

Supply Base Report

Warmeston OÜ Purila

Third Surveillance Audit

Reporting Period: 1st Dec 2017 – 30th Nov 2018

<https://sbp-cert.org>



Version 1.2 June 2016

NOTE:

This template, v1.2, is effective as of the date of publication, that is, 23 June 2016. Template v1.1 may still be used for those audits undertaken prior to 23 June 2016 and where the certificate is issued to Certificate Holders before 1 October 2016.

For further information on the SBP Framework and to view the full set of documentation see <https://sbp-cert.org>

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1 Overview

Producer name: Warmeston OÜ
Producer location: Purila village, Rapla Parish, Rapla County, Estonia
Geographic position: 59°4'59.21"N, 24°50'11.27"E
Primary contact: Viljo Aros, +372 528 8250, viljo.aros@warmeston.ee
Company website: <http://warmeston.ee/>
Date report finalised: 13.12.2018
Close of last CB audit: 14.12.2018; Järvere village, Võru Parish, Võru County, Estonia
Name of CB: Nepcon

Translations from English to Estonian

SBP Standard(s) used:

SBP standard 1 v 1.0 (26/03/2015);
 SBP standard 2 v 1.0 (26/03/2015);
 SBP standard 4 v 1.0 (26/03/2015);
 SBP standard 5 v 1.0 (26/03/2015).

Instruction Documents: Instruction Document 5A: version 1.1 (12/03/2016)
 Instruction Document 5B: version 1.1 (12/03/2016)
 Instruction Document 5C: version 1.1 (12/03/2016)

Weblink to Standard(s) used: <https://sbp-cert.org/documents/standards-documents/standards>
 (22/11/2017)

SBP Endorsed Regional Risk Assessment: <https://sbp-cert.org/documents/risk-assessments/estonia>
 (22/11/2017)

Weblink to SBR on Company website: www.warmeston.ee

Indicate how the current evaluation fits within 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"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Description of the Supply Base

2.1 General description

2.1.1 Introduction

WARMESTON OÜ is an Estonian based wood pellet producer which owns three production facilities in Estonia. The current SBR describes the facility located in Purila village in Rapla Parish, Rapla County in northwestern Estonia. See Figure 1.



Figure 1. Location of Warmeston OÜ's Purila plant

Warmeston OÜ sources all its raw materials for pellet production through various suppliers from Estonia. The suppliers include forest harvesting companies, sawmills, planing mills, secondary producers and traders. According to the EUTR Regulation No. 995/2010 Warmeston OÜ acts as "trader" and not as "operator" as the feedstock is purchased from other organizations within EU. However the supply base may extend beyond the borders of Estonia. As such Warmeston OÜ defines its supply base, to cover all current and potential future suppliers, as follows:

- Estonia (primary, secondary and tertiary)
- Latvia (secondary and tertiary)
- Lithuania (tertiary only)
- Finland (tertiary only)
- Sweden (tertiary only)
- Belarus (tertiary only)
- Italy (tertiary only)
- Norway (tertiary only)
- Russia (North-West region) (tertiary only)
- Ukraine (tertiary only)

- USA (tertiary only)

Warmeston OÜ sources only feedstock that meets at least SBP controlled feedstock criteria. An overview of the proportions of SBP feedstock product groups from **1st December 2017 to 30th November 2018** i.e over the last 12 months (hereinafter referred to as '**Reporting Period**') is presented in the table below:

Table 1. Overview of Warmeston OÜ Purila Factory SBP feedstock profile '**Reporting Period**'

Feedstock product groups	Estimated Proportion	Indicative number of suppliers	Species mix
SBP-compliant Feedstock (Primary)	46,5%	29	Alnus spp: <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> ; <i>Alnus incana</i> (L.) Moench; <i>Betula</i> spp: <i>Betula Pendula</i> , <i>Betula verrucosa</i> ; <i>Picea abies</i> ; <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> ; <i>Populus</i> spp: <i>Populus tremula</i> ;
SBP-compliant Feedstock (Secondary)	21,5%	9	Alnus spp: <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> ; <i>Alnus incana</i> (L.) Moench; <i>Betula</i> spp: <i>Betula Pendula</i> , <i>Betula verrucosa</i> ; <i>Picea abies</i> ; <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> ; <i>Populus</i> spp: <i>Populus tremula</i> ;
SBP-compliant Feedstock (Tertiary)	0,1%	2	Alnus spp: <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> ; <i>Alnus incana</i> (L.) Moench; <i>Betula</i> spp: <i>Betula Pendula</i> , <i>Betula verrucosa</i> ; <i>Picea abies</i> ; <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> ; <i>Populus</i> spp: <i>Populus tremula</i> ;
SBP-controlled Feedstock (Primary)	12,5%	7	Alnus spp: <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> ; <i>Alnus incana</i> (L.) Moench; <i>Betula</i> spp: <i>Betula Pendula</i> , <i>Betula verrucosa</i> ; <i>Picea abies</i> ; <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> ; <i>Populus</i> spp: <i>Populus tremula</i> ;
SBP-controlled Feedstock (Secondary)	13,3%	11	Alnus spp: <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> ; <i>Alnus incana</i> (L.) Moench; <i>Betula</i> spp: <i>Betula Pendula</i> , <i>Betula verrucosa</i> ; <i>Picea abies</i> ; <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> ; <i>Populus</i> spp: <i>Populus tremula</i> ;
SBP-controlled Feedstock (Tertiary)	6,1%	9	Alnus spp: <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> ; <i>Alnus incana</i> (L.) Moench; <i>Betula</i> spp: <i>Betula Pendula</i> , <i>Betula verrucosa</i> ; <i>Picea abies</i> ; <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> ; <i>Populus</i> spp: <i>Populus tremula</i> ;

2.1.2 Estonia

Estonia is a member of the European Union since 2004. The Estonian legislation is in compliance with the EU's legislative framework and directives. National legislative acts make references to the international framework. All legislation is drawn up within a democratic system, subject to free comment by all

stakeholders¹. The Estonian legislation provides strict outlines in respect to the usage of forestry land and the Estonian Forestry Development Plan 2020² has clear objectives and strategies in place to ensure the forestland is protected up to the standards of sustainable forest management techniques. The Ministry of the Environment coordinates the fulfilment of state duties in forestry. The implementation of environmental policies and its supervision are carried out by two separate entities operating under its governance. The Estonian Environmental Board monitors all of the work carried out in Estonia's forests whereas the Environmental Inspectorate exercises supervision in all areas of environmental protection.

The forest is defined in the Forest Act. There are three main forest categories are described in this legislation: commercial forest, protection forest and protected forests. According to the ownership, forests are also divided into private forests, municipality forests and state owned forests. The state owned forest represent approximately 40% of the total forest area³ and is certified according to FSC and PEFC forest management and chain of custody standard in which the indicators related to forest management planning, maps and availability of forest inventory records are being constantly evaluated and addressed⁴. The state forest is managed by State Forest Management Centre (RMK) which is a profit-making state agency founded on the basis of the Forest Act and its main duty lies in a sustainable and efficient management of state forest. Overall there is 1 428 767 ha⁵ of FSC certified and 1 174 511 ha⁶ of PEFC certified forest.

Currently more than 2 232 000 ha, equal to 49,3%⁷ of the Estonian land territory, is covered by forest as indicated in Figure 1 and the share of forest land is growing. According to FAO data, during 2000-2005, average annual change in the forest cover was +0.4 %⁸. Forestry Development Plan 2012-2020 and Yearbook Forest 2014, that gives annual reports and facts about the forest in Estonia, state that during last decade the cutting rate in Estonian forests is from 7 to 11 mill m³ per year⁹. The amount is in line with sustainable development principle when the cutting rate doesn't exceeds the annual increment and gives the potential to meet the long-term the economic, social and environmental needs. According to the Forestry Development Plan 2012-2020 the sustainable cutting rate is 12-15 mil ha per year.

