



Supply Base Report: SIA Gaujas Koks

Main (Initial) Audit

www.sbp-cert.org



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

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2 Description of the Supply Base

2.1 General description

Feedstock types: Primary, Secondary

Includes Supply Base evaluation (SBE): Yes

Includes REDII: Yes

Includes REDII SBE: No

Feedstock origin (countries): Latvia, Lithuania

2.2 Description of countries included in the Supply Base

Country: Latvia

Area/Region: All regions

Sub-Scope: N/A

Exclusions: No

Latvia is located in Northern Europe by the Baltic Sea and covers an area of 6.46 million ha. The neighboring countries are Estonia, Russia, Belarus and Lithuania. According to the State Forest Service data, forests cover 3.441 million hectares of land, or 53% of the country's territory. Forest areas continue to increase continuously. 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.

To secure and maintain Sustainable Forest Management state and private forests are monitored by the Latvian Forest Department, which also develops the main forestry regulations.

The Latvian state owns around one-half of the country's forests, while most of the rest of the forest belongs to approximately 135,000 private owners.

Latvian forest land consists, 2021:

- forests 3,094 million ha (90,55%);
- swamps 0,17 million ha (4,98%);
- forest glades 0,03 million ha (0,88%);
- flooded areas 0,018 million ha (0,53%);
- objects of infrastructure 0,084 million ha (2,52%);
- other forest lands - 0,019 million ha (0,56%).

Distribution of forests by the dominant species in Latvia, 2021:

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

The forest sector in Latvia is under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. It works with stakeholders to draft forest policies, development strategies for the sector, as well as regulations on forest management, the use of forest resources, environment protection and hunting.

The State Forest Service, under the Ministry of Agriculture, is the responsible agency for supervising how the provisions of the laws and regulations are observed in forest management irrespective of the ownership type.

State-owned forests are managed by Stock Company "Latvian State Forests", which was established in 1999. It implements the state's interests in terms of preserving and increasing the value of the forest and enhancing the contributions of the forest to the national economy.

The interests of private forest owners are represented by the Latvian Forest Owners' Association. Before wood processing in the forests can begin, the State Forest Department requires a long-term forest management plan for every forest unit and owner. After approval of the plan, the State Forest Department issues a Harvesting Licence for separate sites. In the Harvesting Licence specified what kind of forest felling system is allowed and which species and in what amount can be harvested in the area. It also determines the forest regeneration method at each harvesting site. The Harvesting Licence number allows suppliers to track the supply chain and ensures that sustainable logs purchasing.

Timber production in terms of felling type, 2021:

- final felling 40,21 %;
- thinning 31,68 %;
- sanitary felling 22,59 %;
- other felling 5,46 %;
- unlawful felling 0,07%.

Share of species used in reforestation, 2021:

- pine 19%;
- spruce 24%;
- birch 24%;
- grey alder 13%;
- aspen 15%;

- other species 5%.

In historical terms, the intensive use of Latvia's forests for economic purposes began comparatively later than in many other European countries, and that has allowed to preserve extensive biological diversity. Limitations on economic activity apply to 28,2% of Latvia's forests at this time, and most of this territory is owned by the state. 658 especially protected environmental territories have been set aside to protect nature. Many especially protected environmental territories are included in the unified and pan-European NATURA 2000 network of protected territories.

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.

The Latvian state owns around one-half of the country's forests, while most of the rest of the forest belongs to approximately 135,000 private owners. Nearly everywhere, people are free to hike through the forest and to pick mushrooms or berries. The number of places for recreation is increasing every year in Latvia's forests.

Territories in which recreation is one of the main areas of forest management takes up 8% of forestland in Latvia. 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.

Education in the area of the forest sector can be obtained at 10 professional educational institutions, the Forest Faculty of the Latvia University of Life Sciences and Technologies (LBTU), and the Textile Technology and Design Institute of the Riga 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.

Source:

- 1) State Forest Service public report, 2022
- 2) Latvian forest sector in facts & figures, 2023

Country:Lithuania

Area/Region: All regions

Sub-Scope: N/A

Exclusions: No

Lithuania is a small country, situated in Central Europe, by the Baltic Sea. Lithuania covers an area of 65 302 km². More than a third of country's area is covered by forests.

