



Supply Base Report: Laskana SIA LSEZ

First Surveillance Audit

www.sbp-cert.org



The promise of good biomass



Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 1.5

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

Version 1.4 published 22 October 2020

Version 1.5 published 11 November 2022

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1 Overview

Producer name: Laskana SIA LSEZ

Producer address: Brivostas str. 40, LV-3405 Liepāja, Latvia

SBP Certificate Code: SBP-01-71

Geographic position: 56.529500, 20.999900

Primary contact: Ojārs Zeme, +371 6342 3111,ojars.zeme@laskana.lv

Company website: www.laskana.lv

Date report finalised: 03 Mar 2023

Close of last CB audit: 09 Mar 2023

Name of CB: Preferred by Nature OÜ

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, Instruction Document 5E: Collection and Communication of Energy and Carbon Data 1.5

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: N/A

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

2 Description of the Supply Base

2.1 General description

Feedstock types: Primary, Secondary

Includes Supply Base evaluation (SBE): Yes

Includes REDII SBE: No

Feedstock origin (countries): Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus

2.2 Description of countries included in the Supply Base

Country: Latvia

Area/Region: Latvia

Exclusions: No

LSEZ SIA LASKANA purchases the most of its feedstock for production of biomass (woodchip) as round timber, forest branch chip and non-forest land branch chip. Biomass is mainly obtained from our own forestry. The region of biomass origin is Latvia via direct purchase and supply.

Species: Norway spruce - *Picea abies*; Scots pine - *Pinus sylvestris*; Black alder - *Alnus glutinosa*; Grey alder - *Alnus incana*; European aspen - *Populus tremula*; Silver birch - *Betula pendula*; downy birch - *Betula pubescens*; Pedunculate Oak - *Quercus robur*; Norway Maple - *Acer platanoides*; Ash - *Fraxinus excelsior*; wych Elm - *Ulmus glabra* Huds; Fluttering elm - *Ulmus laevis*.

LATVIAN forest resources

In Latvia, forests covers area of 3,435 million hectares. According to the data of the State Land Service forest land amounts to 53,63% from the entire territory of the country. Other types of land by use in Latvia are: agricultural land (39,51%); artificial areas (2,08%); semi-natural areas (0,23%); wetlands (2,52%); water bodies (2.02%).

The Latvian State owns 1,695 million ha of forest (49% of the total forest area), while the other 1,740 million ha (51% of the total forest area) belong to other owners. Private forest owners in Latvia amount to approximately 135 thousand.

The amount of forestland, moreover, is constantly expanding, both naturally and thanks to afforestation of infertile land and other land that is not used for agriculture. More important, however, is another indicator – the volume of timber in the forest is increasing three times more than the area of forestland. This proves that the forest area in Latvia is not expanding because of bushes that are not counted as part of the area of forest. On the contrary, forestry work in Latvia has been very targeted. An average of approximately 11 million m³ of timber have been harvested each year in Latvia's forests during the past decade. That is less than the annual increment, and so forestry in Latvia can be described as sustainable.

(Ministry of Agriculture: Latvian forest sector in facts & figures 2022; [zm.gov.lv ; https://forest.eea.europa.eu/countries/latvia/latvia-basic-data](https://forest.eea.europa.eu/countries/latvia/latvia-basic-data)).

Forest land consists of:

- forests 3,05 million ha (90,6%);
- marshes 0,17 million ha (5,0%);
- glades (forest meadows) 0,03 million ha (0,9%);
- flooded areas 0,017 million ha (0,5%);
- objects of infrastructure 0,083 million ha (2,5%);
- other forest lands 0,017 million ha (0,05%).

(State Forest Services: vmd.gov.lv, 2022)

Distribution of forests by the dominant species:

- pine 32 %;
- spruce 19 %;
- birch 30 %;
- black alder 4 %;
- grey alder 7 %;
- aspen 7 %;
- other species 1 %.

(Ministry of Agriculture: Latvian forest sector in facts & figures 2022; zm.gov.lv).

Share of species used in reforestation, by planting area (2020):

- pine 18%;
- spruce 24%;
- birch 27%;
- grey alder 12%;
- aspen 14%;
- other species 5%.

(Ministry of Agriculture: Latvian forest sector in facts & figures 2022; zm.gov.lv).

Timber production in terms of felling type (ha), 2020:

- final felling 33,23 %;

- thinning 25,32 %;
- sanitary felling 37,87 %;
- other felling 3,48 %;
- unlawful felling 0,09%.

(Ministry of Agriculture: *Latvian forest sector in facts & figures 2022*; zm.gov.lv).

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 .

(www.zm.gov.lv)

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.

(State Forest Services: www.vmd.gov.lv)

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.

(www.lvm.lv)

The forest sector is one of the cornerstones of the national economy at this time. Forestry, wood processing and furniture manufacturing represented 5,3% of GDP in 2020, while exports amounted to EUR 2,6 billion – 19% of all exports. There is no parish in Latvia with no larger or smaller wood processing company. Often these are the most important employers in the surrounding area, thus being the main pillar of support for local economies and residents.

In 2020 a total of 12,86 million m³ of wood resources were harvested from Latvian forests, of which 14% (1,78 million m³) were used in the production of wood biomass, the rest of amount is used in other wood industries, such as wood production, furniture production, etc.

Types of energy-wood in total output is:

- firewood – 24%
- briquettes – 1%
- Pellets – 42%
- Wood scraps – 3%
- Wood chips – 30%

(Ministry of Agriculture: *Latvian forest sector in facts & figures 2022*; zm.gov.lv).

Net turnover of forest sector, 2019:

Manufacturing of timber and wood production – 2500 million EUR;

Forestry and wood processing – 1280 million EUR;

Furniture sector – 294 million EUR.