¹ http://europa.eu/about-eu/countries/member-countries/estonia/index_en.htm

² Original title: „Eesti metsanduse arengukava aastani 2020“; approved by Estonians parliament decision nr 909 OE 15. February 2011. a http://www.envir.ee/sites/default/files/elfinder/article_files/mak2020vastuvoetud.pdf

³ <http://www.rmk.ee/organisation/operating-areas>

⁴ <http://www.rmk.ee/organisation/environmental-policy-of-rmk/certificates>

⁵ FSC Facts and Figures, November 2, 2017

⁶ PEFC Global Statistics SSFM & CoC Certification, Sep 2017

⁷ State of Europe's Forests 2015. Published by: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe FOREST EUROPE Liaison Unit Madrid

⁸ <http://www.fao.org/forestry/country/32185/en/est/>

⁹ Yearbook Forest 2014 http://www.keskkonnaagentuur.ee/sites/default/files/aastaraamat_mets_2014.pdf (all key figures, graphs and tables are bilingual)

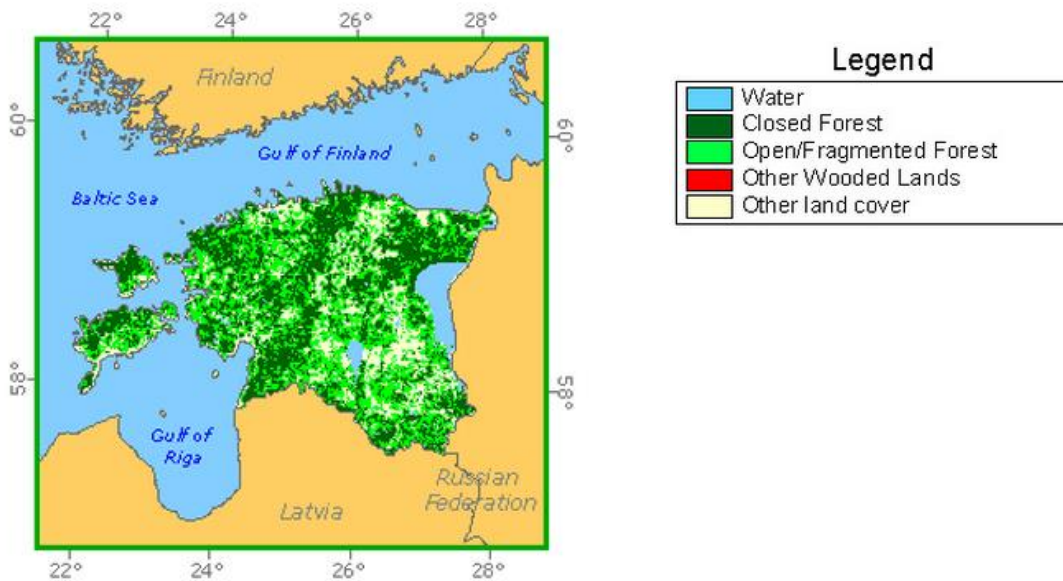


Figure 1. Forest cover of Estonia (FAO: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/country/en/est/>).

The distribution of growing stock by tree species in Estonia is shown in Figure 2.

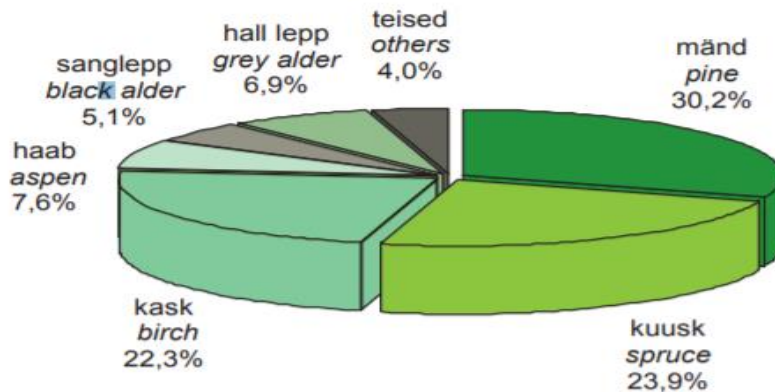


Figure 2. The distribution of growing stock by tree species (Yearbook Forest 2014).

For logging in any type of forest, it is required that a valid forest inventory or forest management plan, along with a felling permit issued by the Environmental Board, is available. All issued felling permits and forest inventory data is available in the public forest registry online database¹⁰.

Area of protected forests accounts to 25.3% of the total forest area whereas 10% is considered to be under strict protection. The majority of protected forests is located on state property. The main regulation governing the preservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources is the Nature Conservation Act¹¹.

¹⁰ <http://register.metsad.ee/avalik/>

¹¹ <https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/517062015004/consolide>

Estonia has signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1992¹² and joined the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in 2007¹³. There are no CITES or IUCN protected tree species naturally growing in Estonia.

According to the Forestry Yearbook 2014 the wood, paper and furniture industry (646,4 million euro) contributed 23.7% to the total sector providing 3.8% of the total value added. Forestry accounted for 1.5% of the value added.

In Estonia, it is permitted to access natural and cultural landscapes on foot, by bicycle, skis, boat or on horseback. Unmarked and unrestricted private property may be accessed any time and pick berries, mushrooms, medicinal plants, fallen or dried branches, unless the owner forbids it. On unmarked and unrestricted private property camping is allowed for 24 hours. RMK creates exercising and recreational opportunities in nature and in recreational and protection zones and provides education about the natural environment which are free to access.¹⁴

2.1.3 Latvia

Latvia is a parliamentary republic that joined the EU in 2004. In Latvia, forests cover area of 3 356 000 hectares equal to 54,0%¹⁵ of the land territory. According to the data of the State Forest Service (concerning the surveyed area allocated to management activities regulated by the Forest Law), woodness amounts to 55.8%. The Latvian State owns 1 755 000 ha of forest, while 1 594 000 ha is privately owned. The area covered by forest is increasing. The expansion happens both naturally and by afforestation of infertile land unsuitable for agriculture. Within the last decade, the timber production in Latvia has fluctuated between 9 and 13 million cubic metres.

Distribution of forests by the dominant species:

- pine 34.3%;
- spruce 18.0%;
- birch 30.8%;
- black alder & grey alder 10.0%;
- aspen 5.4%

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

Implementation of requirements of the national law and regulations issued by the Cabinet of Ministers notwithstanding the type of tenure is carried out by the State Forest Service under the Ministry of Agriculture.¹⁶

¹² <http://www.envir.ee/et/cites>

¹³ <http://www.envir.ee/et/iucn>

¹⁴ https://www.eesti.ee/eng/topics/citizen/keskkond_loodus/maa/metsandus_1

¹⁵ State of Europe's Forests 2015. Published by: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe FOREST EUROPE Liaison Unit Madrid

¹⁶ <https://www.vmd.gov.lv>

Management of the state-owned forests is performed by the public limited company Latvijas Valsts Meži, established in 1999.¹⁷ 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. The share of forestry, wood-working industry and furniture production amounted to 6 % GDP in 2012.

For the sake of conservation of natural values, a total number of 674 protected areas have been established. Part of the areas have been included in the European network of protected areas Natura 2000. Most of the protected areas are state-owned. In order to protect highly endangered species and biotopes located without the designated protected areas, if a functional zone does not provide that, microreserves 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, undergrowth trees and shrubs, land cover around micro-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, but there are no CITES tree species naturally growing in Latvia.

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

All forest area of Latvijas valsts meži as well as some part of forests in private and other ownership are FSC and PEFC certified. All together there is 1 022 196 ha¹⁸ FSC certified and 1 700 889 ha¹⁹ PEFC certified forest in Latvia.

2.1.4 Lithuania

Lithuania is a parliamentary republic that joined the EU in 2004. Forested land consists of about 34.8%, with 2.18 million ha²⁰. Approximately 837 000 ha of the forest is privately owned. The south-eastern part of the country is most heavily forested, and here forests cover about 45% of the land. 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.

¹⁷ <https://www.lvm.lv>

¹⁸ FSC Facts and Figures, November 2, 2017

¹⁹ PEFC Global Statistics SSFM & CoC Certification, Sep 2017

²⁰ State of Europe's Forests 2015. Published by: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe FOREST EUROPE Liaison Unit Madrid

Forest land is divided into four protection classes: reserves (2%); ecological (5.8%); protected (14.9%); and commercial (77.3%). In reserves all types of cuttings are prohibited. In national parks, clear cuttings are prohibited while thinnings and sanitary cuttings are allowed. Clear cutting is permitted, however, with certain restrictions, in protected forests; and thinnings as well.