Lithuania belongs to Boreal biogeographical region. Lithuania is home to about 20,500 fauna, 1,800 flora and 6,100 fungi species, of which 771 species are entered in the List of list of protected fauna, flora and fungi species of the Republic of Lithuania and 53 plant communities are included in the List of Plant Communities of the Red Data Book. Lithuania and its territory in the sea have 54 natural habitat types of Community importance and 101 flora and fauna species of Community interest.

There are 1,52 million hectares of high nature value areas, including protected areas, natural grasslands, protected areas, various types of wetlands in Lithuania. That comprises ~23 % of the whole territory.

Lithuanian forests – a natural element of the Lithuanian landscape characterized by health, biodiversity, productivity and sustainability, providing timber, green energy, food products and opportunities for recreation of the urban and rural people, forming habitats for numerous flora and fauna species, preventing soil erosion, purifying air and absorbing carbon dioxide, protecting ground and surface waters, satisfying other ecological, economical, and social needs of society at national and global levels.

Forest area (% of land area) in Lithuania was reported at 35.15 % in 2020, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources.

Occupying 1,152,400 ha, coniferous stands prevail in Lithuania, covering 56.1% of the forest area. They are followed by softwood deciduous forests (827,500 ha, 40.3%). Hardwood deciduous forests occupy 75,800 ha (3.7%).

The total value added in the forest sector (including manufacture of furniture) reached LTL 4.9 billion in 2013 and was 10% higher than in 2012. Sectors share in the total national value added has increased from 4.4% (2012) to 4.5% (2013).

According to national law, Lithuanian forests attributed to 4 different management groups (the criterion of this differentiation is the main function of the forest):

- I group of strictly protected (with no management) forests covers 26 262 hectares (1,2 percent of all forest). Forest ecosystems develop here naturally and any economic activity is forbidden in these forests;

- II group of forests covers 266 521 hectares (12,3 percent) and serves for biodiversity conservation and recreation purposes. Age of final felling is substantially postponed here; other use of forests is strictly regulated;

- III group of other forests is mainly designated along waterbodies and in other forests with prevailing protective function. Economic activity here is less restricted, these forests cover 331 317 hectares (15,2 percent);

- IV group of forests or commercial forests are managed for economic purposes and constitutes 1 552 593 thousand hectares or 71,3 percent of the whole forest area.

Forest stands area by dominant tree species, 2014:

- pine 35%;
- spruce 20,9%;
- birch 22,4%;
- alder 13,3%;
- aspen 4%;

- oak stands 2,1%;
- ash 1,3%;
- other species 1%.

National Forestry Development Programme among other objectives aims at protection and enhancement of sustainability of forest ecosystems.

National legislation requires a forest management plan for each forest holding. Only limited activity is allowed without forest management plan. Requirements for forest management plan content and its preparation procedure oblige to take duly account of biodiversity features in the area when forest management measures are planned.

There are some restrictions for forest fellings related to protection of birds of prey. A distance from the nesting sites of different bird species where the final fellings are prohibited are set in the Rules of Forest Fellings.

In order to protect biodiversity of forests and prevent the reduction of forestland because of land-use changes, Lithuania has introduced specific forestry legislation. In cases of land-use change, all forest owners must plant new forest on their own land or pay compensation, used to plant and maintain new forests.

Comparing the national network of protected areas in 2009 and 2014 it increased from 968,100 ha or 14.8% of the total Lithuanian territory in 2009 to 1 026 100 ha or 15.7 % of the total Lithuanian territory in 2014.

Between 2011-2015 Lithuania carried out a national habitat inventory with a view to determine the exact localization of natural habitats and also to collect the necessary data needed for establishing favorable reference values and the relevant conservation objectives for each habitat type.

Species conservation plans and management plans of protected areas continue being developed in Lithuania according to the requirements of the European legislation. Since the start of implementation of Natura 2000 network in Lithuania in 2004, Lithuanian public institutions implemented more than 400 individual nature management actions covering more than 14 thousand ha of natural habitats or habitats of the species. In addition, in 2013-2015 conservation measures for 23 protected species were implemented in 129 localities.