(Ministry of Agriculture: Latvian forest sector in facts & figures 2022; zm.gov.lv).

Employment in the forest sector, 2020:

Manufacturing of timber and wood production – 21 thousand people;

Forestry and wood processing – 16 thousand people;

Furniture sector – 7 thousand people.

(Ministry of Agriculture: Latvian forest sector in facts & figures 2022; zm.gov.lv).

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 has 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[1]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.

Conservation CITES or IUCN species:

Species	CITES status	IUCN classification
Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Not on the list	Least concern (LC)
Oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Not on the list	Least concern (LC)
Other CITES / IUCN registrations	<p>Accession 1997</p> <p>https://cites.org/eng/cms/index.php/component/cp/country/LV</p> <p>Other CITES species are present but do not include softwood or deciduous trees which are threatened.</p> <p>Full list:</p> <p>https://checklist.cites.org/#/en/search/country_id%5B%5D=196&cites_appendices%5B%5D=I&cites_appendices%5B%5D=II&cites_appendices%5B%5D=III&output_layout=alphabetical&level_of_listing=0&show_synonyms=1&show_author=1&show_english=1&show_spanish=1&show_french=1&scientific_name=Plantae&page=1&per_page=20</p>	<p>Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) – Near Threatened</p> <p>https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/203367/67807718</p> <p>Full list</p> <p>https://www.iucnredlist.org/search?andRegions=LV&searchType=species</p>

Socio-economic conditions

Territories in which recreation is one of the main areas of forest management took up 8% of forestland (293,000 hectares) in 2018. Viewing platforms, educational trails, cultural and historical destinations, areas for picnics – those are just a few of the leisure infrastructure objects that are found in Latvia's forests. They are open to one and all at no cost at all. Special attention to improving such areas has been paid to state owned forests.

The areas of recreation-based forestland include national parks (except reserves), nature parks, protected landscape areas, protected dendrology plants, protected geological and geomorphologic monuments, nature parks of local importance, the protected zone of dunes along the shores of the Baltic Sea, protected zones around cities, and forests in the administrative territories of cities.

Specially protected natural areas are supervised and managed by the Nature Conservation Agency of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.

Education in the area of the forest sector can be obtained at 10 professional educational institutions, the Forest Faculty of the Latvian Agricultural University (LLU), and the Textile Technology and Design Institute of the Rīga Technical University's Faculty of Material Sciences and Applied Chemistry. The Latvian Chamber of Craftsmanship has offered informal wood processing training sessions taught by experienced craftspeople. Graduates from such programmes receive a craftsman's card or a diploma as an apprentice or master craftsman.

Certification

All forest area of Latvijas Valsts Meži as well as some part of forests in private and other ownership is FSC and PEFC certified.

PEFC Certified Forest Area in Latvia is 1 756 747 hectares.

FSC Certified Forest Area in Latvia is 1 215 977 hectares.
Both the FSC and PEFC systems have found their way into Latvia.

(<https://www.pefc.org/discover-pefc/facts-and-figures>; <https://connect.fsc.org/impact/facts-figures>)

Suppliers and received material

In reporting period company has received FSC 100% certified material with origin country Latvia from 11 suppliers.

In reporting period company has received PEFC 100% certified material with origin country Latvia from 1 supplier.

From 2 supplier company has received FSC Controlled Wood material for SBE.

Data from deliveries period 01 Jan 2022 – 31 Dec 2022:

Controlled Feedstoc - 7,3%;

SBP- compliant Primary Feedstock - 92,7%;

SBP- compliant Secondary Feedstock - 0%;

SBP- compliant Tertiary Feedstock - 0%;

SBP non- compliant Feedstock - 0%.

Country:Lithuania

Area/Region: Klaipėdos, Telšiu, Šiaulių regions

Exclusions: No

According to 2020 forest statistics, the total forest land area was 2,273,600 ha. According to the data of the European Environment Agency (EEA) forest land amounts to 35,4% from the entire territory of the country. Other types of land by use in Lithuania are: agricultural land (58,77%); artificial areas (3,45%); semi-natural areas (0,14%); wetlands (0,87%); water bodies (1,99%).

Since the 1st January 2003, the forest land area has increased by 150 300 ha corresponding to 2,3 % of the total forest cover. During the same period, forest stands expanded by 105 100 ha to 2 056 100 ha. The average forest area per capita increased to 0,81 ha.

(<https://forest.eea.europa.eu/countries/lithuania/lithuania-basic-data>)

Distribution of forests by the dominant species:

Occupying 1 144 100 ha, coniferous stands prevail in Lithuania, covering 55,6 % of the forest area. They are followed by softwood deciduous forests (843 900 ha, 41,0 %). Hardwood deciduous forests occupy 68 100 ha (3,3 %). The total area of softwood deciduous forest land increased by 145 500 ha over the last fifteen years. The area of hardwood deciduous has decreased by 24 600 ha (mainly due to dieback of ash stands) and coniferous forest by 15 800 ha. Scots pine occupies the biggest share in Lithuanian forests – 711 900 ha. Compared to 2003, the area of pine expanded by 400 ha. Norway spruce stands covers 429 800 ha, with a reduction of 15 400 ha. Birch stands covers the largest area among deciduous trees. Since 2003, it increased by 61 400 ha and reached 453 600 ha by the 1st January 2018. Area of black alder increased by 40 100 ha, to 159 600 ha. The area of grey alder decreased by 200 ha reaching 121 800 ha. The area of aspen stands expanded by 38 400 to 95 800 ha. The area of oak stands increased from 35 700 ha to 46 700 ha.

