

Biomass producer

SIA NewFuels RSEZ

Supply Base Report

Added: January 2018
Added: January 2019

www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org



Version 1.2 June 2016

For further information on the SBP (Sustainable Biomass Partnership) and to see the full set of documentation, please visit www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org

Document history

Version 1.0: published 26 March 2015

Version 1.1 published 22 February 2016

Version 1.2 published 23 June 2016

© 2015 The Sustainable Biomass Partnership Limited

Contents

1	Overview.....	1
2	Description of the supply base.....	2
2.1	General description.....	2
2.2	Measures taken to promote certification among feedstock suppliers.....	7
2.3	Final harvest sampling programme	7
2.4	Flow diagram of feedstock showing feedstock type	9
2.5	Quantification of the supply base	10
3	Supply base evaluation requirement.....	12
4	Supply chain evaluation	13
4.1	Scope	13
4.2	Justification.....	13
4.3	Results of risk assessment	14
4.4	Results of the supplier verification programme	14
4.5	Conclusion.....	14
5	Supply base evaluation process	16
6	Consultations with stakeholders.....	18
6.1	Response to stakeholder comments.....	18
7	Initial risk assessment report.....	19
8	Supplier verification programme.....	21
8.1	Description of the supplier verification programme.....	21
8.2	Audits of wood extraction sites	22
8.3	Results of the supplier verification programme	22
9	Risk mitigation measures.....	25
9.1	Risk mitigation measures.....	25
9.2	Monitoring and results.....	26
10	Detailed information on indicators	28

11	Review of the report	29
11.1	Professional review.....	29
11.2	Public or additional reports.....	30
12	Approval of the report	31
13	Updates	32
13.1	Significant changes in the Supply Base.....	32
13.2	Effectiveness of previous risk mitigation measures	32
13.3	New estimation of risks and risks mitigation measures	32
13.4	Actual figures for feedstock over the previous 12 months.....	33
13.5	Projected figures for feedstock over the next 12 months	33

1 Overview

The following information is included on the first page:

Producer name: SIA NewFuels RSEZ
 Producer location: Atbrīvošanas Alley 169a, Rezekne LV-4604, Latvia
 Geographic position: 56.537214, 27.344867
 Primary contact: Mihails Bickovskis; +371 26411975; e-mail: [e-pasts: info@newfuels.eu](mailto:info@newfuels.eu)
 Company's website: <http://www.newfuels.eu>
 Date of report finalisation: January 2019
 Last certification audit: January 2018
 Name of certification body (CB): NEPCon SIAE
 Translations from English: Yes
 SBP standard(s) used: : 1 version 1.0, SBP Standard 2-V1.0 ; SBP Standard 4-V1.0. ; SBP Standard 5-V1.0 (instructions documents 5A;B;C V1.1.)
 Weblink to standards used: <http://www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org/documents>
 SBP endorsed regional risk assessment: not applicable
 Weblink to the company's website: <http://www.newfuels.eu>

Indicate how the current evaluation complies with the cycle of supply base evaluations				
Main (initial) evaluation	First surveillance	Second surveillance	Third surveillance	Fourth surveillance
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x

2 Description of the supply base

2.1 General description

SIA NewFuels RSEZ receives the most part of feedstock from Latvia as round wood and wood residues after processing as well as a small part of feedstock from Lithuania indirectly after wood processing.

Biomass proportion by certification status:

Delivery Period January 1 - December 31, 2018

Approved feedstock: 52% (~35 suppliers)

SBP-compliant primary feedstock: 31% (~130 suppliers)

SBP-compliant secondary feedstock, 17% (~7 suppliers)

SBP-compliant tertiary feedstock: 0 %

SBP-noncompliant feedstock: 0 %

Species: *Picea abies* (L.) H. Karst.; *Pinus sylvestris* (L.); *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn.; *Alnus incana* (L.) Moench, *Populus tremula* (L.); *Betula pendula* (Roth); *Betula pubescens* (Ehrh.)

Information about LATVIAN forest resources

Forests in Latvia cover 3,056,578 ha. According to the data of the State forest service (regarding the areas under consideration, which are subject to economic activity regulated by the Forest Law), the forest territory occupies 51.8 % (the percentage of the forest land area (3,347,409 ha) to the total area of the State territory). In Latvia, the State owns the forest, area of which is 1,495,616 ha (48.97% of the total forest area), while the total area of forests of other owners is 1,560,961 ha (51.68 % of the total forest area). The number of private forest land owners in Latvia is about 144 thousand.

The area occupied by forests is increasing. The increase in forest areas occurs both naturally and artificially by afforestation of barren and non-agricultural land.

Wood production in the last decade in Latvia varies from 9 to 13 million cubic meters (the State forest service: vmd.gov.lv, 2015).

Forest lands consist of:

- forests: 3,056,578 ha (91.3 %);
- marshes: 175,111.8 ha (5.3 %);

- clearings: 35,446.7 ha (1.1 %);
- flooded territories: 18,453.2 ha (0.5 %);
- infrastructure facilities: 61,813.4 ha (1.8 %).

(the State forest service: vmd.gov.lv, 2015)

Breakdown of forests by dominant species:

- Pine: 34.3 %
- Spruce: 18.0 %
- Birch: 30.8 %
- Black alder: 3.0 %
- White alder: 7.4 %
- Aspen: 5.4 %
- Oak: 0.3 %
- Ash: 0.5 %
- Other species: 0.3 %

(the State forest service: vmd.gov.lv, 2015)

Share of tree species in forest renewal, breakdown by area (2014):

- Pine: 20 %
- Spruce: 17 %
- Birch: 28 %
- White alder: 12 %
- Aspen: 20 %
- Other species: 3 %

(the State forest service: vmd.gov.lv, 2015)

Wood extraction according to types of cutting, breakdown by volume of production (2014):

- Final harvest: 81.00 %
- Thinning: 12.57 %
- Sanitary clear cutting: 3.63 %
- Sanitary selective cutting: 1.43 %

- Deforestation cutting: 0.76 %
- Other types of cutting 0.06 %

(the State forest service: vmd.gov.lv, 2015)

Forestry sector

The forestry sector in Latvia is managed by the Ministry of agriculture, which, in cooperation with the sector interest groups, develops forest policy, sector development strategy as well as forest management, forest resource use, nature conservation and hunting draft regulatory enactments (the Ministry of agriculture: www.zm.gov.lv).