In January, 2015 Action Plan on Conservation of Landscape and Biodiversity for the period of 2015–2020 was adopted. This Plan mainly focuses on conservation of protected species and habitats, management of invasive species, sustainable use of fauna, flora and genetic resources, as well as on mapping and economic evaluation of ecosystems and their services, development of green infrastructure. The Action Plan sets a strategic goal to halt biodiversity loss and degradation of ecosystems and their services and, where possible, to restore them.

Several horizontal strategies and development programmes relating to the objectives of the EU biodiversity strategy were renewed for the period of 2014-2020, including the National Forestry Development Programme (adopted in May, 2012), National Renewable Energy Development Programme and Baltic Sea Environmental Protection Strategy (adopted in August, 2010) and etc. Considerations of biodiversity are also integrated in national legal acts with respect to planning of economic and others activities, for example, requirements for environmental impact assessment are renewed.

The National Environmental Protection Strategy defines the country's environmental vision for 2050 and the priority directions and areas for policy implementation by 2030. The document provides as a strategic objective: 'to attain a healthy, clean and safe environment in Lithuania that addresses the needs of society, environmental protection and the economy in a sustainable way'.

In Lithuania long-term actions in the form of environmental education are constantly being carried out. Environmental education is one of the priority objectives of sustainable development listed in the National Sustainable Development Strategy. Provisions on the promotion of environmental education and environmental awareness among the public are enshrined in national legislation. Public authorities have a binding obligation to organise environmental education and adopt environmental education measures. Ways and means of education are set out in national legislation.

Source:

5th National report to the convention on biological diversity, Lithuania

2.3 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

SIA Gaujas Koks policy is to give a preference to certified FSC or PEFC suppliers or compliant with the FSC Controlled Wood requirements. Therefore, uncertified and new suppliers are invited to certify their base production. SIA Gaujas Koks informs suppliers about criteria and importance of FSC and PEFC certificates and also about SBP objectives and requirements and importance to comply with them.

Feedstocks for biomass production are supplied from FSC and PEFC certified forests, and part from Latvian and Lithuanian private forests (not certified). Therefore, the decision of the company management is to assess overall supply risks and decrease these in accordance with SBP risk assessment, both for FSC Controlled and uncertified primary and secondary feedstock, so that the entire amount meets at least the SBP Compliant biomass or SBP Controlled Biomass status.

In cooperation with suppliers of controlled timber, the company aims to cooperate only with those suppliers who undertake to take risk mitigation measures in accordance with the company's established procedures to obtain SBP compliant material.

2.4 Quantification of the Supply Base

Supply Base

- a. **Total Supply Base area (million ha):** 5.29
- b. **Tenure by type (million ha):** 2.61 (Public), 2.35 (Privately owned), 0.33 (Community concession)
- c. **Forest by type (million ha):** 5.29 (Boreal)
- d. **Forest by management type (million ha):** 5.29 (Managed natural)
- e. **Certified forest by scheme (million ha):** 1.76 (PEFC), 2.49 (FSC)

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

Explanation: The main harvesting method in Latvia and Lithuania is clear cutting after the forest has achieved maturity age (60-100 years depending on dominant species). The felling area is regulated by the Forest Law, max area of clear cut shall be 2-5 ha (it's depend from forest type). In trees felling use harvesters and chainsaws. In small areas and to avoid soil damage in wet soils hand chainsaws is used for felling operations. For large areas and if the condition of the soil allows the use of heavy machinery

harvesters is used for tree felling. Round wood is delivered to the material landing area with a forwarder or an agricultural tractor adapted to forestry work.

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

Explanation: Forests are managed traditionally with the purpose to maximize their value. Therefore, for SIA Gaujas Koks the main outcome after cuttings is represented by high value logs, which are used in sawmilling production. The company uses a chips and sawdust after processing as wood waste. Such logs are economically not suitable for usage as energy source.

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: Reforestations or regenerations are defined under Latvian and Lithuanian Republic law. In Latvia restoration of felled forests is regulated by the Forest Regeneration, Reforestation and Plantation Forest Regulations (Cabinet of Ministers No.308 in force from 09.05.2012). The regulations stipulate that reforestation must be carried out within 5 years in most forest types, but within 10 years in wet swamp forests. Along with the felling certificate, instructions on the type of reforestation are also received. The law sets a requirement for the minimum number of trees per 1 ha to be achieved within 5 or 10 years (depending on the type of forest). In Latvia, this process is monitored by the State Forest Service. In Lithuania the reforestation must be carried out within 5 years and 10 years in wet swamp forests. A natural way of regeneration is allowed.