(<http://www.china-ceecforestry.org/country/lithuania/> ;

Forum IHF 2017 Overview of Baltic Forest and Wood Industry | I. Erele, H. Välja, K. Klauss)

Forest stock

Since 2003, total growing stock volume increased from 453,4 million m³ up to 546,9 million m³. The average growing stock volume in all forests since 2003 increased by 31 m³/ha up to 256 m³/ha.

(<https://partneriai.lt/en/lithuanian-forests>; <http://www.china-ceecforestry.org/country/lithuania/> ;

Forum IHF 2017 Overview of Baltic Forest and Wood Industry | I. Erele, H. Välja, K. Klauss)

In the beginning of 2018, the distribution of forests by functional groups was as follows:

Group I (strict nature reserves): 25 300 ha (1,2 %);

Group II (ecosystem protection and recreational): 257 800 ha (11,7 %);

Group III (protective): 292 300 ha (13,3 %);

Group IV (commercial): 1 620 100 ha (73,8 %).

Changes of forest land area distribution by forest groups based on the decisions of forest management schemes.

By 1st January 2018, around a half of all forest land in Lithuania was of State importance – 1 102 000 ha. 854 200 ha of private forests were registered in the State Enterprise Centre of Registers. After intersection of layers of all forests and private holdings the estimated area of private forests was 888 300 ha. The number of private forest owners amounted to almost 250 100, a forest estate averaging 3,4 ha.

The field of forestry

Statistical information on the wood manufacturing sector is very limited in Lithuania. The wood products industry is adverse to sharing information or promoting its potential and business opportunities. Publicly data available is usually old and does not present the current market picture. The furniture and paper industries are the fastest developing segments within the industry. Forest and wood processing sector's share of total national value added reached 4,5%, with forestry adding about 0,6%. The biggest share of the value added in the sector was generated by the furniture industry, some 2%. The number of companies in forestry, logging and the forest industry diminished while their average size increased in recent years. The furniture and wood processing industries provide over 30% of the jobs available in the whole Lithuanian manufacturing industry. In recent times the furniture industry developed mostly due to foreign investments.

Current harvest has reached some 3.0 million m³ u.b. per year. The consumption of industrial wood in the domestic forest industry, including export of industrial wood, is estimated to be less than 2.0 million m³. The remainder is used for fuel or stored in the forests, with a deteriorating quality as a result.

The potential future annual cut is calculated at 5,2 million m³, of which 2,4 million m³ is made up of sawn timber and the remaining 2,8 million m³ of small dimension wood for pulp or board production, or for fuel. The figures refer to the nearest 10-year period.

Forestry production

Area	Element	Item	Year	Unit	Value
Lithuania	Production	Roundwood	2018	m ³	6982000
Lithuania	Production	Wood chips, particles and residues	2018	m ³	1934000
Lithuania	Production	Wood pellets and other agglomerates	2018	tonnes	510000
Lithuania	Production	Sawnwood	2018	m ³	1280000
Lithuania	Production	Wood-based panels	2018	m ³	856500
Lithuania	Production	Fibreboard	2018	m ³	65800
Lithuania	Production	Total fibre furnish	2018	tonnes	207000
Lithuania	Production	Pulp for paper	2018	tonnes	0
Lithuania	Production	Paper and paperboard	2018	tonnes	156700
Lithuania	Production	Paper and paperboard, excluding newsprint	2018	tonnes	152000
Lithuania	Production	Packaging paper and paperboard	2018	tonnes	137200
Source: FAOSTAT - Forestry database					

Biological diversity

National network of protected areas covered 1 026 200 ha or 15,7 % of the total Lithuanian territory by 1st of November 2018. The largest part of this area was occupied by regional parks – 44 %, biosphere polygons– 23 %, state and municipal reserves – 15 %, national parks – 14 %, reserves and biosphere reserve – 1,8 % each. Since 1st November 2017 new 157 protected natural heritage sites were established. Areas of Natura 2000 network (without marine areas) covered 846,5 ha at the 1st November 2018. It composes 13,0 % of the country's territory.

Various forest protection measures were applied by the state forest enterprises on 27 200 ha of forest land in 2017. Biological treatment was applied on 300 ha. Foresters from 900 ha removed 27 100 m³ trees damaged by wind and snow. Chemical protection measures were used on area 2 600 ha. For sanitary protection, state forest enterprises set up 11 700 new nesting-boxes.

Lithuania has signed the CITES Convention in 2001. CITES requirements are respected in forest management, although there are no species included in the CITES lists in Lithuania.

The national laws on the conservation of protected species and measures available (breeding, reintroduction, management of habitats) are inadequate for the protection of species. Lithuania has about 20 protected species that require immediate special measures for their conservation. Plans and documents on the conservation of protected species for implementing measures to conserve specific protected species are not in place. In addition, in the decision making process on economic activities Lithuania makes insufficient use of the Protected Species Information System. Regulations on the conservation of location and habitat sites of strictly protected species have not been drawn up, and the evaluation of protected species in accordance with the categories established by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has not been carried out.

Conservation CITES or IUCN species

Species	CITES status	IUCN classification
Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Not on the list	Least concern (LC)
Oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Not on the list	Rare - status is rare because Lithuania is the edge of its growing range
Other CITES / IUCN registrations	<p>Accession 2001 https://cites.org/eng/cms/index.php/component/cp/country/LT</p> <p>Other CITES species are present but do not include softwood or deciduous trees which are threatened.</p> <p>Full list: http://checklist.cites.org/#/en/search/country_ids%5B%5D=154&cites_appendices%5B%5D=I&cites_appendices%5B%5D=II&cites_appendices%5B%5D=III&output_layout=alphabetical&level_of_listing=0&show_synonyms=1&show_author=1&show_english=1&show_spanish=1&show_french=1&scientific_name=&page=1&per_page=20</p>	<p>Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) – Near Threatened</p> <p>https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/203367/67807718</p> <p>Full list https://www.iucnredlist.org/search?IandRegions=LT&searchType=species</p>

Certification

All state owned forest area is FSC certified, as well as some part of forest in private ownership. Total area of FSC certified forest in Lithuania is 1,266,914 million ha.