The implementation of the regulatory requirements included in the Latvian laws and the Cabinet of ministers regulations in the management of forests, regardless of the type of property, is controlled by the State forest service under the supervision of the Ministry of agriculture (the State forest service: www.vmd.gov.lv).

Management of the State-owned forests is ensured by JSC Latvijas valsts meži, established in 1999.

The company pursues national interests by ensuring the preservation and enhancement of the value of the forest as well as by increasing the contribution of the forest sector to the national economy (www.lvm.lv).

In 2016, export reached EUR 2.084 billion in revenue (www.zm.gov.lv).

Biodiversity

Historically, the extensive use of Latvian forests for economic purposes began relatively later than in many other European countries, therefore, greater biodiversity has been preserved in Latvia.

For the preservation of nature values, 683 specially protected nature territories have been created. Part of these territories is included in the Natura 2000, unified network of protected territories of European importance. The most part of the protected territories are in State ownership.

In order to ensure the protection of a specially protected species or a biotope outside specially protected nature territories, micro-reserves are created, if any of the functional zones does not provide it. According to the State forest service, the total area of the micro-reserves in October 2016 was 43,217.30 ha. The identification of biologically valuable forest stands and the implementation of protective measures are performed continuously.

In turn, for the conservation of biodiversity in the forest management process, general nature conservation requirements have been developed that apply to all forest managers. They stipulate

that during logging work the older and larger trees, dead wood, underwood and brushwood must be kept separately in wet micro-lowlands and other structures to promote the preservation of many habitats.

Latvia has ratified the CITES Convention (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) in 1997. In Latvian, as well as in Lithuanian forests, the species of trees mentioned in the CITES lists do not grow.

FOREST AND SOCIETY

Forest territories in which provision of recreation is one of the main objectives of forest management account for up to 8 % of the total forest area or 293,000 hectares (2012). Sight towers, cognitive trails, cultural heritage natural sites and recreational areas – these are just a few of the recreational infrastructure facilities available in forests that can be used by anyone. Particular attention to development of such territories is paid in the State-owned forests. Recreation functions are also performed by specially protected nature territories (except in areas with a strict nature conservation regime) – national parks, nature parks, protected landscape areas, protected dendrological plantations and protected geological and geomorphologic objects, nature parks of local importance, protection zones of the Baltic Sea coastal dunes, protective zones around cities, forests in administrative territories of cities, etc. The management of the specially protected nature territories (SPNT) of Latvia is provided by the Nature protection board under the authority of the Ministry of environmental protection and regional development. Some of the specially protected nature territories (SPNT) of Latvia are managed by the Nature protection board and some of them – by land owners, legal possessors. In addition, land owners, legal possessors establish rest areas in forests also outside specially protected nature territories (for example, Latvijas valsts meži – see <http://www.lvm.lv/par-mums/sociala-atbildiba/atputasplaces> [1]).

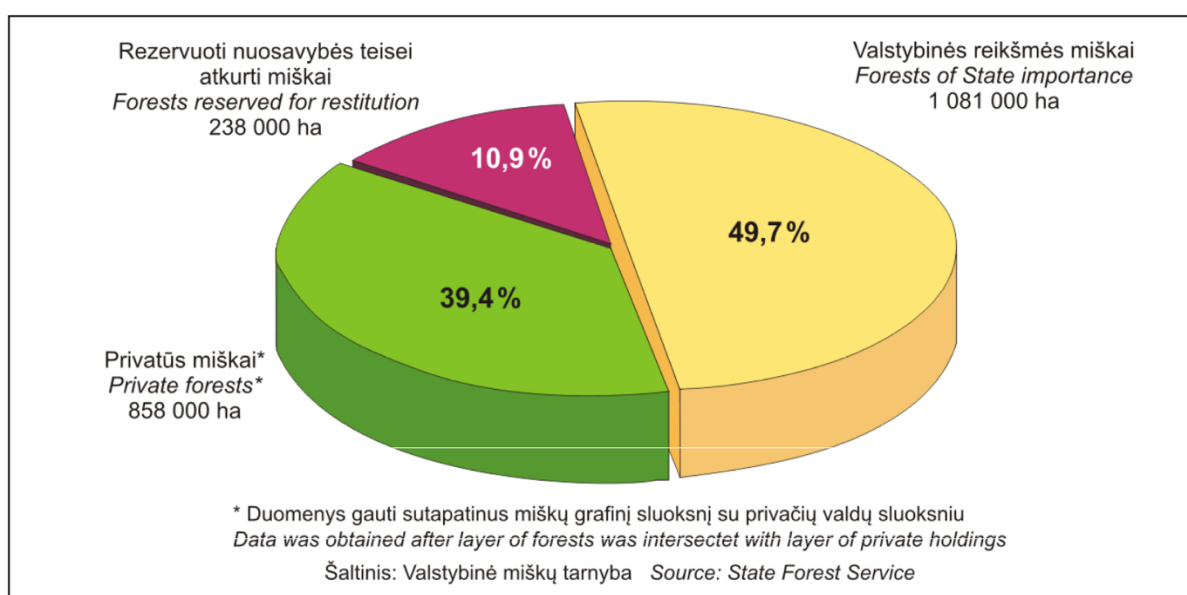
Certification

Forests of JSC Latvijas valsts meži and private owners are certified according to FSC and PEFC certification systems. Approximately 1.737 million ha of Latvian forests from the total forest area of 3,056,578 ha are certified according to FSC and/or PEFC certification systems. Both these systems are operating in Latvia.