Lithuania has been a signatory of the CITES Convention since 2001. CITES requirements are respected in forest management. 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. The dominant forest composition is the following:

- Scots pine - 37.6%,
- spruce - 24.0%,
- birch - 19.5%,
- alder – 11.2%,
- Ash - 2.7%;
- Aspen - 2.6%,
- Oak - 1.8%,

There are no CITES tree species naturally growing in Lithuania.

To secure and maintain SFM both state and private forests are monitored and inspected by the Lithuanian State Forest Department, which also develops the main forestry management rules. Before commercial activities in the forests can commence, the State Forest Department requires a long-term forest management plan for every forest unit and owner. After acceptance of the plan, the State Forest Department issues a Harvesting License for separate sites. The Harvesting Licence determines 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 (licence number) is the main document for suppliers to track the supply chain and secure sustainable log purchases.

Total annual growth comes to 11 030 000 m³ and current harvest has reached some 9.0 million m³ 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. Thereafter a successive increase should be possible if more intensive and efficient forest management systems are introduced.

The total value added in the forest sector (including manufacture of furniture) reached EUR 1.2 billion in 2011 and was 25% higher than in 2010. Its share in the total national value added has increased from 3.7% (2010) to 4.2% (2011). The biggest share (EUR 520 million) of the value added in the sector was generated by the furniture industry.

There is ca 1 123 929 ha²¹ FSC certified forest in Lithuania, but no PEFC certified forest area.²²

2.1.5 Finland

Finland is a parliamentary republic that is a member of the EU since 1995.

Forests cover 73.1% of Finland's land area which accounts to ca 22 218 000 ha²³. Almost half of the volume of the timber stock consists of pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). The other most common species are spruce (*Picea abies*) downy birch (*Betula pubescens*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*). These species make for 97% of total timber volume in Finland.²⁴

The Forest Act regulates the felling of timber in Finland. Regional Forestry Centres control the implementation of the forestry legislation and accept forest use declarations in which forest owners inform about the stand characteristics, intended measures, regeneration and ecological concerns on the site before the felling can take place. Regional Environment Centres control the implementation of Nature Conservation Act. The Finland's National Forest Programme also states the importance of legal wood and lists measures to promote sustainable wood and to control illegal logging both nationally and internationally.²⁵

Private forest owners (mostly families) own the majority (60%) of Finnish forests. Owner needs to get acceptance for forest use declaration from regional forest centres. The state owns 26% of the Finnish forests, private industries, such as forest industry companies 9% and other bodies 5%. The state forests are mainly situated in the north of Finland, and 45% of them are under strict protection. State lands are managed by Metsähallitus.

Certification is voluntary for the forest owner however around 75% of Finnish forests have been certified under the PEFC certification system (Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification). Certification criteria are stricter than decrees or legislation, which means that in practice, certification determines the standard of silviculture in Finland. Some Finnish forests have also been certified under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), however this forms only approximately 6% of the total forest area.

There is ca 1 478 032 ha²⁶ FSC certified forest and 17 660 520 ha²⁷ PEFC certified forest in Finland.

According to a report by UNECE²⁸ the amount of illegal logging in Finland is negligible. An extensive national forest inventory, national forest programme and regional forest programmes, widely spread individual forest management plans and large share of private non-industrial ownership of forests contribute to almost non-existence of markets for illegal timber and negligible amount of illegal logging in Finland.

²¹ FSC Facts and Figures, November 2, 2017

²² <http://www.fao.org/docrep/w3722e/w3722e22.htm>

²³ State of Europe's Forests 2015. Published by: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe FOREST EUROPE Liaison Unit Madrid

²⁴ <http://www.smy.fi/en/forest-fi/finnish-forests-resources/>

²⁵ <http://fsc.force.com/servlet/servlet.FileDownload?file=00P3300000YU8ihEAD>

²⁶ FSC Facts and Figures, November 2, 2017

²⁷ PEFC Global Statistics SSFM & CoC Certification, Sep 2017

²⁸ http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/docs/sem/2004-1/full_reports/Finland.pdf

Finland joined CITES in 1976. Nowadays the national legislation for the implementation of CITES and relating EU regulations is the Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996), which came into force in the 1st of January 1997. IUCN National Committee of Finland was approved by IUCN Council in 1999.

The forest sector is one of key supporters of Finland's economy. In 2011 it employed directly about 70,000 people in Finland, which was 2.8% of all employees. One fifth of Finland's export income comes from forest industries. More than 60% of the value added generated by the forest industries came from pulp and paper industries and the rest from wood products industries in 2011. Regionally, the importance of the forest sector is largest in southeastern corner of Finland and in Etelä-Savo and Central Finland regions, where the sector produces some 10% of the regional GDP.

Similar to Estonia, Finland has a relatively rare concept of Everyman's rights (Jokamiehenoikeus) which gives everyone, Finns and other nationalities alike, the right to move freely outdoors. Picking berries and mushrooms is permitted even on privately owned land; thus free forest access provides, in addition to products for local or family consumption, income-earning opportunities for those who sell non-wood forest products. Everyman's right has traditionally been exercised with due concern for the environment and common courtesy to the landowner or those living in the vicinity.

A group considered as an indigenous people in Finland is the Sámi. Their rights have been secured in many laws e.g. the Constitution, the Sámi Parliament Act, the Act on the Finnish Forest and Park Service and the Act on Reindeer Husbandry. The Sámi Parliament is the supreme political body of the Sámi in Finland. The Sámi Parliament represents the Sámi in national and international connections, and it attends to the issues concerning Sámi language, culture, and their position as an indigenous people. The Sámi Parliament can make initiatives, proposals and statements to the authorities. The Sámi Parliament Act also states that the authorities have an obligation to negotiate with the Sámi Parliament for all important measures that concern the Sámi people. These include for example the use of state land and conservation areas.

2.1.6 Sweden²⁹

Sweden is a parliamentary constitutional monarchy that joined the EU in 1995.

The Swedish Forest Agency is the national authority responsible for matters relating to the forest. It strives to ensure that the nation's forests are managed in such a way as to yield an abundant and sustainable harvest while at the same time preserving biodiversity. Its most important tasks are to give advice on forest-related matters, supervise compliance with the Forest Act, provide services to the forest industry, support nature conservation efforts and conduct inventories.

Sveaskog is Sweden's largest forest owner and is owned by the State. Sveaskog owns 14% of forest land in Sweden, spread across the entire country.

Sweden has Europe's second biggest afforested area after Russia. Sweden's productive forests cover about 28.073 million hectares which is 68.4% of land area in Sweden³⁰. Spruce and pine are by large the predominant species in Swedish forests. These two species count for more than 80% of the timber stock. In northern

²⁹ <http://www.nordicforestry.org/facts/Sweden.asp#En>

³⁰ State of Europe's Forests 2015. Published by: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe FOREST EUROPE Liaison Unit Madrid

Sweden pine is the most common species, whereas spruce, mixed with some birch, dominates in southern Sweden.

Due to effective and far-sighted forest management the timber stock in Sweden has increased by more than 60% in the last one hundred years and it is now 3000 million m³. In recent years felled quantities have been between 85 and 90 million m³, whereas annual growth amounts approximately to 120 million m³.

The amount of protected forests in Sweden amounts to circa 1.9 million hectares. A great extent, about 90% of these forests are the kind of forests in which minor interventions are allowed. The share of strictly protected forests, where no human interventions are allowed is 0.3 % from the forest area. National parks, nature reserves and nature conservation areas cover an area of 4.2 million hectares, i.e. 10% of Sweden's land area. There are at least 220.000 hectares of protected forests which still in terms of forest growth are productive. In addition, there are about 12.000 hectares of protected habitat types and 25.000 hectares of wood land set aside and protected by environment conservation agreements. Large forest areas are also protected through forest owners' voluntary activities. Sweden signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in August 1974 and the convention entered into force in July 1975. Sweden has also established an IUCN National Committee.