There are no PEFC certified forest area in Lithuania.

Suppliers and received material

In reporting period company has received FSC 100% certified material with origin country Lithuania from 1 supplier.

In reporting period company has received:

Controlled Feedstoc - 0%;

SBP- compliant Primary Feedstock - 100%;

SBP- compliant Secondary Feedstock - 0%;

SBP- compliant Tertiary Feedstock - 0%;

SBP non- compliant Feedstock - 0%.

Source: "Lithuanian Statistical Yearbook of Forestry

2018", <https://www.fao.org/docrep/w3722e/w3722e22.htm> FAO:

<http://www.fao.org/3/w3722e/w3722e22.htm> cbd.int/doc/world/lt/lt-nr-05.en.pdf 23. Internationales Holzbau Forum IHF 2017 Overview of Baltic Forest and Wood Industry | I. Erele, H. Välja, K. Klauss ;

<https://www.pefc.org/discover-pefc/facts-and-figures> <https://fsc.org/en/facts-figures>

Country: Belarus

Area/Region: Vitebsk region

Exclusions: No

In the Republic of Belarus forests are one of the main renewable natural resources and the most important national wealth. Forest-covered lands occupy 8.26 million hectares. Forest cover of the territory of the Republic of Belarus reached 39.8%. The total standing stock is 1,796 million cubic meters including 296 million cubic meters of ripe and overripe plantings. As a result of focused work on the reproduction of forests the area covered by forests is increasing. So, over the past 60 years the forest cover of the republic has almost doubled and reached its maximum value for more than a century. The increase occurs both naturally and due to the afforestation of infertile land unsuitable for agriculture. In Belarus along with an increase in the total area of the forest fund a steady growth in the areas of ripening, ripe and overripe stands is observed. The share component of ripe and mature forests is 14.7%. The average age of stands is 56 years.

In the forests of Belarus 28 species of trees and about 70 species of shrubs grow. The most common tree species are: common pine -50.3%, birch -23.2%, European spruce -9.2%, black alder -8.5%, oak -3.4%, aspen -2.1%.

According to the State Land Cadaster the total land area in Belarus is 20.76 million ha, including 9.54 million ha (46.0%) of agricultural land, 8.26 million ha (39.8%) of forest land, 540.0 thousand ha (2.6%) of meadows, 859.2 thousand ha (4.1%) of bogs, 469.2 thousand ha (2.3%) of water areas, 504.2 thousand ha of built-up areas and 396.0 thousand ha of transport and communication areas.

Depending on the functions performed the lands of the forest fund are divided into forests of the first and second groups. The first group includes specially protected natural territories the share of which is 52%, the second group includes production forests intended for timber harvesting (48%).

In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus all the lands of the forest fund are in state ownership and transferred to of state forestry institutions for the use and management. Forest management in Belarus is based on the principle of continuity and sustainability. The average annual wood harvest is about 18 million cubic meters per year, of which:

- Final felling (in mature forest stands) 40%;
- Tending felling and sanitary felling (in young, middle-aged and ripening stands) 48%;
- Other types of felling 12%. Ensuring of high-quality reproduction of forest resources and protective afforestation are prerequisites for the use of forests. So in 2018, reforestation and afforestation were carried out on a total area of 41.82 thousand hectares, including 34.8 thousand hectares of new forests laid due to sowing and planting forests.

Biological diversity

When harvesting wood, according to the forest legislation of the Republic of Belarus, species listed in the Red Book and their habitats are subject to preservation. Cutting of valuable, endangered and specially protected tree species are prohibited.

There are two republican reserves on the territory of Belarus -the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve (85.2 thousand hectares) and the Polesie State Radiation and Ecological Reserve (216.1 thousand hectares), and four national parks -Belovezhskaya Pushcha (152.962 thousand hectares), Braslav Lakes (69.115

thousand hectares), Narochansky (93.3 thousand hectares) and Pripyatsky (85.841 thousand hectares), 334 reserves of national and local significance and 874 natural monuments.

Belarus has been a signatory of the CITES Convention since 1995. CITES requirements are respected in forest management, although there are no species included in the CITES lists in Belarus.

Forest regeneration is carried out annually over an area of 32,000 ha, including 81% of the forest planting and seeding and 19% by natural regeneration.

Conservation CITES or IUCN species:

Species	CITES status	IUCN classification
Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Not on the list	Least concern (LC)
Oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Not on the list	Least concern (LC)
Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>)	Not on the list	Least concern (LC)
Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	Not on the list	Least concern (LC)
Birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>)	Not on the list	Least concern (LC)
Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Not on the list	Least concern (LC)
Alder (<i>Alnus incana</i>)	Not on the list	Least concern (LC)

Full list:

http://checklist.cites.org/#/en/search/country_ids%5B%5D=193&output_layout=alphabetical&level_of_listing=0&show_synonyms=1&show_author=1&show_english=1&show_spanish=1&show_french=1&scientific_name=&page=1&per_page=20

Full list:

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/search/grid?query=Belarus&searchType=species>

Certification

Forest certification is an effective tool to combat illegal logging and illegal timber trafficking.

Until April 6, 2022, when sanctions were imposed on Belarus two schemes of forest certification have found their place in the Republic of Belarus -the forest certification system FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and the forest certification system of the National Conformity Certification System, recognized by the Pan European Forest Council (PEFC). 9.007 million hectares of forest fund are certified taking into account the requirements of the international scheme of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) (94.2% of the total forest fund). Forest management and forest using systems of 105 legal entities that conduct forestry on an area of 8.8 million hectares of forest fund are certified according to the PEFC scheme.