Information about LITHUANIAN forest resources

Agricultural land covers more than 50 % of Lithuania. The forested land occupies about 28 % or 2.18 million ha, while the land classified as forest occupies about 30 % of the total land area. The south-eastern part of the country is most heavily forested, and here forests cover about 45 % of the land. The total land area belonged to the State forest enterprises is divided into forest and non-forest land. Forest land is divided into forested and non-forested land. The total value added in the forestry sector (including manufacture of furniture) reached LTL 4.9 billion in 2013 and was 10 % higher than in 2012.

FOREST LAND BY OWNERSHIP 01.01.2014



Forest land is divided into four protection categories: reserves (2 %), ecological category (5.8 %), protected category (14.9 %) and commercial category (77.3 %). All types of cuttings are prohibited in reserves. Clear cuttings are prohibited in national parks, while thinning and sanitary cuttings are allowed there. Clear cutting is permitted, however, with certain restrictions, in protected forests; and thinning as well. Almost no restrictions as to logging methods exist in the forests of commercial category.

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.

Lithuania is situated within the so-called mixed forest belt with a high percentage of broadleaves and mixed conifer-broadleaved stands. Most of the forests – especially spruce and birch – often grow in mixed stands. Pine forests are the most common type of forests, covering about 38 % of the

woodland. Spruce and birch forests account for 24 % and 20 % respectively. Alder forests occupy about 12 % of the forest area, which is a relatively high figure that indicates the moisture level on specific sites. Oak and ash account for about 2 % of the forest area each. The area occupied by aspen stands is almost 3 %.

The growing stock in Lithuanian forests is about 180 m³ per hectare. In nature stands, the average growing stock in all Lithuanian forests is 244 m³ per hectare. Total annual growth is almost 11,900,000 m³ and the average annual wood increase has reached 6.3 m³ per hectare.

The expected annual logging volume is 5.2 million m³, 2.4 million m³ of which are sawn wood and the remaining 2.8 million m³ are small dimension wood for production of paper pulp or boards or for using as firewood. The calculations refer to the nearest 10-year period. If more intensive and efficient forest management systems are implemented, successful growth should be achieved.

Certification of all State forests in Lithuania is performed according to the strictest certification system in the world – the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) certificate. The audit of this certification confirms the fact that Lithuanian State forests are managed responsibly, in compliance with the requirements of protection and conservation of biodiversity.

(Source: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/w3722e/w3722e22.htm>)

2.2 Measures taken to promote certification among feedstock suppliers

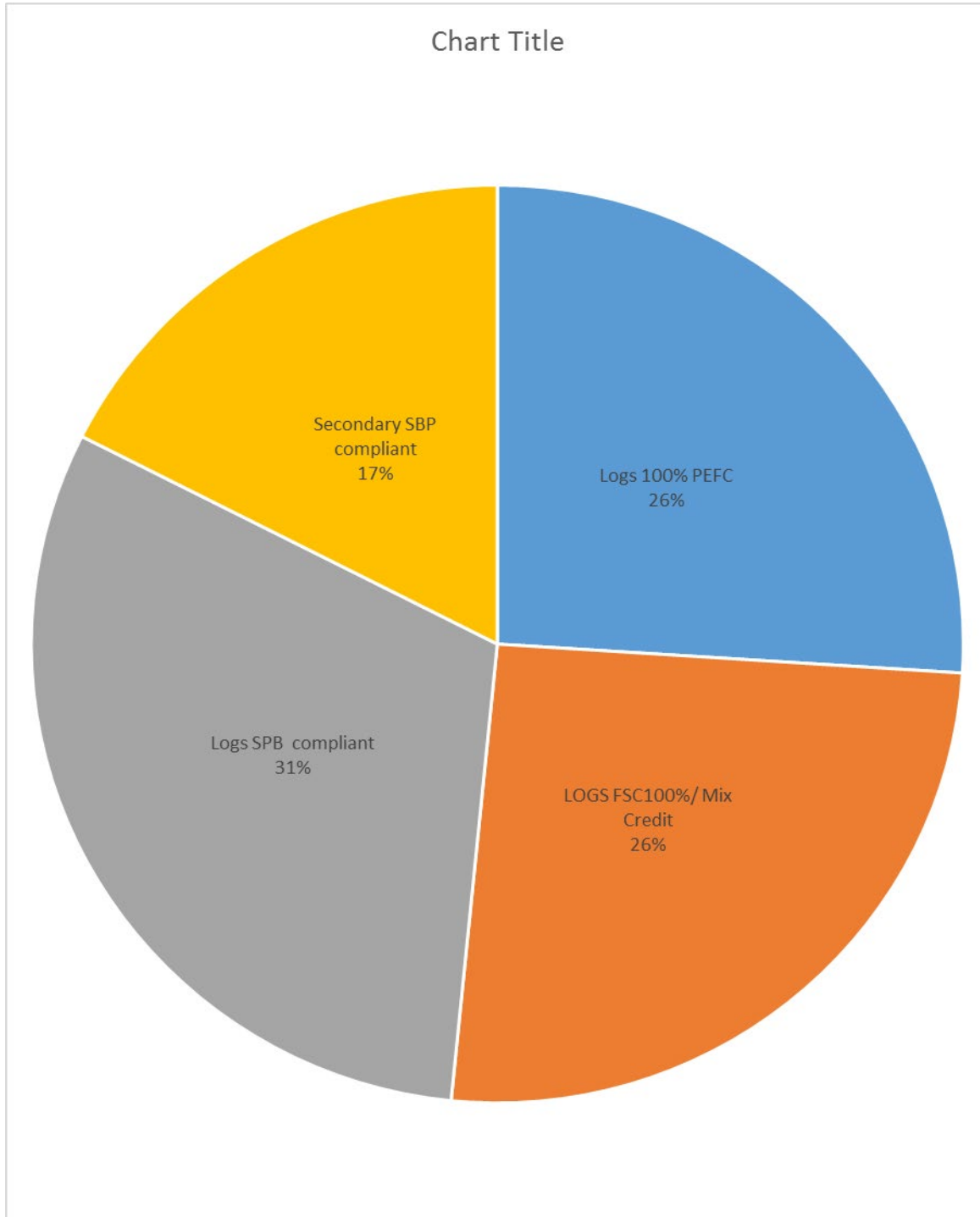
As a priority, materials for the production of SBP pellets are purchased from suppliers certified by FSC or PEFC or compliant with the FSC Controlled Wood requirements. The company policy is directed at cooperation with certified suppliers. Feedstock (saw dust, woodchips) is comprised of wood by-products from the suppliers' production of their primary product. For this reason, uncertified and new suppliers are encouraged to have their primary product certified and put the leftovers to good use. Since March 2018, the amount of FSC certified and FSC Controlled Wood tends to decrease, which is related to the national risk assessment and the performance of risk mitigation measures. This is why the decision of the company management is to assess overall supply risks and decrease these in accordance with SBP risk assessment in Latvia, 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.