Was the feedstock used in the biomass removed from a forest as part of a pest/disease control measure or a salvage operation? Yes - Minority

Explanation: Sanitary felling is carried out in areas damaged by diseases or pests is carried out to avoid diseases or pest's epidemics in forest areas. The European spruce bark beetle (*Ips typographus*) epidemic raged in Latvia.

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

Explanation:N/A

Feedstock

Reporting period from: 01 Sep 2022

Reporting period to: 31 Aug 2023

- a. **Total volume of Feedstock:** 200,000-400,000 m³
- b. **Volume of primary feedstock:** 1-200,000 m³
- 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: 0%
- d. **List of all the species in primary feedstock, including scientific name:** N/A (Spruce); N/A (Pine);
- 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 (%):
- f. **Hardwood (i.e. broadleaf trees): specify proportion of biomass from (%):**
- g. **Softwood (i.e. coniferous trees): specify proportion of biomass from (%):** 100.00
- h. **Proportion of biomass composed of or derived from saw logs (%):**

- i. **Specify the local regulations or industry standards that define saw logs:** Regulations of the CM No. 744 "Regulations on accounting for trees and round timber", LVS 82: 2020 standard.
- j. **Roundwood from final fellings from forests with > 40 yr rotation times - Average % volume of fellings delivered to BP (%):**
- k. **Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest:** N/A
- l. **List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest, by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes:**
 - Primary feedstock from primary forest certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: N/A
 - Primary feedstock from primary forest not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: N/A
- m. **Volume of secondary feedstock:** 200,000-400,000 m3
 - Physical form of the feedstock: Chips, Sawdust
- n. **Volume of tertiary feedstock:** 0 N/A
 - Physical form of the feedstock:
- o. **Estimated amount of REDII-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be collected annually by the BP:** N/A

| Proportion of feedstock sourced per type of claim during the reporting period | | | | |
|---|---|-------|--------|-------|
| Feedstock type | Sourced by using Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) % | FSC % | PEFC % | SFI % |
| Primary | 0.00 | 78.38 | 21.62 | 0.00 |
| Secondary | 14.78 | 44.72 | 40.50 | 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 biomass supply evaluation includes:

- primary feedstock (firewood and branch chip after logging);
- secondary feedstock (woodchips and sawdust as sawmill and wood industry residues).

SIA Gaujas Koks defines the feedstock received from the approved biomass extraction sources and supplies as SBP-compliant biomass.

Company has been developed inspection programme for supply risk mitigation.

Is REDII SBE completed? N/A

N/A

4 Supply Base Evaluation

Note: Annex 2 is generated if RED II is in the scope.

4.1 Scope

Feedstock types included in SBE: Primary, Secondary

SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessments used: Lithuania, Latvia

List of countries and regions included in the SBE:

Country: Latvia

Indicator with specified risk in the risk assessment used:

Specific risk description:

N/A

Country: Lithuania

Indicator with specified risk in the risk assessment used:

Specific risk description:

N/A

4.2 Justification

SIA Gaujas Koks is using the SBP endorsed SBP Regional Risk assessment for Latvia and Lithuania.

SIA Gaujas Koks developed and implemented FSC CoC system that contain Due Diligence system for FSC controlled material. Based on these SBP and FSC risk assessments the Supplier Verification Programme was developed to ensure, that all risks have been identified and mitigated. Otherwise, it is not included in SBP compliant biomass deliveries.

4.3 Results of risk assessment and Supplier Verification Programme

The risk evaluation and mitigation based on SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment for Latvia and Lithuania.

In Latvia "specified risk" was applied to work safety requirements in logging operations done by chainsaw operators in non-certified forests, bird habitat conservation (HCV category 1), biotope protection (HCV category 3) and cultural and historical sites (HCV category 6).

In Lithuania "specified risk" was applied to biotope protection (HCV category 3) and work safety in private forests.