The field of forestry

In Belarus the forest industry consists of forestry (13.5%), woodworking (69.5%) and pulp and paper industry (16.4%). The woodworking industry is one of the largest industries in Belarus. Woodworking accounts for approximately 2% of the total manufacturing industry of the Republic of Belarus. The share of the forest industry in the country's GDP is approximately 1.1%. Forest products and services are exported to 30 countries of the world.

Annual average logging is 10,0 to 11,2 million m³ including 4,3 to 4,5 million m³ (40%) of final cutting (in mature stands), 5,4 million m³ (48%) of maintenance and sanitary cutting (young, middle aged and ripening forests), 1,0 to 2,3 million m³ (12%) of other felling types. Approximately 23% of all wood harvested, which is around 2.4 million m³ of wood, is used in the production of biomass.

Source: <https://rainforests.mongabay.com/deforestation/2000/Belarus.htm>

<https://president.gov.by/en/belarus/economics/major-sectors/agriculture-and-forestry>

<https://www.mlh.by/en/our-main-activities/forest/zagotovka-i-ispolzovanie-drevesnykh-lesnykh-resursov/>

Suppliers and received material

In reporting period company has received FSC 100% certified material with origin country Belarus from 5 suppliers.

In reporting period company has received FSC MIX certified material with origin country Belarus from 1 suppliers.

In reporting period company has received:

Controlled Feedstock - 0%;

SBP- compliant Primary Feedstock - 0%;

SBP- compliant Secondary Feedstock - 100%;

SBP- compliant Tertiary Feedstock - 0%;

SBP non- compliant Feedstock - 0%.

The organization purchased timber from Belarus until April 6, 2022.

2.3 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

Biomass is obtained after logging, round timber, branch chip, a part of which is from our own FSC certified areas (total area 5687,15 ha). The company policy is directed at cooperation with certified suppliers. In year 2019 company established differentiated prices for material purchase in Liepaja terminal, price is higher for FSC certified material. Biomass is formed from obtaining logging waste, after non-forest land processing. Round timber chipping in port was very small during in this reporting period, because more economically efficient was woodchip purchase. LSEZ SIA LASKANA initiates and offers better supply conditions to FSC certified suppliers and raises interest of non-certified round timber processors, as well as motivates forest owners to obtain certification. At the time of preparation for SBP certification, the company increased the amount of feedstock certified by FSC– from 40 to 75 %. In 2019. Increased the amount of FSC certified feedstock to 95 %.

2.4 Quantification of the Supply Base

Supply Base

- a. **Total Supply Base area (million ha):** 13,97
- b. **Tenure by type (million ha):**1.74 (Privately owned), 12.12 (Public)
- c. **Forest by type (million ha):**5.71 (Temperate), 8.26 (Boreal)
- d. **Forest by management type (million ha):**13.97 (Managed natural)
- e. **Certified forest by scheme (million ha):**2482.89 (FSC), 1756.75 (PEFC)

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

Explanation: The proportion of biomass quantity as primary raw material after final fellings is about 30-40% company data register on the type of cutting type used compared to quantity of other raw material assortment. The primary raw material has been procured from the Supply Base area and it consists of round wood/firewood. The raw materials are procured in well developed, free and open market with competition of other customers. Different assortments of raw materials are obtained from the logging. All companies of forest industry have public price lists for the assortments. The price lists reflect the solvency of the industry for different assortments. The price lists clearly indicate that logs and veneer logs are the most valuable assortments while firewood (e.g. for pellet production) is less valuable assortment. This information is derived from the documents and data submitted by suppliers and forest developer.

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

Explanation: The priority in logging is round wood, the company uses a low-quality firewood assortment as wood waste.

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: There is mostly natural regeneration as well as reforestation after logging.

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: N/A

What is the estimated amount of REDII-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be harvested annually in a Supply Base (estimated): N/A N/A

Explanation:N/A

Feedstock

Reporting period from: 01 Jan 2022

Reporting period to: 31 Dec 2022

- a. **Total volume of Feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes
- b. **Volume of primary feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes
- c. **List percentage of primary feedstock, by the following categories.**
 - Certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 80% - 100%
 - Not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 1% - 19%
- d. **List of all the species in primary feedstock, including scientific name:** Betula pendula (Birch); Betula pubescens (Birch); Populus tremula (Aspen); Picea abies (Spruce); Pinus sylvestris (Pine); Fraxinus excelsior (Ash); Alnus glutinosa (Black alder); Alnus incana (Grey alder); Tilia cordata (Linden); 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 (%):** 70,00
- g. **Softwood (i.e. coniferous trees): specify proportion of biomass from (%):** 30,00
- 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:** Latvijas standarts LVS 82:2020 – Apaļo kokmateriālu uzmērīšana
- j. **Roundwood from final fellings from forests with > 40 yr rotation times - Average % volume of fellings delivered to BP (%):** 72,00
- k. **Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest:** 0 N/A
- l. **List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest, by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes:**
 - Primary feedstock from primary forest certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: N/A
 - Primary feedstock from primary forest not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: N/A
- m. **Volume of secondary feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes
 - Physical form of the feedstock: Chips
- n. **Volume of tertiary feedstock:** 0 N/A
 - Physical form of the feedstock: N/A
- o. **Estimated amount of REDII-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be collected annually by the BP:** N/AN/A

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

Feedstock type	Sourced by using Supply Base	FSC %	PEFC %	SFI %

	Evaluation (SBE) %			
Primary	6,00	88,00	6,00	0,00
Secondary	0,00	100,0 0	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

Note: Annex 1 is generated by the system if the SBE is used without Region Risk Assessment(s). Annex 2 is generated if RED II SBE is in the scope.