2.3 Final harvest sampling programme

Share of biomass as the primary feedstock after final harvest is approximately 95 % compared to other types of feedstock. Primary feedstock is extracted from the supply base area and is made up of round wood. Feedstock is extracted in a well-developed, free and open market where other consumers compete. Various types of feedstock are extracted by performing work in the forest. All companies in the forestry sector have publicly available price lists of the offered assortment. They clearly indicate that the timber (including finishing timber) is the most valuable product, but the round wood (firewood) (for example, pellets) is significantly less valuable product. This information is obtained from documents and data provided by suppliers and persons involved in forest development.

2.4 Flow diagram of feedstock showing feedstock type



2.5 Quantification of the supply base

Supply Base

- a. Total supply base area (ha): total area of 5,236,578 ha from all forest types within SBP
- b. Breakdown of ownership:
 - State property: 2,576,616 ha;
 - private property: 2,418,961 ha
- c. Forest type:
 - boreal forests – temperate 41 %/hemi-boreal 59 %
- d. Forestry types: managed, partly natural forest
- e. Certified forest areas:
 - (3,907,000 ha are certified according FSC, 1,690,000 ha – according PEFC)

Feedstock

- f. Total volume of Feedstock: 480 000-550 000 m³
- g. Volume of primary feedstock: 400 000- 480 000 m³
- h. Percentage breakdown of primary feedstock by category is as follows. Divided into subgroups according to the SBP-approved forest management schemes:
 - Certified according to the SBP-approved forest management scheme 52 %
 - Not certified according to the SBP-approved forest management scheme 0 %
- i. Wood species used in the primary feedstock:
 - Species: *Picea abies* (L.) H. Karst.; *Pinus sylvestris* (L.); *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn.; *Alnus incana* (L.) Moench, *Populus tremula* (L.); *Betula pendula* (Roth); *Betula pubescens* (Ehrh.)
- j. Volume of the primary feedstock from the primary forest – 0 %
- k. Percentage breakdown of the primary feedstock obtained from the primary forest (j), taking into account the following categories. Divided into subgroups according to the SBP-approved forest management schemes:
 - Primary feedstock from the primary forest certified according to the SBP-approved forest management scheme
 - Primary feedstock from the primary forest not certified according to the SBP-approved forest management scheme
- l. Volume of the secondary feedstock: 200 000- 250 000 loose m³ of sawdust, chips (residues at sawmills) as production waste

m. Volume of tertiary feedstock: 0 tonnes

3 Supply base evaluation requirement

SBE system completed	SBE system not completed
X	<input type="checkbox"/>

SBP biomass supply evaluation includes:

- primary wood (round wood)
- secondary wood (chips, sawdust after processing)

SIA NewFuels RSEZ defines the biomass received from the approved biomass extraction sources and supplies as a SBP-compliant biomass.

SIA NewFuels RSEZ used the already developed interim risk assessment project for Latvia as a basis

The risk category and justification for both types of biomass origin is a "defined risk", where the level of risk has been changed and reviewed in the regional risk assessment and evaluation process, taking into account the type of activity and profile of SIA NewFuels RSEZ.

A revised and updated risk assessment was sent to the public consultation. The risk assessment (RA) was sent to the public consultation on 19 September 2016.

The supply base report, which describes the risk mitigation measures that are combined with the risk assessment, is publicly available on the website of SIA NewFuels RSEZ.

The risk assessment is divided into: "Low risk", "Defined risk" or "Undefined risk".

4 Supply chain evaluation

4.1 Scope

Applies to pre-logging, logging or post-logging time.

Applies to the secondary feedstock after round wood processing as wood residues: sawdust and chips.

4.2 Justification

The risk assessment has been developed in accordance with SBP standard No. 1; No. 2 version 1.0, March 2015, evaluating the risk categories for each SBP indicator. In describing and evaluating the risks, the company acquired an in-depth understanding of the risks of wood supply that could affect the acceptance of inappropriate SBP material for biomass production.

By implementation of effective risk mitigation measures, the company has the ability to purchase a SBP-approved and appropriate assortment to produce the required volume of SBP-compliant biomass products

The classification of developed risk indicators has been graded from the potential risk to the lower risk.

At the risk assessment stage, the risk assessment for Latvia, which was available during the consultation process on the SBP website, was taken into account.

SIA NewFuels RSEZ initially developed a risk assessment based on the SBP standard No. 1 version 1.0, 2015 Risk assessment and the public risk assessment developed by NEPCon.

Indicators of the specified risk category "defined risk" and those indicators, the risk level of which was changed during the risk assessment process (for example, 1.1.2, 1.4.1, 2.2.5, see the draft version of the Regional Risk Assessment for Latvia), were reviewed, assessed in accordance with requirements of the State laws and regulatory enactments, State policies (in the area of forest sector, nature protection, biodiversity, etc.), an annual report and publications for the responsible State institutions and bodies). In addition, the risk assessment has been carried out through communication and consultation with stakeholders and leading experts in the nature protection and forestry sectors.