Private forest owner families hold about 50% of Swedish forests, privately owned forestry companies about 25% and the State and other public owners have the remaining 25%. The ownership of forests in Sweden varies between regions. In Southern parts of the country forests are mainly owned by private persons whereas in Northern Sweden companies own more significant amounts of forests.

FSC certified forests amount to 12 255 794 ha³¹ and PEFC certified to 11 549 700 ha.³²

The forest products industry plays a major role in the Swedish economy, and accounts for between 9-12% of Swedish industry's total employment, exports, sales and added value.

Similar to Estonia and Finland, Sweden everyone has the Right of Public Access to roam the Swedish countryside including walking, camping, climbing and picking flowers.

2.1.7 Belarus

Some of the tertiary feedstock from spruce and pine used by Warmeston OÜ may originate from Belarus.

The Republic of Belarus has vast forest land areas and rich historical traditions in the area of forestry, as well as a high level of forest management and multiple-use of forest resources.³³ In Belarus forests cover area an of 9,23 million hectares which is 44.5% of land area.³⁴ According to the data of the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Belarus the area covered by forest is increasing. The expansion happens both naturally and by afforestation of infertile land unsuitable for agriculture.

³¹ FSC Facts and Figures, November 2, 2017

³² PEFC Global Statistics SSFM & CoC Certification, Sep 2017

³³ Atlas of the forest sector in Belarus of the Finnish Forest Research Institute;
<http://www.metla.fi/julkaisut/workingpapers/2010/mwp170.pdf>

³⁴ State of Europe's Forests 2015. Published by: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe FOREST EUROPE Liaison Unit Madrid

Distribution of forests by the dominant species:

- pine 50,4%;
- spruce 9,2%;
- birch 23,1%;
- black alder 3,3%;
- grey alder 3,3 %;
- aspen 2,1%;
- other species 3,3%.

Forest industry input accounts for 1.5 to 2% of national GDP.³⁵ For 2016 in the system of the Ministry of Forestry from all kinds of cuttings 15.1 million cubic meters of wood were harvested with a planned volume of 12.5 million cubic meters. From January-December 2016 exported forest products and rendered services amounted to 140 million USD. 2.6 million cubic meters of timber and 324 thousand cubic meters of sawn timber was exported.³⁶

In Belarus the basic principles of the organization of forest exploitation are defined by the state program of development of forestry of Republic of Belarus, National strategy of sustainable development of Republic of Belarus and the Forest Code of Republic of Belarus. Forest management legislation of Belarus is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus and includes: the Forestry Code, Presidential Decrees and other legal acts of the Republic of Belarus regulating the utilization, protection and reproduction of forests. The legal status of the forest regulation is defined in the Forest Code, e.g licences and harvest permits in Belarus. Forest use carries out on the base of the felling license, the order and/or the forest license.

Belarus have forest management plans for all their forests.³⁷ According to the Forestry Code, forestry management and forest utilization without carrying out of the forest regulation, are forbidden. The information about the forest fund of the Republic, monitoring of the changes in forest under every jurisdiction, planning and estimation of the rational, long-term and sound forest utilization are the responsibility of the Republic Unitary Forest Regulation enterprise “Belgosles”.

In the Republic of Belarus all the forests belong to the state, and most forests (>85%) are managed by the Ministry of Forestry, within which there are more than 95 forest-management enterprises. The ministry is responsible for the rational forest utilization and their protection and regeneration. This is done keeping in mind the preservation of biodiversity, environmental protection, recreational functions and scientific purposes.³⁸

Forest land in Belarus is distributed among two groups: 51% belongs to forests of group I, and 49% belongs to forests of group II. Forests of group II are exploitable forests and are meant for wood harvesting, while forests of group I are protected forests and conservation and recreation areas where commercial clear cutting is prohibited.³⁹

³⁵ State of Europe's Forests 2015. Published by: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe FOREST EUROPE Liaison Unit Madrid

³⁶ <http://www.mlh.by>

³⁷ State of Europe's Forests 2015. Published by: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe FOREST EUROPE Liaison Unit Madrid

³⁸ <http://www.mlh.by>

³⁹ Forest Code of Republic of Belarus, <http://naviny.org/2000/07/14/by58851.htm>

In Belarus can be found large areas of forests undisturbed by man, i.e. over 100,000 ha. There are large forest areas of active conservation management for biodiversity (MCPFE Class 1.3)⁴⁰. There are two strictly protected National reserves and four National parks present in Belarus at the moment. Area of National reserves accounts 2,98 million ha and area of National parks is 3,98 million ha. 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 certification is realized according to the schemes of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and within the framework of the Forest Certification System of the National Conformity Approval System of the Republic of Belarus recognized by Pan European Forest Council (PEFC). 2011 the Forest Certification System of the National Conformity Approval System of the Republic of Belarus was accredited by PEFC regarding the certification of forestry products or their derivatives on the origin. There are 8 754 712 ha FSC certified forests and 61 forest enterprises are certified according to the requirements of the FSC, for Chain of Custody, there are 133 certificates issued.⁴¹ For PEFC, there is 8 552 000 ha certified forest area and 105 enterprises are certified according to the Chain of Custody PEFC schemes in Belarus.⁴²

2.1.8 Italy

Some of the tertiary feedstock used by Warmeston OÜ may originate from Italy.

The area of the Italian Republic is 301,338 km². Italian forests cover more than 9.2 million ha (Mha), equivalent to about one-third of Italy's total national area. Only 93,000 ha are classified as primary forests, while 8.5 Mha are considered as naturally regenerated forests and almost 0.64 Mha are forest plantations (mostly Poplar). Italian forests are mostly located in hilly or mountainous areas: 65% of them are situated above 500 m altitude.⁴³

About 42% of forests are managed as coppice, whereas stand (high) forests represent 36%, and the remaining proportion consists of riparian or rupicolous forests and shrubs. In particular, coppices predominate in Central-Southern Italy, whereas most of the productive high forests (mainly coniferous ones) are in the north-eastern part of the country. Broadleaved species such as beech, oak, poplar and chestnut make up two-thirds of the total growing stock at national scale, while the main coniferous species are pine, spruce and larch.⁴⁴ In Italy, over 80% of the forests were regenerated by natural means.

At national level, the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies is responsible for defining the strategic objectives for forest policies, but competences and responsibilities for agriculture and forestry matters (including issuing of harvesting permits and approval of management plans) have been transferred to regional administrations. Each regional administration has defined forest legislation, therefore planning and harvesting procedures are defined and related permits are issued according to regional laws.

About 66% of Italian forests are privately owned, mostly by individuals (79%). The remaining 34% forests are public, with a prevalent role played by local municipalities (65.5%). Forest areas with a valid forest

⁴⁰ State of Europe's Forests 2015. Published by: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe FOREST EUROPE Liaison Unit Madrid

⁴¹ FSC Facts and Figures, November 2, 2018

⁴² PEFC Global Statistics SFM & CoC Certification, September 2018

⁴³ FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015

⁴⁴ NEPCoN Timber Legality Risk Assessment, version 1.1; August 2017

management plan in place represent only 16% of total national forest area, with significant differences among regions.

As for protected forest area, Natura 2000 sites make up 22.2% (1.9 Mha) of the Italian forest area, 15% of which (1.3 M ha) also lies within national or regional parks, and 1% (0.11 Mha) is comprised of natural reserves or other protected areas. The forest area included within national or regional parks shall be managed according to mandatory park management plans, while activities in areas falling within Natura 2000 sites must comply with management plans defined at site-scale. According to laws, forest management activities shall not compromise forest continuity and therefore not involve unauthorized land use changes. In Italy there are two forest-occurring species listed in the IUCN Red List categories as “critically endangered”: *Abies nebrodensis* and *Zelkova vasicula*.⁴⁵

There are 2,295 FSC Chain of Custody certificates issued. FSC certified forest area is 63,983 ha and number of certificates issued is 17.⁴⁶ For PEFC, there is 819,000 ha certified forest area and 717 enterprises are certified according to the Chain of Custody PEFC schemes in Italy.⁴⁷

The nominal value added in the forest sector by Italy was EUR 18.5 billion in 2010 and the forest industry input accounted for less than 1 % of national GDP.⁴⁸

2.1.9 Norway

Some of the tertiary feedstock used by Warmeston OÜ may originate from Norway.