Is Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) is completed? Yes

SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment for Latvia (accepted 28.09.2017.) has been used as a base for SBE.

SBP Biomass supply evaluation includes:

- Primary feedstock (firewood and branch chip)
- Non-forest land feedstock (overgrown agricultural areas.)

Laskana SIA defines the biomass received from approved biomass sources and supply as SBP compliant biomass.

Is REDII SBE completed? N/A

N/A

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:

Wood from forests where HCVs are threatened by management activities has not been completed.

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:

Wood from forests where HCVs are threatened by management activities has not been completed.

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:

Health & Safety

4.2 Justification

Company uses SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment for Latvia (accepted 28.09.2017.).

4.3 Results of risk assessment and Supplier Verification Programme

3 indicators are stated as specified in SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment for Latvia: 2.1.1.; 2.1.2.; 2.8.1.

Indicator 2.1.1. states that forests and other areas with high conservation values in the Supply Base should be identified and mapped.

Indicator 2.1.2. states that potential threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values from forest management activities should be identified and addressed.

Indicator 2.8.1. states that appropriate safeguards are put in place to protect the health and safety of forest workers. This applies to loggers in BP supply base.

4.4 Conclusion

Since September of 2017 company uses SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment for Latvia. Supply Base Evaluation is applied only to primary feedstock. Company has been created and developed strong system for Supply Base Evaluations as it is working in both – SBP and FSC systems.

5 Supply Base Evaluation process

SIA LASKANA SBP biomass compliant assessment refers to supplies from Latvia only and obtaining of biomass from:

- Feedstock received with an SBP-approved FM Scheme Claim or SBP- approved recycled claim.
- Feedstock sourced from within the BP's defined Supply Base (SB) and for which a valid SBE has determined that all the indicators are low risk.
- Feedstock sourced within the scope of the BP's own SBP-approved Chain of Custody (CoC) System certification, for example, non-certified reclaimed feedstock sourced in compliance with FSC-STD40- 007.
- Feedstock received with an SBP-approved -controlled feedstock systems claim.
- Feedstock sourced within the scope of the BP's own SBP-approved controlled feedstock system certification, for example, non-certified feedstock sourced in compliance with the FSC® Standard for Company Evaluation of FSC® Controlled Wood.

Risk assessment results were obtained by carrying out audits at logging companies which approved taking necessary measures for risk mitigation. Additional consultation with other forestry and logging companies was carried out, and the results and experience obtained was publically discussed with non-governmental organizations.

During confirmation of fulfilment of SBP requirements and assessment of the competence of suppliers, loggers and processors, experts in work safety, biotope and bird nest exploration and identification of possible cultural and historical sites were involved.

The company has developed and implemented a risk mitigation procedure where the identified risk mitigation measures and tools are described.

Questionnaires to test each risk indicator were designed and applied to objectively assess and obtain all information on each wood acquisition site, which is or is not approved as SBP compliant biomass.

Audit frequency and plan is designed so that timber from felling (forest management units) that originates from approved suppliers is audited in a 12-month period. Audits are performed prior to and during logging. The audit procedure is available at the company only by request, taking into account confidentiality, and is presented and discussed with interested parties to improve it effectively.

SBE was performed by employees of LASKANA. The risk categories, risk mitigation and approval audits defined by the SBE shall be carried out by a specific group of employees under the management of the Production Director. Employees are selected according to their competence, which can be attested by an educational document, a certificate or a certificate of acquired knowledge/skills in courses, as well as work experience in the field of assignment.

6 Stakeholder consultation

On 1. December 2021, the company published SBP Supply Base Report. (SBR is available on the company's website: <https://laskana.lv/laskana/lv/sakums/>) An informative letter was sent electronically to the interested parties on the SBR developed according to SBP standard. The list of interested parties was created so that it includes the maximum number of recipients that represent economic, social and environmental interests of society, as well as local municipalities. The total number of recipients is 86 correspondents.

After the stakeholder informed, no recommendations or claims were received regarding the SBR and risk mitigation development process.

A video meeting was held (21.02.2022.) with one of the nature experts about the organization Supply Base Report (U. V. natural expert in habitat group "XXX"). He made recommendations for the organisation's SBR and risk mitigation development process.

On 17 March 2022, the organisation received comments from I.M. Head of the natural census (Skaitam dabu skaitamdabu@daba.gov.lv).

As well as the National Heritage Administration, made its comment in 15 December 2021.

6.1 Response to stakeholder comments

Description: I. M. Head of the natural census

Comment: As regards the publication of data in the nature data management system, Ozola <https://ozols.gov.lv/pub>, can be informed that all habitats identified during the Nature census have been published and made available to all interested parties.

Response: Organisation is used <https://ozols.gov.lv/ozols/Account/LogOn> for future habitats in specific forest units.

Description: S. Č. Head of the Monument Documentation Centre

Comment: The Management Card Explorer shows that the data displayed in a public part, including cards, is informative, because all information comparison has not yet been completed. The management works on updating and improving data within the available resources. Consequently, in order to avoid risks or misunderstandings, please refer to the Board of Governors regarding the potential of links to State protected cultural monuments or their protection zones.

Response: The Management Card Explorer shows that the data displayed in a public part, including cards, is informative, because all information comparison has not yet been completed. The management works on updating and improving data within the available resources. Consequently, in order to avoid risks or misunderstandings, please refer to the Board of Governors regarding the potential of links to State protected cultural monuments or their protection zones.

Description: E.N. Job Protection Specialist

Comment: The company carries out a safety audit of workers in logging, carries out job testing, identifies and evaluates the occupational environmental risk factors (risk sources) that

may potentially cause harm to the safety and health of employees. Pay particular attention to the health status of employees, the results of mandatory health checks. Follow noise, hand vibration and body vibration.