During the public consultation with the stakeholders as well as contacting biomass suppliers, additional information related to the current "defined risk" and "low risk" indicators has been obtained as well as indices, information given in risk indicators were not changed during risk

assessment. Thus, the risk assessment report for SIA NewFuels RSEZ is no different from the Regional risk assessment project for Latvia.

In consultation with stakeholders, communicating with biomass suppliers, information and approval were obtained which of the risk indicators are of immediate interest in the Latvian forest sector.

SIA NewFuels RSEZ has developed risk mitigation and control mechanism for the evaluation and confirmation of its biomass supplies and suppliers, delivered products of which comply with the SBP-compliant biomass status, by attracting independent biotope experts, professional logging companies' experts and nature protection specialists.

4.3 Results of risk assessment

The risk assessment analysis included requirements regulated by the regulatory enactments of the Republic of Latvia.

Taking into account the specifics of Latvia as well as the recommendations and advice of experts, "Defined risk" was used for biotope protection (HCV category 3), occupational safety, conservation of bird habitats (HCV category 1) and cultural heritage objects (HCV category 6).

4.4 Results of the supplier verification programme

Audits of the SBP-approved suppliers and results described below and related to the defined risks are available to third parties and stakeholders as documentary evidence of audits performed.

In the course of the risk assessment, information was obtained based on both regulatory enactments and physical check of information on site for all SBE risk categories; it was confirmed that a certain risk may be assigned to four categories – biotope protection (HCV category 3), occupational safety, conservation of bird habitats (HCV category 1) and cultural heritage objects (HCV category 6), while risk for the other categories is low.

Risk assessment and risk mitigation mechanism compliance audits for primary wood confirmed the relevance of the defined risks in forestry.

Secondary wood supply verification, direct supply from saw mills, for which risk mitigation measures are taken at the forest plot supply level.

4.5 Conclusion

From August 1, 2016, when requirements of the SBE standards were initiated and implemented, compliance with the defined risks of wood suppliers was reviewed. Only a small percentage of

suppliers having direct logging and competence to assess potential risks that are approved as SBP suppliers for wood are not certified according to FSC or PEFC standard requirements.

The volume of FSC- or PEFC-certified forests and access to certified wood is not enough to ensure that at least 100 % of the biomass is a SBP-compliant biomass.

As a result of the implementation of risk mitigation measures, SIA NewFuels RSEZ has confirmed all suppliers (loggers that extract wood from their own or other owners' forests) can provide risk mitigation measures and meet the SBE low risk category at supply level.

In the reporting year period, the company is taking risk mitigation measures for the supplies of all suppliers at the forest plot level to confirm the correspondence of all feedstock to SBP compliant material.

5 Supply base evaluation process

SIA NewFuels RSEZ assessment of the SBP-compliant biomass is related to supplies from Latvia only, as well as to the extraction of the biomass from:

- the SBP-approved forestry scheme;
- the SBP – low-risk feedstock source that was approved within the SBE system;
- the SBP-approved supply chain in compliance (CoC) with system requirements;
- the SBP-approved supply after processing as wood residues.

The results of the risk assessment were obtained through audits of logging companies, which confirmed the necessary actions to be taken in order to reduce risks. Additional consultations with other forestry, logging companies were carried out, and the results and experience gained were discussed publicly with non-governmental organizations.

When confirming the fulfilment of the SBP requirements and assessing the competence of suppliers, loggers and processors, the experts were involved, both for occupational safety and for the identification of biotopes and bird nests as well as for identification of potential cultural heritage objects.

The company has developed and applies a risk mitigation procedure that describes the identified risk mitigation measures and tools.

The company has prepared and applied verification questionnaires for each risk indicator in order to objectively evaluate and obtain general information for each wood extraction site that has been approved or not approved as the SBP-compliant biomass.

The frequency and plan of the audits has been developed in such a way that the wood from the cutting sites (forest management units), which came from approved suppliers (using the testing tools Latbio and Ozols) has been audited during the six-month period. Audits are carried out before and during logging. The audit procedure is available in the company only on request, subject to confidentiality, and is presented and discussed with stakeholders in order to effectively improve it.

SBE system development for supply assessment and risk mitigation measures are performed by SIA NewFuels RSEZ company Procurement manager with 15 years long experience in the procurement market of Baltic States, long-term experience in maintaining FSC system and assessment of wood origin at forest management and 15 years long experience and knowledge in forestry, supplies of wood, procurement and legislation.

Involving a SIA Lodret consultant – a wood industry technologist (more than 20 years of experience in wood industry), 10 years of experience in FSC and PEFC forest management and supply certification. Has participated in biotope mapping and attended work safety courses in logging and various seminars.

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

6 Consultations with stakeholders

On 19 September 2016, SIA NewFuels RSEZ published a SBP risk assessment on the website. A letter of information on the developed risk assessment in accordance with the SBP standard was sent electronically to stakeholders. A list of stakeholders has been developed in such a way that to include the maximum number of recipients representing the economic, social and environmental interests of the society as well as local governments. The total number of recipients is 86.

During the public consultation, the meetings with stakeholders face-to-face and both correspondence and telephone interviews are planned.

SBP risk assessment is available on the company's website:

<http://www.newfuels.eu>

6.1 Response to stakeholder comments

At the time of the SBR final version is published and submitted to NEPCon SIA, no recommendations, comments or complains regarding the risk assessment or risk mitigation measures actions as a such and risk mitigation process implementation had been obtained.

Sent the information, not received any comments were received in writing or by telephone, rather than full-time.

Approval and recommendations to the letter received only from the Ornithological Society.

7 Initial risk assessment report

A summary of the Risk assessment results is provided in the table below.