Norway, officially the Kingdom of Norway, has a total area of 385,252 square kilometres. Norway provides a wide diversity of land-forms, nature-types and biodiversity, and forests covering approximately 40 % of the land areas. The main forest types used for commercial forestry are spruce forest, pine forest, birch forest, and (marginally) oak forest. Boreal deciduous forests, beech forests and termophilous deciduous forests are currently in minor degree relevant areas for forestry. 96.3 % of the wood products from Norwegian forests are traded as certified products (mainly PEFC, some both PEFC and FSC), which is a large proportion compared to most countries.

There are ca. 127.500 properties with productive forests in Norway. 231 properties are larger than 2 000 hectares, covering 19 % of these forests, and 90 % of the forest properties are smaller than 100 hectares. Most of the forests are owned by private forest owners (77 %), while the state owns 7 % (Statskog SF). The rest is owned by companies, the church, forest-commons and municipalities.

Norwegian forests are mainly managed as areas for the purpose of agriculture, nature and outdoor activities and reindeer herding) according to each municipality’s masterplan for area classification. In most of the forest areas, no permits are needed before logging however in *Protective Forests* bordering the mountains, in selected areas along the coast and in some other regions various notification forms or applications must be sent to, and approved by local forest authorities prior to logging. The Forestry Act was renewed in 2005, and

⁴⁵ State of Europe’s Forests 2015. Published by: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe FOREST EUROPE Liaison Unit Madrid

⁴⁶ FSC Facts and Figures, November, 2018

⁴⁷ PEFC Global Statistics SFM & CoC Certification, September 2018

⁴⁸ State of Europe’s Forests 2015. Published by: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe FOREST EUROPE Liaison Unit Madrid

forestry has relatively few regulations in Norway. Each municipality has authorities responsible for the management of forestry and forest-owners. Harvesting is regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Most of the logging, thinning and planting is conducted by professional entrepreneurs on contracts for timber buyers.

3,2 % of all the productive forests are strictly protected within nature reserves and national parks in Norway. Protected areas where forestry is allowed are controlled through specific regulations made for each applicable area. These regulations specify whether a management plan or harvesting plan is mandatory for the area in question. Management plans are approved by the Norwegian Environment Agency, and conducted at county-, or municipality level depending on the given authority. Norwegian Nature Inspectorate has the task to ensure that the rules are followed in accordance with regulations and management plans.

There are 2355 species classified as threatened according to the latest version (2015) of the Norwegian Red List for species (Henriksen & Hilmo 2015d). Of these, 241 species are categorized as Critically Endangered (CR), 879 are Endangered (EN), and 1237 are Vulnerable (VU). 1122 threatened species (47,6 % of all threatened species) live fully or partly in forest habitats.⁴⁹

There are 58 FSC Chain of Custody certificates issued. FSC certified forest area is 445 874 ha and number of certificates issued is 5.⁵⁰ For PEFC, there is 7 380 750 ha certified forest area and 74 enterprises are certified according to the Chain of Custody PEFC schemes in Norway.⁵¹

Forest industry input accounts for less than 1% of national GDP.⁵²

2.1.10 Russia (North-West region)

Some tertiary feedstock from spruce and pine may originate from Northwest Russia (appr. 60 million ha). Russian forests are semi-natural managed forests with native tree species. Plantation is not a form of forest management widely practiced in Russia. Forest area has favourable environment for natural regeneration of coniferous species (pine and spruce).

⁴⁹ FSC-NRA-NO V1-0

⁵⁰ FSC Facts and Figures, November, 2018

⁵¹ PEFC Global Statistics SFM & CoC Certification, September 2018

⁵² State of Europe's Forests 2015. Published by: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe FOREST EUROPE Liaison Unit Madrid



The Russian Federation has the world's largest forests, comprising 1/5 of the Earth's total forest cover, 71% of which are coniferous. Half of the country's territory is covered with forests; however, only 50% of these forests are economically accessible. Russian forests are usually divided into four major geographic regions: European Russia, Western Siberia, Eastern Siberia, and the Russian Far East.

The total area of forest land in Russia is approximately 809.090 million hectares which is 49.4% of land area.⁵³ Annual allowable forest cut in Russia is 597 million cu. m, less than 30% of which is annually utilized.

Most Russian forests are represented by boreal forest ecosystems dominated by pine, larch, spruce and fir. The most widespread tree species in Russia is larch, which grows primarily in Siberia and the Russian Far East. The mostly prevalent broad-leaved species are aspen and birch. Relatively small areas are covered with oak, elm, beech, walnut and hornbeam. Overall, more than 180 aboriginal tree and shrub species are found in Russia.

Considerable forests, especially in Siberia, remain undeveloped due to the absence of the necessary infrastructure. Development of roads is difficult due to climatic (esp. permafrost) and financial challenges. On the one hand, this makes it possible to keep large areas of virgin boreal forests intact; on the other hand, this situation results in a shortage of good-quality timber in accessible forests.

Over 40% of Russian forests have very low productivity due to climatic conditions and low economic accessibility. However, these forests have important protective functions, necessary to balance the climate, regulate water flow and prevent soil degradation. They are also of key importance to biodiversity preservation. To ensure these protective functions of forests, 204 federal protected areas have been established in Russia

⁵³ State of Europe's Forests 2015. Published by: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe FOREST EUROPE Liaison Unit Madrid

with a total area of about 58 million hectares and several thousands of regional protected areas. There are 43 005 468 ha⁵⁴ FSC certified forests and of PEFC certified 12 875 382 ha⁵⁵ in Russia.

Virtually all of the forests in the Russian Federation remain state-owned and are referred to by Russians as belonging to the 'Forest Fund.' A small percentage of forests do exist outside this Fund and include city forests, forests controlled by the Ministry of Defence, forests of protected areas, and former forests of rural municipalities. The Forest Code of the Russian Federation is the foundational body of laws and regulations outlining the management and use of forests. The new version of the Forest Code was approved in December 2006 and put into force on January 1, 2007. The Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation has overall responsibility to develop government policy and forest legislation. Russian Federal Forest Agency implements state forest policy and has control functions over forest agencies in Russia's region to supervise their progress with respect to forest management and control.

Forest management units ('lesnichestvo') and forest parks are responsible for forest management at the local level. However, they only have functions of management. Forestry activities are implemented either by leaseholders on their leased forest lands or by contracted organizations selected through a competitive basis by auction and paid for by the state budget.

The right to harvest timber is provided either by rent agreements, or by forest stand sale agreements in cases when the forest land is not actually rented. There are several principle differences between these two legal norms: a rent agreement is valid for 10 to 49 years, whereas a forest stand sale agreement is valid for 1 year or less. Moreover, a renter is responsible for all activities regarding forest protection and regeneration, and must provide documents regarding planning and actual fulfilment of activities. Due to unwillingness or inability of renters to fulfil these obligations, more than 50 % of timber in Russia is harvested through short terms for forest stands sale agreements.⁵⁶

Russia accounts for over 20 percent of the world forests, but its share in the world forest products trade is below 4 percent. Semi-processed roundwood and sawnwood make up over 54 percent of its exported wood products. The share of the forest sector in the gross domestic product (GDP) is only 1.3 percent; in industrial production, 3.7 percent; in employment, 1 percent; and in export, revenue 2.4%.⁵⁷

Illegal logging is a serious problem in the Russian Federation. There is no single reliable figure to describe its scale, but comparison of data from various sources of information and experts' estimations suggests that 10 to 35 % of all timber logged in Russian is illegal.

According to Russian Federation law regarding the Red Data Book, any use of or damage to listed species is considered a crime, including the damaging of environment where these species grow. In addition to the Red Data Book, the Government of the Russian Federation has approved The List of Tree and Shrub Species for which Timber Harvesting is forbidden in the Russian Federation. There are 5 CITES listed tree species naturally growing in Russia.²⁰

⁵⁴ FSC Facts and Figures, November 2, 2017

⁵⁵ PEFC Global Statistics SSFM & CoC Certification, Sep 2017

⁵⁶ "Keep It Legal Country Guide: Practical Guide for Verifying Timber Origin Legality" Russia. 2010, WWF Russia, available at <http://www.wwf.ru/resources/publ/book/eng/409>.