Since the current SBP Standard 2 accepts FSC and PEFC forest management claims as SBP compliant and since all State Forest is FSC or PEFC-certified then the specified risks above are valid only for noncertified private forests.

Prior to the inclusion of FSC Controlled material in the SBP system, the supplier's FSC Due Diligence System will be assessed for compliance with the SBP requirements. If the supplier does not meet the SBP requirements Controlled wood from such companies will not be sold as SBP compliant.

4.4 Conclusion

SIA Gaujas Koks has developed FSC Due Diligence System and adapted it to meet SBP requirements. The supplier of feedstock is recognized as a supplier of compliant biomass only after all the necessary evidence of the supplier's ability to take the necessary risk mitigation measures has been received and that these measures are in place throughout the timber supply chain from the timber source to the company's plant.

As a result of risk mitigation measures, SIA Gaujas Koks has confirmed that the suppliers who logging round wood at self-own or other own forests and hand in all requested information, can be provided risk mitigation measures and conform to SBE low-risk at supply.

5 Supply Base Evaluation process

SIA Gaujas Koks follows the risk assessments of Latvia and Lithuania approved by the SBP and has developed its procedures in accordance with the risks mentioned in these assessments, where the identified risk mitigation measures and tools are described.

As the basis for the establishment of the SBP and SBE risk mitigation system, there were taken requirements of the FSC and PEFC Supply chain certification system standards, staff competence in the wood supply chain as well as knowledge in forestry, wood industry and the legality of wood supplies.

Only a small percentage of suppliers having direct logging and competence to assess potential risks that are being considered as SBP suppliers for wood are not certified according to FSC or PEFC standard requirements.

For each specified risk indicator were designed checking questionnaires to objectively assess and obtain all information on each wood extraction site that has been approved or not approved as the SBP-compliant biomass. Suppliers are checked one time per year. Audits are performed prior to and during logging.

6 Stakeholder consultation

At least one month before the initial audit of the SBP certification, stakeholders will be informed to provide questions, criticisms, suggestions on the evaluation of SIA Gaujas Koks supply base. The stakeholder list is made up of over 30 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.

Responses to comments from interested parties will be provided after their stakeholders have been informed and received.

6.1 Response to stakeholder comments

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:

There is not enough information about the location of HCV forest, and major gaps in knowledge about HCV forest, in non-certified, primarily privately-owned, forest.

Nesting areas for a number of species included those in the Birds Directive Annex 1 are not identified and registered in the forest register databases and thus in practice are unprotected outside those protected territories with a special protection regime.

Mitigation measure:

Suppliers provide all the necessary information to accurately determine the place of feedstock origin.

SBP suppliers are informed and have signed agreements on the identification and preservation of bird habitats (HCV1) and cultural monuments (HCV6). Also, SIA Gaujas Koks use the information available on the following websites:

- <http://www.birdlife.org/>; <https://www.lob.lv/> - bird protection;

- <https://is.mantojums.lv/> - the website of the National cultural heritage board of cultural

and historical values.

The identification of high value forest habitats is carried out by using data base Ozols (<http://ozols.daba.gov.lv/>) before the feedstock is accepted (HCV3).

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:

Based on different sources of information (such as reports, databases and statistical data) it is evident that high conservation value areas such as WKHs and EU protected habitats have only a partial level of protection. Significant areas of HCV forest, which are part of private, municipal and other forest properties, do not have any protection.

Mitigation measure:

A procedure has been developed for suppliers that include all risk mitigation requirements.

The identification of high value forest habitats is carried out by using data base Ozols (<http://ozols.daba.gov.lv/>). For this check suppliers provide information on the area from which the raw material is to be obtained (cadastral number, quarter number and site number of the unit of forest land).

The database Ozols also contains information about the habitats of bird species, and checks of this information take place at the same time as the check of woodland key habitats. Also, for these purposes SIA Gaujas Koks use the information available on the following websites: <http://www.birdlife.org>, <https://www.lob.lv>.

The identification of cultural and historical values is carried out by using data base karte.mantojums.lv.

The requirement for the identification of bird habitats and the cultural monuments are explained to suppliers and set out in contracts as a mandatory requirement.