The risk assessment level for each indicator revised by SIA NewFuels RSEZ has been developed with the SBP Regional risk assessment in Latvia, developed by NEPCon on the basis of the SBP standard No. 1 version 1.0 of 19 September 2016.

Indicators of the defined risk specification "special risk" and those indicators, the risk level of which was changed during the risk assessment process, were reviewed, assessed in accordance with requirements of the laws, State policies (in the area of forest sector, nature protection, biodiversity, etc.), an annual report and publications for the responsible State institutions and bodies). In addition, the risk specification has been carried out through consultation with stakeholders and leading experts in the nature protection and forestry sectors.

Prior to and after the publication of the risk assessment, SIA NewFuels RSEZ has started the risk mitigation process for the specified risk categories. The results are shown in Table 7 and Table 8 below.

The results of the risk assessment are summarized in the table below.

After publication of the risk assessment, SIA NewFuels RSEZ began verification of two selected defined risks on site. The results are presented in Paragraph 7 and Paragraph 8.

Table 1. Risk assessment results report for all indicators (before the supplier verification programme (SVP))

Indicator	Initial risk rating		
	Defined	Low	Undefined
1.1.1	X		
1.1.2	X		
1.1.3	X		
1.2.1	X		
1.3.1	X		
1.4.1	X		
1.5.1	X		
1.6.1	X		

Indicator	Initial risk rating		
	Defined	Low	Undefined
2.3.1	X		
2.3.2	X		
2.3.3	X		
2.4.1	X		
2.4.2	X		
2.3.4	X		
1.5.2	X		
2.5.2	X		

Focusing on sustainable sourcing solutions

1.1.2		X	
2.1.2		X	
2.3.1	X		
1.2.2	X		
2.2.2	X		
2.3.2	X		
2.2.4	X		
2.2.5	X		
2.2.6	X		
2.2.7	X		
2.2.8	X		
2.2.9	X		

1.6.2	X		
2.7.1	X		
2.7.2	X		
2.3.7	X		
2.7.4	X		
2.7.5	X		
2.8.1		X	
2.9.1	X		
2.9.2	X		
2.10.1	X		

8 Supplier verification programme

8.1 Description of the supplier verification programme

Risk mitigation measures are related to the following feedstock categories:

- supplies of primary feedstock from Latvian forest properties before logging and after logging as well as during logging;
- secondary feedstock suppliers;
- the primary biomass cannot be qualified and does not apply to tree species such as oak, ash, maple, wych elm, elm, if their diameter on the stump is more than 70 cm
- For primary feedstock supplies, the company registers and checks all the information on the origin of incoming wood at the forest plot level to exclude the possibility that logging certificates are submitted by suppliers for other properties, not related to the wood supply.
- Cadastre plots of the wood supplied are checked in Latbio to find the indication “Protected forest biotope may be present or environmental protection limitations established”.
- Additional information, survey data are obtained from databases or forest proprietors, loggers.
- For all property plots that have the indication “Protected forest biotope may be present or environmental protection limitations established” an assessment in available databases is performed and/or the plots are physically visited in real life.
- For properties with the indication “Protected forest biotope may be present or environmental protection limitations established”, during the audit, biotope expert confirmed audit forms are checked and filled in (check page, control page). For the plots audited after or before logging and where signs of possible biotopes are found, a biotope expert is invited. If a possible biotope is confirmed, the company assesses future cooperation with the supplier, does not accept the wood from the corresponding cadastre plot, in case of delivery cancels the amount of the corresponding assortment. In the risk mitigation process, when assessing plots before logging, adjacent plots are also examined to check for the presence of possible bird nests or historical and cultural objects.
- Information on the involvement of subcontractors in logging is obtained from all suppliers. Work safety risk mitigation audits are planned or performed spontaneously for all suppliers which outsource or do the logging themselves with manual teams. Taking into account the deficit of human resources in logging, companies use forest machinery more and more. In

the report for the audit year it was found that approximately 60-90% of all supplies are made with forest machinery.

8.2 Audits of wood extraction sites

Primary wood extractions from private forest proprietors in Latvia are performed with all supply CA registers. Assessment is performed for all plots with the indication ““Protected forest biotope may be present or environmental protection limitations established””.

In the reporting year period, ~166 forest property plot assessments have been performed and visits in real life have been made after and before logging.

As a result of the audit, the company refused to accept wood from more than ~ 40 cadastres, ~ 80 plots.

In the reporting period, 18 labour safety audits of loggers and their subcontractors, service providers, have been performed (the majority of the properties are logged using machinery). According to the labour safety assessment point system, the company meets and ensures labour safety requirements. 8 companies were requested to improve their safety equipment and observe at least ~10-15% saw-in safety zone criteria.

8.3 Results of the supplier verification programme

Labour protection and occupational safety supervision risk programme

Labour protection audits were launched in September 2016. The audits were previously planned and carried out for all suppliers; totally 3 audits of logging companies were carried out during logging work, previously requesting information from suppliers on logging sites and service providers. The selection of territories and suppliers to be audited was carried out in such a way that to cover both the supply regions and the different logging companies and their contractors. The regions included in the audit programme are: all Latvia region. Records and observations have been made for each supplier's audit performed.

After the performed audits it can be concluded that labour protection and occupational safety risks associated with logging work on both forest lands and non-forest lands are divided into two categories:

- 1) Logging with mechanized logging machines (so called harvesters) performing many operations decreases the risks associated with labour protection and occupational safety as much as possible. The performed audits revealed insignificant shortcomings.
- 2) Occupational safety and labour protection violations; no discrepancies were found where logging was done with hand-operated chainsaws.

Biotopes, bird habitats and cultural heritage objects identification and supervision risk programme.

The audits of the biotopes supervision risk programme began in March 2017. Within the framework of the programme, before the beginning of the logging work and during logging, those cutting sites and areas adjacent to the cutting site were audited, where, according to Latbio, Nature protection board the potential of natural forest biotopes has been identified.