⁵⁷ "The Russian Federation Forest Sector Outlook Study to 2030" 2012, FAO, available at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i3020e/i3020e00.pdf>

2.1.11 Ukraine

Some of the tertiary feedstock used by Warmeston OÜ may originate from Ukraine.

Ukraine is a country in Eastern Europe with total area of 603,628 km². The total land area of the forest fund of Ukraine is 10.4 million hectares. About 50% of forests have mostly ecological significance and a limited forest management regime. The total forest cover of Ukraine is 15,9%. Forests are distributed within the country very unevenly. They are concentrated mainly in Polissya and in the Ukrainian Carpathians. Forests of Ukraine are divided into 4 categories according to their primary functions as shown in the table below:⁵⁸

Category	Area (million hectares)
Exploitation forests	3.9
Protective forests	3.4
Recreational and health-improving forests	1.6
Forests of environment-protective, scientific and historical and cultural purpose	1.4

The composition of forests by tree genus: ⁵⁹

- Pine 34,7%
- Oak 26,3%
- Spruce 9,9%
- Beech 9,3%
- Birch 5,4%
- Alder 4,2%
- Hornbeam 3,7%
- Fir 1,4%
- Ash 1,4%
- Aspen 1,2%
- Other 2,5%

Ownership rights and land tenure rights for forestry lands are clearly regulated by Forest code and Land code. Forests of state ownership is subordinated to the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine (SAFRU) which is responsible for forest management on an area of 7.6 mln ha (73% of all the forests of Ukraine).

Forest inventory and monitoring are conducted at the national level. Planning of forest management and harvest by forestry enterprises must be conducted on the basis of forest inventory materials. The limit of wood harvest is determined by the allowable cut and a plan of sanitary and forest health improvement measures. On the basis of forest inventory materials and appropriate inspections, annual volumes of final harvest and

⁵⁸ FSC-NRA-UA V1-0 NATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT FOR UKRAINE 2017

⁵⁹ <http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/display.asp?linkpath=pages%5CF%5CO%5CForest.htm>

forest tending harvests are planned. They must not exceed the volumes specified in the annual allowable cut. For state enterprises which are not subordinated to SAFRU there are no uniform legal requirements on setting land tenure and management rights.

The last edition of the Red Book of Ukraine (2009) contains information on 826 species of flora and 542 species of fauna. According to national data of Ukraine, the amount of threatened forest species, according to the categories of the IUCN Red List, is 533 species of fauna, 487 species of vascular plants and 147 species of fungi.

In addition to national legislation that protects biodiversity, international laws on biodiversity conservation are relevant in Ukraine, namely the Convention on Protection of Biological Diversity, the Berne Convention, [89-93], the Ramsar Convention and others. As of January 2017, the country had 8,245 Nature Reserve Fund (NRF) objects with a total area of 4,318 million hectares of land territory and 402 500 hectares of water area within the limits of Black and Azov seas. Among the protected areas in Ukraine, forest landscapes prevail, covering a third of all protected areas. In most regions, the share of protected areas within the forest fund is higher than the share of forests throughout the country. It should be noted that over the past 30 years the area of protected forests has increased by 3.8 times. In particular, the share of protected forests managed by the State Agency of Forest Resources of Ukraine has increased from 14.7% to 17.3% since 2009. In addition, since 1961, the proportion of forests with a limited forest management regime has increased from 34% to almost 50%. Final felling in the NRF territories and objects is forbidden in 40% of Ukraine's forests. Any forest management measures (harvesting, sanitary felling etc.) that are planned to be conducted in protected forests must be agreed on with the state environmental authorities.⁶⁰

There are 240 FSC Chain of Custody certificates issued. FSC certified forest area is 4,005,311 ha and number of certificates issued is 102.⁶¹ For PEFC, there is no certified forest area yet and 1 enterprise is certified according to the Chain of Custody PEFC schemes in Ukraine.⁶²

Forest industry input accounted for less than 1 % of national GDP in 2010.⁶³

2.1.12 USA

Some of the tertiary feedstock used by Warmeston OÜ may originate from the United States of America.

The total area of the USA is 9,833,520 km². According to the 2012 Statistical Abstract of the United States, the country had roughly 303 million hectares of forestland. About 174 million hectares were in private ownership. Government, mainly the federal government, owned about 128 million hectares of forest.⁶⁴

Forests dominate the north-eastern, south-eastern, great lakes, western, and mountain regions of the US. The forested areas are split nearly evenly by the central non-forested plains. The North-eastern forested region includes forests that are primarily dominated by deciduous species. Conifers are found in these forests, but are not as dominant as deciduous trees. Great Lakes forests are dominated by conifers in the north, with more

⁶⁰ FSC-NRA-UA V1-0 NATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT FOR UKRAINE 2017

⁶¹ FSC Facts and Figures, November, 2018

⁶² PEFC Global Statistics SFM & CoC Certification, September 2018

⁶³ State of Europe's Forests 2015. Published by: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe FOREST EUROPE Liaison Unit Madrid

⁶⁴ NEPCoN Timber Legality Risk Assessment, version 1.1; August 2017

hardwoods mixed in as the lakes extend south. The South-eastern forests contain both pines and hardwoods. The Western forests and mountain regions are dominated by conifers.⁶⁵

70% of U.S. forest lands are classified as timberlands. Timberlands are defined as forest lands used for the production of commercial wood products. Commercial timberland can be used for repeated growing and harvesting. Federal, State, and local governments own 22 percent and non-industrial private entities own 78 percent of timberlands. Private timberlands are mostly on small tracts of forest land. Native American tribes are considered to be Sovereign Nations and accorded rights to independently manage their land and affairs. Out of a total of 556 federally recognized tribes, 48 have significant timberland resources in 21 of the hardwood-producing states. While some tribes have sawmill and other production facilities, they account for only a very small share of US hardwood production (estimated at less than 1%).

The U.S. forest products industry's annual harvest was 446 million m³ in 2015, exceeding the 445 million m³ harvested in 2014 and is expected to grow⁶⁶. The forestry sector's contribution to GDP in the country has gradually decreased, from around 1 percent in 2000 to 0.6 percent in 2011⁶⁷.

The Protected Areas Database of the United States (PADUS) is the official inventory of public parks and other protected open space with more than 12 000 000 km² in 150,000 holdings. Amongst other useful data, it includes and International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) categories.⁶⁸

There number of FSC Chain of Custody certificates issued is 2,482. FSC certified forest area is 14,075,783 ha and number of certificates issued is 103.⁶⁹ For PEFC, there is 33'341'129 ha certified forest area and 249 enterprises are certified according to the Chain of Custody PEFC schemes in USA.⁷⁰

2.2 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

Warmeston OÜ is promoting FSC and PEFC certification for Sustainable Forest Management. We explain to our suppliers its criteria and importance and give priority to FSC and/or PEFC certified suppliers. Warmeston OÜ has prepared a supplier's code of conduct that will be signed with all suppliers. Amongst other this document promotes legal and sustainable forest management and excludes timber from undefined sources.

