliers of FSC-controlled material is difficult. Main problems:

1. In the case of multiple FSC Controlled Wood Suppliers for a single sawmill, establishing a partnership with all suppliers is a problem for further evaluation. As soon as one of the suppliers refuses to cooperate, all controlled material cannot be included in the SBP system.

2. Supplier's FSC Due Diligence Systems do not fully comply with FSC conditions, so such inputs cannot be included in the SBP system. Some maintainers of the FSC Due Diligence System do not comply with all of the FSC requirements to the standard.

The suppliers that refuse to cooperate with SIA Klasmann-Deilmann Bioenergy in the identification of the preserve biotopes, protected bird species, cultural heritage objects and complying with work safety requirements, thus mitigated the risk of supplying SBP non-compliant feedstocks, were not approved for wood supply.

All suppliers are checked in OZOLS database for existing preserve biotopes, thus provide SBP compliant feedstocks supplies. The company performed field inspections as part of SBP certification. Our Supply regions: Kurzeme.

8 Detailed findings for indicators

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

Is RRA used? Yes

9 Review of report

9.1 Peer review

No external peer review was carried out.

9.2 Public or additional reviews

No additional information for the time being.

10 Approval of report

Approval of Supply Base Report by senior management			
Report Prepared by:	Baiba Druseika	Accountant	29 Oct 2021
	Name	Title	Date
The undersigned persons confirm that I/we are members of the organisation's senior management and do hereby affirm that the contents of this evaluation report were duly acknowledged by senior management as being accurate prior to approval and finalisation of the report.			
Report approved by:	Aldis Jotiks	Procurist	29 Oct 2021
	Name	Title	Date

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

N/A