The selection of territories and suppliers to be audited was carried out in such a way that to cover both the different supply regions and the different logging companies and contractors. The audit programme includes Latgale, Vidzeme and Zemgale regions. Records and observations have been made for each audit.

The following conclusions were made from the performed audits:

- 1) Suppliers have an understanding of the biotope evaluation mechanism, suppliers are aware of the need for a biotope evaluation audit before the beginning of the logging work. Potential cutting sites in managed forests or on agricultural lands, where there was a small possibility for the existence of a forest biotope, have been inspected in audits on site.
- 2) There were no sites of cultural heritage value found in the forest plots selected during the logging process. The audits found that suppliers are aware that the protection of cultural heritage values is regulated by the legislation of the Republic of Latvia. A survey of logging companies concluded that if a cultural heritage object was detected on the cutting site during the logging work, the State forest service and the relevant local government are informed about it in writing. The logging work is terminated until the relevant decision is received from the responsible authorities.
- 3) No large bird nests (over 50 cm) were found on the cutting sites visited during the audit. Suppliers have an understanding of what to do if they spot large bird nests (over 50 cm). Logging companies understand the need to leave dead wood and ecological trees on the cuttings sites as well as to comply with other requirements for nature conservation in forest management. Audits have found that various logging restrictions imposed by the administrative territory are being observed.

During the audit, it was found that logging companies are ready to present to the auditor of SIA NewFuels RSEZ the forest properties that are left as biologically valuable forests (forest biotopes of EU importance, natural forest biotopes), where logging will not be carried out or about which the management of the SIA NewFuels RSEZ company will be informed. Wood from these forest units/properties (enterprises) will not be purchased or delivered.

9 Risk mitigation measures

9.1 Risk mitigation measures

9.1.1. Risk mitigation measures are related to the following biomass supply risk categories:

- Identification of signs of forest biotopes of European importance, natural forest biotopes,
- Identification of cultural heritage monuments, sites of cultural heritage value in the logging process,
- Identification of bird nesting sites,
- Reduction of labour protection and occupational safety risks.

9.1.2. Audit process:

9.1.2.1. Monitoring audits are performed for all plots of the wood supplied by the suppliers for all plots with the indication “Protected forest biotope may be present or environmental protection limitations established”.

9.1.2.1. For suppliers that are approved as SBP-compliant feedstock suppliers, audits and evaluation for all categories are performed only before or during logging.

9.1.2.2. Following the results of surveillance audits and supplier evaluation, the management of the company takes a decision on further cooperation with the supplier, wood supply conditions and the volume of supply. Suppliers that refuse to inform SIA NewFuels RSEZ on planned logging volumes as well as refuse to cooperate with SIA NewFuels RSEZ during audits may be excluded from the list of suppliers.

9.1.2.3. SIA NewFuels RSEZ by attracting relevant biotope experts, specialists as well as forestry occupational safety specialists carries out additional informative seminars for suppliers in order to familiarize as much as possible the suppliers with SBP-compliant feedstock supply conditions and potential risks, thus reducing delivery risks of feedstock that is not compliant with SBP standards.

9.1.3. General description of the risk mitigation system:

9.1.3.1. General measures for risk mitigation:

9.1.3.1.1. Purchase of the FSC-certified wood as a priority for the purchase of the SBP-compliant biomass.

9.1.3.1.1. Concluding supply contracts and including provisions of SBP standards for biomass supply, timely identification and mitigation of SBP-noncompliant feedstock supply risks.

9.1.3.1.2. Carrying out a biotope risk assessment procedure before logging, during logging or after logging, which includes the following set of measures:

- a) check of cadastral numbers before the beginning of logging on cutting sites, during logging or after logging, using the "Biotope tool" available in the Latbio database http://latbio.lv/MBI/search_db;
- b) Check of the existence of the forest biotope of European importance, the potential forest biotope (FB) in each territory of the potential cutting site, using the Natural data management system "OZOLS" http://www.daba.gov.lv/public/lat/dati1/dabas_datu_parvaldibas_sistema_ozols/ http://www.daba.gov.lv/public/lat/publikacijas/parskati_zinojumi/
- c) An evaluation form (questionnaire) before logging has been developed, which includes all three risk categories. The form has been developed together with forest biotope experts to identify and minimize impact on potential biotopes, recognize and protect cultural heritage objects and bird nesting sites.

9.1.3.1.3. The process of assessment of labour protection and occupational safety risks takes place during the logging work, within which the logging master performs checks based on a developed form that includes the minimum requirements for occupational safety in the forest

9.1.3.1.4. The company's logging masters and biomass suppliers are undergoing training and seminars. The purpose of the training is to enable loggers, suppliers to identify signs of potentially available biotopes, bird nesting sites, cultural heritage objects as well as to fully ensure the occupational safety requirements at their and service provider companies.

9.1.3.1.5. Evaluation of the effectiveness of risk mitigation measures and the results of audits are available upon request from stakeholders, meeting face-to-face and explaining the general mechanism of risk mitigation measures, benefits as well as encouraging further collaboration in the risk identification and mitigation process.

9.2 Monitoring and results

Accepting the wood of all suppliers with CA that meets the origin criteria, the company during the annual review has found that suppliers are not forced to select and specify the CA number and submit a CA copy to the company, which does not correspond to the actual wood origin.

The company has also refused to accept wood from suppliers for which a field evaluation was performed before logging or recommended to preserve the possible natural values.

Supply regions – Latgale, Zemgale, Vidzeme,

After the SBP risk mitigation audits, training is recommended for suppliers – forest proprietors, logging companies. An understanding of SBE requirements has formed regarding risk categories, their identification and risk mitigation mechanism.

As a result of the risk assessment, during the past 5 months the number of indications with the reference “Protected forest biotope may be present or environmental protection limitations established” has decreased.