2.3 Final harvest sampling programme

The Estonian Environmental Agency, a governmental agency operating under the Ministry of Environment, analyses regularly the different types of fellings and proportion of sortments by collecting data from The State Forest Management Centre, private forest owners and Environmental Board. In addition a statistical forest inventory has been carried out by the authorities on selected sample sites to collect additional data for the statistical analyses. This data is published by the Environmental Agency in the "Yearbook Forest". According

⁶⁵ FSC-NRA-USA V1-0 DRAFT 3-0

⁶⁶ https://www.fpl.fs.fed.us/documnts/fplrn/fpl_rm348.pdf

⁶⁷ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4248e.pdf>

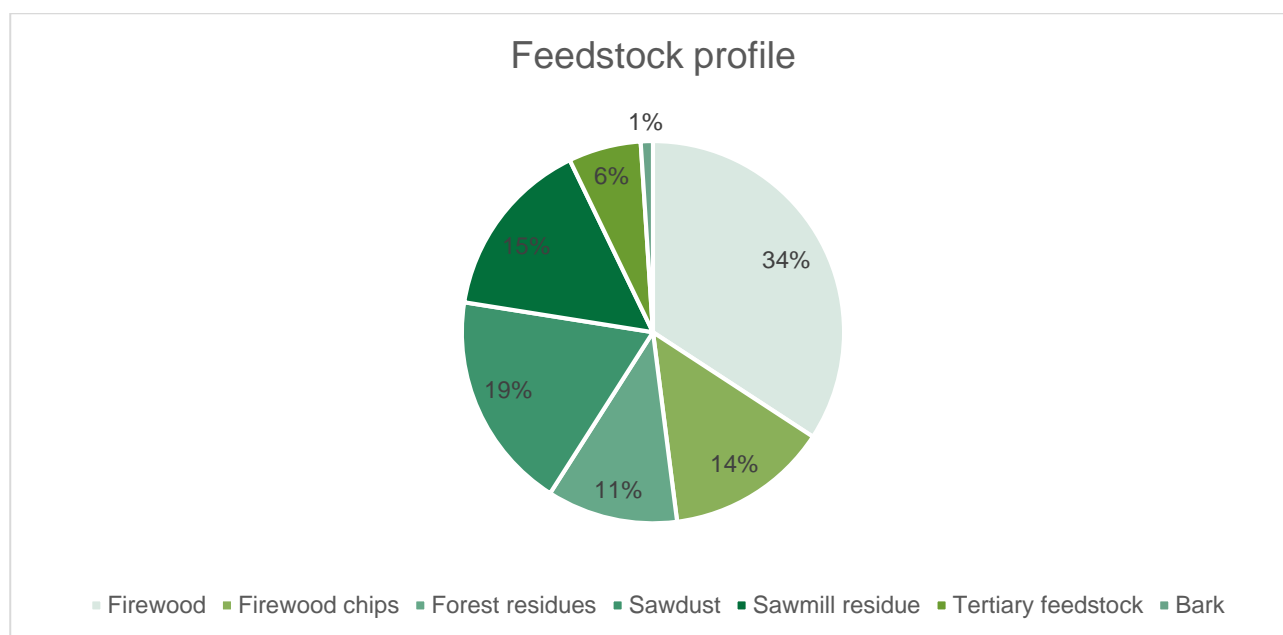
⁶⁸ <https://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/viewer/>

⁶⁹ FSC Facts and Figures, November, 2018

⁷⁰ PEFC Global Statistics SFM & CoC Certification, September 2018

to the latest issue “Yearbook forest 2014”⁷¹ the proportion of firewood from the final felling volume is estimated to be 25%. This is in accordance with other sources that have estimated the proportion to be between 20 to 25%⁷².

2.4 Flow diagram of feedstock inputs showing feedstock type of ‘Reporting Period’



2.5 Quantification of the Supply Base

Supply Base

- a. Total Supply Base area (million ha): 528
- b. Tenure by type (million ha): 260 private / 268 public
- c. Forest by type (million ha): 101 boreal / 427 temperate
- d. Forest by management type (million ha): 528 managed natural
- e. Certified forest by scheme (million ha): 88 FSC / 94 PEFC

Feedstock ‘Reporting Period’

- f. Total volume of Feedstock (5%): 83 581 tonnes
- g. Volume of primary feedstock: 49 351 tonnes
- h. Percentage of primary feedstock
 - Certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme 34%
 - Not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme 66%

⁷¹ http://www.keskkonnaagentuur.ee/sites/default/files/aastaraamat_mets_2014.pdf

⁷² http://www.agri.ee/sites/default/files/public/juurkataloog/BIOENERGEETIKA/Biokytuste_2006a_turu_ylevaate_lopparuanne.pdf; http://www.eramets.ee/static/files/1356.Enn_Part_Puitu_on_ja_raiuda_tohib_14092012.pdf

Focusing on sustainable sourcing solutions

- i. List all species in primary feedstock, including scientific name:
Alnus spp: *Alnus glutinosa*; *Alnus incana* (L.) Moench; *Betula* spp: *Betula Pendula*, *Betula verrucosa*;
Picea abies; *Pinus sylvestris*; *Populus* spp: *Populus tremula*;
- j. Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest **n/a**
- k. List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest (j), by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes: **n/a**
- l. Volume of secondary feedstock: 29 100 t
 - Origin Estonia and Latvia
 - type: Sawdust (55%) and other sawmill residues (45%)
- m. Volume of tertiary feedstock: 5 130 t
 - Origin Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Sweden, Belarus, Russia
 - Composition Shavings and offcuts

3 Requirement for a Supply Base Evaluation

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

The demand for SBP-compliant biomass is exceeding the volumes of FSC and PEFC certified feedstock that is available for pellet production in the Baltic region. To meet the demand Warmeston OÜ will undertake a supply base evaluation for primary and secondary feedstock that is originating from Estonia according to the SBP Framework Standard 1: Feedstock Compliance Standard and Standard 2: Verification of SBP-compliant Feedstock.

The risk assessment of the SBE is based on the SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment for Estonia. The risk assessment for Estonia has been approved by SBP’s secretariat on 22nd April 2016 and is publicly available on at: <https://sbp-cert.org/documents/risk-assessments/estonia> (22.11.2017).

The scope of the SBE was chosen based on the availability of the SBP-endorsed Regional Risk assessments whereas the possibility to mitigate the identified “specified risk” with reasonable efforts was considered.

4 Supply Base Evaluation

4.1 Scope

Warmeston OÜ will carry out the SBE for primary (forest products) and secondary (e.g. sawmill residues) feedstock that is originating from Estonia and is sold without:

- a SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme claim;
- a SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme partial claim;
- or a SBP-approved Chain of Custody (CoC) System claim.

To mitigate the risks associated with primary feedstock, Warmeston OÜ will verify the origin of all primary feedstock (e.g. roundwood). For secondary feedstock, Warmeston OÜ will audit and work closely together with its suppliers who are purchasing and processing primary material. For a more detailed description of the risk mitigation measures please refer to Chapter 9 of the SBR.

4.2 Justification

Warmeston OÜ will rely on SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment for Estonia (2016) that meets the requirements of SBP Framework Standard 1: Feedstock Compliance Standard and Standard 2: Verification of SBP-compliant Feedstock and has been approved by the SBP secretariat on 22nd April 2016.

Warmeston OÜ agrees with all the findings, conclusions and mitigation measures set out in the report and will not undertake an independent risk assessment.

4.3 Results of Risk Assessment

The risk evaluation and mitigation will be based on SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment for Estonia (2016), where the only indicator evaluated as *specified risk* was indicator 2.1.2: “The BP has control systems and procedures to identify and address potential threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values from forest management activities”

According to the Estonian legislation, protection of Woodland Key Habitats (WKH) is optional for private forest owners. They can choose to sign a contract with the state to protect WKH. In this case, the state pays compensation to the owner for the protection of WKH. If the private forest owner does not want to protect WKH, the agreement ends and they are then allowed to cut it. In state forest and in FSC and/or PEFC certified private forest WKH are protected.

In cases where the sourced material derives from private forests, it is important to know exactly from where the material was cut (FMU, sub-compartment). Public databases that can be used to control if the material comes from WKH or not, are available. In cases where no felling permits are issued and the FMU contains WKH, an on-site visit is required if the material is subject to the SBE.

All other indicators were assigned as “low risk”. For more detail please refer to the SBE-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment for Estonia (2016).

4.4 Results of Supplier Verification Programme

According to article 14.1 of the SBP Framework Standard 2: Verification of SBP-compliant Feedstock a Supplier Verification Programme will not be undertaken, as none of the indicators in the final risk assessment were assessed as “*unspecified risk*”. The need for a Supplier verification programme will be re-evaluated during the review of the risk assessment.

4.5 Conclusion

Based on the information available during the regional risk assessment process, the level of risk for each of the criteria was chosen. For Estonia all except one criteria were assigned low risk. The only “specified risk” was associated with the indicator 2.1.2: *The BP has control systems and procedures to verify that potential threats of forest management activities to the HCVs are identified and safeguards are implemented to protect them*. The indicator was assigned as “specified risk” due to the protection status of WKHs.