Response: Organisation collect information from suppliers about logging company, which harvested delivered material. The process of work protection and work safety risk assessment takes place during logging, during which a competent person performs checks according to a special form that includes minimal requirements for maintaining work safety in the forest.

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:	Wood from forests where HCVs are threatened by management activities has not been completed.
Mitigation measure:	<p>Risk mitigation measures refer to the following feedstock categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary feedstock supplies from Latvian forest properties prior to and after logging;• Primary feedstock supplies from Latvian overgrown agricultural land areas;• Not applicable to secondary feedstock and other regions of origin;• Primary biomass is not qualified and is not applicable to tree species such as oak, ash, maple, wych, fluttering elm, if the diameter on the stump exceeds 70cm.

Risk mitigation measures refer to the following biomass supply risk categories:

- Identification of the signs of forest biotopes and natural forest biotopes of European significance,
- Identification of cultural and historical monuments and objects of cultural and historical value in the process of logging,
- Identification of bird nesting sites,
- Mitigation of work protection and work safety risks.

SIA LASKANA groups SBP suppliers in two categories:

1st category: SBP compliant supplier - the suppliers who have signed an agreement on the supplies of SBP compliant feedstock and are trained in identification of risk categories; the supplier tests feedstock supplies from all wood units of origin; the supplier has been audited and received written confirmation from SIA LASKANA. If the supplier has not assessed the logging unit and has ignored any of the risk categories that it has not

identified or has concealed, the supplier is excluded from SBP compliant feedstock supplier list.

2nd category: SBP non-compliant supplier – includes all suppliers that have not performed risk assessment for the entire amount of supplied wood and with whom an agreement has not been signed on SBP compliant feedstock supplies. The supplier has been trained on risk identification, but the supplier does not carry out risk mitigation measures using SIA LASKANA risk mitigation tools. The supplier may be audited, but has not received written confirmation from SIA LASKANA. An independent, international auditing company performs the compliance assessment and verification of the suppliers approved by SIA LASKANA. If the audit finds that any of the suppliers has ignored risk categories during audit, the assessment programme is reviewed, and the supplier is excluded from SBP compliant feedstock supplier list.

General measures of risk mitigation 2.1.1.:

- The purchase of FSC certified wood as priority for procurement of SBP-compliant biomass;
- Signing suppliers self-declaration and including the conditions of SBP standards for biomass supply, identifying and decreasing in a timely manner the risks of supplying SBP non-compliant feedstock;
- Performing biotope risk assessment procedures prior to logging, during or after logging, which includes the following measures;
- Checking cadastre numbers prior to logging, during or after logging, using the Natural data management system “Ozols” <http://ozols.daba.gov.lv/pub/>. If the database “Ozols” shows a desirable habitat, or if its existence is tested in nature, as well as by attracting an identified natural expert to the needs.
- Observations are made in nature: presence of large bird nests, distance, characteristics of cultural and historical objects; wood with a diameter of > 80 cm at breast height. An observation in nature is marked on the ozols.gov.lv printout of the database;
- Trainings and seminars are provided for the company employees and biomass suppliers. The objective of the trainings is to teach involved parties to recognize the signs of potential possible biotopes, bird nesting sites, cultural and historical objects, and to fully guarantee work safety requirements at our own company and the companies of service providers.

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: Wood from forests where HCVs are threatened by management activities has not been completed.

Mitigation measure:**General measures of risk mitigation 2.1.2.:**

- The purchase of FSC certified wood as priority for procurement of SBP-compliant biomass;
- Signing suppliers self-declaration and including the conditions of SBP standards for biomass supply, identifying and decreasing in a timely manner the risks of supplying SBP non-compliant feedstock;
- Collecting documents of origin of purchased material, make sure the product can be tracked back to the logging site;
- Checking cadastre numbers prior to logging, during or after logging, using the Natural data management system "Ozols" <http://ozols.daba.gov.lv/pub/>. If the database "Ozols" shows a desirable habitat, or if its existence is tested in nature, as well as by attracting an identified natural expert to the needs.
- Observations are made in nature: presence of large bird nests, distance, characteristics of cultural and historical objects; wood with a diameter of > 80 cm at breast height. An observation in nature is marked on the ozols.gov.lv printout of the database;
- Trainings and seminars are provided for the company employees and biomass suppliers. The objective of the trainings is to teach involved parties to recognize the signs of potential possible biotopes, bird nesting sites, cultural and historical objects, and to fully guarantee work safety requirements at our own company and the companies of service providers.

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:

Health & Safety

Mitigation measure:**General measures of risk mitigation 2.8.1.:**

- The purchase of FSC certified wood as priority for procurement of SBP-compliant biomass;
- Collect information from suppliers about logging company, which harvested delivered material.
- The process of work protection and work safety risk assessment takes place during logging, during which a competent person performs checks according to a special form that includes minimal requirements for maintaining work safety in the forest. The form is designed in collaboration with a company licensed work safety specialist;

- Trainings and seminars are provided for the company employees and biomass suppliers. The objective of the trainings is to teach involved parties to recognize the signs of potential possible biotopes, bird nesting sites, cultural and historical objects, and to fully guarantee work safety requirements at our own company and the companies of service providers.

7.2 Monitoring and outcomes

LSEZ SIA LASKANA one time in 12 months performs internal audits to assess risks mitigation factors to ensure effectiveness and compliance of suppliers with SBE risk mitigation measures. LSEZ SIA LASKANA has FSC and PEFC certificates, the internal audits is carried out within these systems. Also, the organization conducts an internal audit based on the requirements of the SBP 5th standard instruction document 5E- Energy and carbon data collection standard.