The SIA Gaujas Koks inspects SBP supplier to ensure that only suppliers are included in the inventory, which meets the requirements. At least once a year, onsite inspections are carried out to ensure that the requirements are met the felling area is inspected. To ensure that identified bird habitats are preserved in accordance with the law and cultural monuments are not destroyed during logging, the area is checked for presence of large bird nests, characteristics of cultural and historical objects (graves, planted alleys of old trees, old manor parks, monuments, etc. cultural and historical object), wood with a diameter of > 80 cm at breast height. For this was developed a special questionnaire.

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:

There are not enough efficient measures implemented to ensure that contractors working in non-certified forests follow the health and safety requirements.

Mitigation measure:

SIA Gaujas Koks collect information from suppliers about logging company, which harvested delivered material. Information on the involvement of subcontractors in logging is obtained from all suppliers.

Specified risk is considered for harvesting works which are carried out by manual harvesting means (chainsaws) in noncertified forests. Special focus paid to self-employed persons and workers of microenterprises.

SBP suppliers are informed and have signed an agreement on compliance with the labor protection requirements specified in the legislation of the Republic of Latvia in logging works.

At least once a year SIA Gaujas Koks inspects suppliers to ensure that only suppliers are included in the inventory, which meets the requirements.

Field inspections are performed to assess compliance with labor protection requirements. 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 questionnaire that includes minimal requirements for maintaining work safety in the forest.

Country:

Lithuania

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:

The protection of WKH in state forest is regulated by legislation, which ensures the compulsory protection regime of WKH (forest activities are not allowed in WKH). However, the protection of WKH located outside protected areas in private forest is not covered by legislation and is dependent on a voluntary approach by private forest owners. Lack of protection in private forests is thus an important risk for further potential damage of WKH in private forest.

Mitigation measure:

A procedure has been developed for suppliers that include all risk mitigation requirements.

The identification of high value forest habitats is carried out by using State Forestry Service of Lithuania data base and the www.geoportal.lt. For this check suppliers provide information on the area from which the raw material is to be obtained (cadastral number, quarter number and site number of the unit of forest land).

The SIA Gaujas Koks inspects SBP supplier to ensure that only suppliers are included in the inventory, which meets the requirements. At least once a year, onsite inspections are carried out to ensure that the requirements are met the felling area is inspected.

Country:

Lithuania

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:

Logging companies working in FSC FM/CoC certified forest operations (e.g. State Forest Enterprises) are, based on subcontracting agreements, monitored by the forest managers that are required to fulfil FSC requirements set out in FSC-STD-01-001 v 5-0. The logging companies are also monitored by the accredited FSC certification bodies during certification audits. But insufficient measures are implemented to ensure that contractors working in private forest follow the health and safety requirements.

Mitigation measure:

SIA Gaujas Koks collect information from suppliers about logging company, which harvested delivered material. Information on the involvement of subcontractors in logging is obtained from all suppliers.

Specified risk is considered for harvesting works which are carried out by manual harvesting means (chainsaws) in noncertified forests. Special focus paid to contractors working in private forest.

SBP suppliers are informed and have signed an agreement on compliance with the labor protection requirements specified in the legislation of the Republic of Lithuania in logging works.

At least once a year SIA Gaujas Koks inspects suppliers to ensure that only suppliers are included in the inventory, which meets the requirements.

Field inspections are performed to assess compliance with labor protection requirements. 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 questionnaire that includes minimal requirements for maintaining work safety in the forest.

7.2 Monitoring and outcomes

The mitigation measures have been implemented and all SBP feedstock supplies are according to SBE requirements. There are no not conformities detected in evaluation system of materials.

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

N/A

9.2 Public or additional reviews

N/A

10 Approval of report

| Approval of Supply Base Report by senior management | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|------|
| | | | |
| <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: | Aleksejs Pritkovs | Production director | |
| | Name | Title | Date |

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

Annex 2: Detailed findings for REDII
Section 1. RED II Supply Base Evaluation

Section 2. RED II detailed findings for secondary and tertiary feedstock

10.1 Verification and monitoring of suppliers

N/A

10.2 Feedstock inspection and classification upon receipt

N/A

10.3 Supplier audit for secondary and tertiary feedstock

N/A