Detailed information on each indicator is provided in the risk assessment.

10 Detailed information on indicators

Detailed information on each indicator is provided in the risk assessment.

The risk assessment is available on the website of SIA NewFuels RSEZ at:

<http://www.newfuels.eu>

11 Review of the report

11.1 Professional review

The final version on 2017y. of the report was sent to the specialists in the wood industry, forestry and forest environment processes.

The report was sent for review to:

Jānis Rozītis – the World Wildlife Fund (WWF associate partner in Latvia) – experience in sustainable forestry practice, assessment.

J. Rozītis, director of the foundation of the World Wildlife Fund and head of the Forest programme:

The information provided in the section "Information about Latvian forest resources" of the supply base report of the biomass producer SIA NewFuels RSEZ is in line with the mentioned sources.

The company's past activity, increasing the amount of feedstock originating from responsibly managed forests, is appreciated. In the section "Measures taken to promote certification among feedstock suppliers" SIA NewFuels RSEZ indicates the planned 100% FSC-certified or SBP-compliant feedstock provision until 2018, thus promoting responsible forestry development in Latvia.

In the SIA NewFuels RSEZ 's risk assessment for feedstock supplies, four defined risk areas are reasonably proposed in the Latvian situation: protection of biotopes, protection of bird habitats, preservation of cultural heritage objects and observance of occupational safety measures. The above-mentioned risk areas are important problems currently in the forest management practice in Latvia, which require urgent solutions. Risk mitigation measures mentioned in the supply base report and the SBP-compliant material approval, verification, risk mitigation process documentation are expected to ensure the elimination or minimization of risks – for the protection of biological and socially valuable forests and the successful implementation of occupational safety measures in forest management. At present, the suppliers' audit results mentioned in the supply base report already show the functionality of the system, eliminating feedstock suppliers that do not meet the requirements.

SIA NewFuels RSEZ has developed and applies a risk mitigation procedure. At the same time the company needs to obtain information in the public space or in direct communication with experts in biotopes, species and social fields, non-governmental organizations, local governments regarding the solutions of the problems of the defined risk areas, current events in Latvia, reviewing and implementing, if necessary, the more stringent surveillance audit system requirements.

Understanding the recent history and the lack of experience of the application of such certification requirements in Latvia, SIA NewFuels RSEZ is recommended to perform supervision of suppliers as stringent as possible before logging and during logging, paying special attention to the provision of protection of biologically valuable forests (biotopes and habitats).

SIA NewFuels RSEZ needs to arrange information events, advance training of responsible company's employees, performers of logging work, feedstock suppliers. Educational activities should include information on the preservation of nature diversity, including in routine work on cutting sites (preservation of ecological trees and dead wood, conservation of underwood, advance growth, ecosystem transition zones and other natural structures with special management conditions), conservation of cultural heritage and occupational safety requirements.


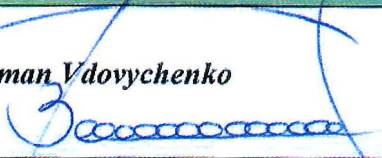

Sigitas Girdziušas – Lithuanian University of Agriculture, Master's degree in forestry, forestry specialist.

No additional objections or comments were received.

11.2 Public or additional reports

The public version of the supply base report in the Latvian and English languages is publicly available at <http://www.newfuels.eu> for interested parties. After familiarization with the report, comments and clarifications can be sent to info@newfuels.eu.

12 Approval of the report

Approval of the supply base report by senior management			
The report has been prepared by:	Ronalds Polis 	Procurement Specialist	10.01.2019
	Name, surname	Position	Date
The undersigned persons confirm that they are members of the organisation's senior management and confirm that the senior management recognizes content of this evaluation report as accurate and correct prior to approval and finalisation of the report.			
The report has been approved by:	Roman Vdovychenko 	Chairman of the Board	10.01.2019
	Name, surname	Position	Date
The report has been approved by:	Witold Dura 	Pellet plant manager	10.01.2019
	Name, surname	Position	Date

13 Updates

Reference period 1 January 2018 – 31 December 2018

13.1 Significant changes in the Supply Base

In the reporting year period, there were changes in the proportions of the amounts of primary supply. Wood after processing is purchased more than wood by-products. As a result, direct supply after logging has decreased.

No changes were made to the SBP risk assessment.

13.2 Effectiveness of previous risk mitigation measures

Accepting the wood of all suppliers with CA, which meets the origin criteria, the company in the annual reporting period has found that suppliers are not forced to select and specify the CA number and submit a CA copy to the company, which does not correspond to the actual wood origin.

The company has also refused to accept wood from suppliers for which a field evaluation was performed before logging or recommended to preserve the possible natural values.

Supply regions – all Latvia region

After the SBP risk mitigation audits, training is recommended for suppliers – forest proprietors, logging companies. An understanding of SBE requirements has formed regarding risk categories, their identification and risk mitigation mechanism.

As a result of the risk assessment, during the past 5 months the number of indications with the reference “Protected forest biotope may be present or environmental protection limitations established” has decreased.

13.3 New estimation of risks and risks mitigation measures

In the reporting period, no additional risks were found to those already stated in the existing, confirmed risk assessment. Effective and everyday risk assessment programme allows predicting and identifying wood supply from risk territories.

13.4 Actual figures for feedstock over the previous 12 months

Taking into consideration that SBR is publicly available document, which is available not only for the purchasers of the product, but also for others interested, the management of the company has decided to display the data as limit indicators in order not to display the exact data of raw materials and the product.

1. 1January 2018 – 31.December 2018.

Total volume: 480 000- 580 000 m3

13.5 Projected figures for feedstock over the next 12 months

Taking into consideration that SBR is publicly available document, which is available not only for the purchasers of the product, but also for others interested, the management of the company has decided to display the data as limit indicators in order not to display the exact data of raw materials and the product.

1January 2019 – 31.December 2019.

Total volume: 500 000-600 000 m3