When assessing the effectiveness of risk mitigation measures, it is examined whether each of the risk mitigation measures taken has achieved the desired outcome:

Risk mitigation measure	Desired outcome
Checking documents (cutting licence; documents as invoices, contracts between forest owner and supplier)	To obtain proof that the timber purchased is of legal origin. If the person in the cutting licence does not match the supplier, be assured that the supplier has obtained the material by legal means.
Assessment of potential habitats (ozols.lv; assessment audit form)	Using the Forest Habitats Instrument available in the ozols.gov.lv to provide a proof of the potential or absence of habitats in the forest unit concerned. If the database shows the potential for habitats, full information can be obtained by environmental habitat assessment.
Work security audit for forest harvesters	To verify the conformity of forest harvesters with the work safety requirements specified in Latvian legislation. To draw the forest developers' attention to the incompleteness, to inform them of the requirements, thereby avoiding accidents and non-conformities in the case of a 3-party inspection.
Signing suppliers self-declaration	Documented evidence that, where necessary, the supplier is prepared to cooperate with the organisation, both by providing on-demand information and by receiving third-party checks.
Inspection of the supplier's yard or place of production and documentation at least every 12 months	Obtaining reliable evidence that materials are not mixed in the storage or production process. The assurance that the supplier's employees are aware of the risk mitigation system and that this system is maintained in the company on a daily basis.
Switching off suppliers	Mitigate any risks associated with that supplier if they have failed to be mitigated by other risk mitigation measures.

Observations in nature for the following indicators: presence of large bird nests, distance, signs of cultural and historical objects, tree with diameter > 80 cm at chest height.

Obtain confirmation of the presence or absence of specific indicators in the forest unit.

An observation in nature is marked on the printout of the database (ozols.gov.lv).

Before the material is included in the SBP material flow, its origin is assessed: the forest unit has been studied in the public database of the Nature Protection Board "Ozols". Until 2020 year organisation applied the latbio.lv and ozols.gov.lv instruments. Since 2021 year to use only the natural data monitoring system (DDPS) ozols.gov.lv database.

Suppliers are informed that SIA LASKANA do not accept cargos, within timber from potentially high biologically valuable areas, if the risk is not reduced. Suppliers are signed self-declarations, which demonstrate understanding of the company's policies and procedures for high-value forests. As a priority, those properties and plots are visited that show signs of potential biologically valuable stands, bird nests, cultural and historical sites.

2 supplier was included in SBE system, therefore a small number of risk mitigation measures were applied.

9 forest management units - forest properties (farms) were visited in reported period with in the framework of the programme for identification of potential biotopes, bird nests, cultural and historical sites and work safety risks, and risk mitigation:

- 7 forest properties - visited prior or after logging;
- 2 non-forest land properties were visited prior and after logging;
- 2 producers that supply chips after processing.

Identification of biotopes, bird habitats and cultural and historical sites, and monitoring risk programme

9 audits of high conservation values (biotopes) were carried out. Audit results confirms that mitigations measures ensure that risk is low.

- During audits in 0 cases there were identified areas with woodland key habitats. In all cases the biological value of the forest land was very low.
- There were identified 0 cultural heritage object.
- During audits there were identified 0 nesting places. There were no identified any case when the birds' nest be destroyed.

The following conclusions were made from the audits:

1) The suppliers have an understanding of the biotope evaluation mechanism; the suppliers are aware of the need for biotope assessment audit prior to starting the logging. During audits, potential felling areas in economic forests or on agricultural lands were inspected on site with a small possibility of a forest biotope. Suppliers have evidence of competence about biotope assessment in field.

2) In the logging process, no objects of cultural or historical value were found in the selected forest areas. The audits found that suppliers are aware that the protection of cultural values is governed by Latvian

legislation. It has been concluded from the survey of the logging companies that if before logging an object of cultural or historical value is found in the felling area, the State Forest Service and State Inspection for Heritage Protection are informed about it in written manner. The logging is suspended until an appropriate decision and rules from the competent authorities is received.

3) No large bird-nests (over 50 cm) and trees with diameter above 80 cm in chest height were found during audit of inspected felling areas. The suppliers are aware of the actions to be taken if large bird-nests (over 50 cm) are found. The logging companies are aware of the need to leave deadwood and ecological trees, as well as to comply with the other requirements of nature protection in forest management. It was found during audits that different logging restrictions set by administrative territories are observed.

Work protection and work safety audit results and monitoring programme

The audits were pre-planned and carried out for one supplier, 17 audits in total during logging, having requested information from suppliers about logging sites and service providers in advance. The auditable areas and suppliers are selected so that both supply regions and a variety of wood harvesting companies and their sub-contractors are maximally covered. Records and observations are made for each supplier audit.

Work protection and work safety risks related to logging for both forest lands and non-forest lands can be divided into two categories:

- 1) Logging with mechanized multi-operational harvesting machines (harvesters) maximally minimizes risks related to work protection and work safety. Minor deficiencies were not found during the audits.
- 2) Suppliers and their contactors are performing logging forest fellings using hand motor-saws as well. Audits did not find significant discrepancies in work safety.

Audits of health and safety are performed by selection. In none safety audits were detected non-conformity. Total results of audits confirm that risk is low and mitigation measures are effective.

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 of this report was done prior to finalisation.

9.2 Public or additional reviews

No review was done prior to finalisation of this report.

10 Approval of report

Approval of Supply Base Report by senior management			
Report Prepared by:	Ojārs Zeme	Director of manufacturing	03 Mar 2023
	Name	Title	Date
<p>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.</p>			
Report approved by:	Krišjānis Vēsmiņš	Member of the Board	03 Mar 2023
	Name	Title	Date

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

N/A

Annex 2: Detailed findings for REDII Supply Base Evaluation indicators (Level B)

N/A