Based on the findings of the SBE it can be concluded: as long as the risks associated with the indicator 2.1.2 are mitigated, feedstock from Estonia is low risk and is meeting the requirements for SBP-compliant feedstock. For detailed mitigation measures please refer to Chapter 9 of the SBR.

5 Supply Base Evaluation Process

The SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment is based on a number of different sources of information, including applicable legislation, reports from state authorities and other stakeholders, various databases and statistical data sources. This information was requested from state authorities such as the Environmental Inspectorate, the Estonian Tax and Customs Board, the Work Inspectorate, the Police etc. During the preparation of the RA, developers made a detailed baseline study for each of the SBP principles and criteria. During the first consultation period (26.03.2015 – 26.04.2015) SBP received comments and additional information from several stakeholders and from state institutions. Based on this information some of the specified risk designations were changed to low risk. The second stakeholder consultation period was from 05.05.2015 to 20.05.2015. During this consultation, some additional comments were raised. A detailed description of the situation for each criteria is presented in Annex 1 along with the chosen level of risk, which was based on the information provided. The regional risk assessment was approved by SBP on 22nd April 2016.

Based on the findings of the regional risk assessment Warmeston OÜ established procedures to mitigate the risks for primary and secondary feedstock that has been harvested in Estonia. For this purpose Warmeston will verify the origin of all primary feedstock and work closely together with its suppliers (primary processors) to do the same for secondary feedstock. For more detail please refer to chapter 9 of the SBR.

The stakeholder consultation process for Warmeston OÜ's SBE was undertaken from 4th May 2016 to 3rd June 2016.

6 Stakeholder Consultation

The first stakeholder consultation round of the RRA was completed from 26.03.2015-26.04.2015 and the second round from 05.05.2015-20.05.2015. The information about the risk assessment process development, along with the draft risk assessment, was sent out to all key stakeholders. The list of stakeholders can be seen in Annex 4 of the RRA. Three stakeholders, the Estonian Fund for Nature (ELF), Graanul Invest AS and the Estonian Forest and Wood Industries Association (EMPL) provided their feedback.

During the first consultation period (26.03.2015 – 26.04.2015) SBP received comments and additional information from several stakeholders and from state institutions. Based on this information some of the specified risk designations were changed to low risk. The second stakeholder consultation period was from 05.05.2015 to 20.05.2015. During this consultation, some additional comments were raised. A detailed description of the situation for each criteria is presented in Annex 1 of the RRA along with the chosen level of risk, which was based on the information provided.

SBP secretariat conducted an additional round of stakeholder consultations from 17.09.2015 to 16.10.2015. The results of these consultation process are available at: <https://sbp-cert.org/documents/risk-assessments/estonia>

Warmeston OÜ conducted its stakeholder consultation process of the SBE from 4th May 2016 to 3rd June 2016 by e-mail message to local municipalities, state institutions and authorities, State Forest Management Centre, Foundation Private Forest Centre, Estonian Private Forest Association, FSC Estonia, PEFC Estonia and the Estonian Forest and Wood Industries Association and to Loodusaeg's mailing list covering app 1000 followers including various nature conservation and protection organisations. No comments from the stake holders were received.

In addition Nepcon, acting as the SBP approved certification body of Warmeston, undertook an additional consultation process prior to the SBE audit.

6.1 Response to stakeholder comments

N/A

7 Overview of Initial Assessment of Risk

Based on the information available during the risk assessment process, the level of risk for each of the criteria was chosen in the RRA. All except one criteria were assigned low risk. Below is the summary of the indicator for which specified risk was identified.

Table 1. Overview of results from the risk assessment of all Indicators (prior to SVP)

Indicator	Initial Risk Rating		
	Specified	Low	Unspecified
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	
2.1.1		X	
2.1.2	X		
2.1.3		X	
2.2.1		X	
2.2.2		X	
2.2.3		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	
2.3.1		X	
2.3.2		X	
2.3.3		X	
2.4.1		X	
2.4.2		X	
2.4.3		X	
2.5.1		X	
2.5.2		X	
2.6.1		X	
2.7.1		X	
2.7.2		X	
2.7.3		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	

WKH are forest habitats with high probability of present occurrence of endangered, vulnerable and rare species. WKH system is a tool to address high conservation value forest habitats in managed forests thus they are the primary mechanism for protection of ecologically valuable areas which are located within commercially managed forests.

According to the Estonian legislation WKHs protection is optional for private forest owners. They can sign a contract with state and protect the WKH. In this case, the state pays compensation to the owner for protecting the WKH. If private forest owner do not want to protect the WKH then it is allowed to cut it. It is possible to determine the location of WKHs in Public Forest Registry and in case felling permit is issued it is possible to see if the material is cut from WKH or not. In case the fellings are done without felling permit (it is allowed to do small scale sanitary cutting without felling permit) then on site visit is only way to see if the WKH is untouched or not. Please see section 9 for a description of the detailed mitigation actions.

In state forest and in FSC and/or PEFC certified private forest and in private forests where WKH contract has been signed, WKH are protected.

8 Supplier Verification Programme

8.1 Description of the Supplier Verification Programme

According to article 14.1 of the SBP Framework Standard 2: Verification of SBP-compliant Feedstock a Supplier Verification Programme will not be undertaken, as none of the indicators in the final risk assessment were assessed as “*unspecified risk*”. The need for a Supplier verification programme will be re-evaluated during the review of the risk assessment.

8.2 Site visits

N/A

8.3 Conclusions from the Supplier Verification Programme

N/A

9 Mitigation Measures

9.1 Mitigation measures

The mitigation measures described below will only be applied for feedstock that is in the scope of the SBE as described in section 4.1. The responsible person for the implementation of the SBE is the Quality and Environmental manager of Warmeston OÜ who is also the overall responsible person for the company's FSC, PEFC and SBP certification systems.

Primary feedstock

All deliveries of primary feedstock that has been harvested in Estonia, but is not FSC or PEFC certified, Warmeston OÜ will verify that it has not been sourced from WKHs. All feedstock subject to SBE must meet prior the evaluation at least SBP-approved Controlled Feedstock System requirements.

Warmeston OÜ will use the delivery documents, a list of approved suppliers and publicly available databases (e.g. maps at: <https://register.metsad.ee/> or at least biannually renewed databases from competent authorities⁷³) to verify that the delivered primary feedstock has not been sourced from WKHs. During the reception and registration of primary feedstock the assistants will carry out the following control procedure within the SBE:

1. *Has the supplier signed a code of conduct?*
 - 1.1 *If yes, go to 2.*
 - 1.2 *If no, the products cannot be sourced.*
2. *Can the products be traced back to the logging site in forest?*
 - 2.1 *If yes, go to 3.*
 - 2.2 *If no, the products cannot be sourced.*
3. *Is there a felling permit issued?*
 - 4.1 *If yes go to 5*
 - 4.2 *If no go to 4.*
4. *Fellings without felling permit (according to forest act).*
 - 4.1 *If there is no WKHs on the FMU according to available information: the products can be sourced.*
 - 4.2 *If there is a WKHs on FMU an on-site the products cannot be sourced as SBP-compliant.*
5. *Does the logging site defined in the felling permit, provided with the supplied material, match with the WKH location using the available information resources (updated maps or databases)?*
 - 5.1 *If yes: the products cannot be sourced as SBP-compliant*

⁷³ An inquiry has been sent to the Environmental Agency of Estonia (the responsible authority responsible for updating the WKH databases) to clarify the of changes on the WKH register. If significant a more frequent update rate of the WKH database will be implemented. These databases will be shared with the suppliers who are included in the SBE.

5.2 If no: the products can be sourced.

All instances where primary feedstock from WKHs has been offered will be recorded in a register.

Secondary feedstock

To mitigate the risks associated with secondary feedstock subject to SBE, Warmeston OÜ will:

- i) train its suppliers to apply the risk mitigation measures described above in points 2-5 and
- ii) verify during annual audits that the mitigation measures 2-5 have been properly implemented.

The trainings and annual audits are the responsibility of Warmeston OÜ's Quality and Environmental manager who is also responsible for collecting and analysing suppliers' monitoring results of the WKHs.

The supplier audits will cover the following aspects:

- the scope of the suppliers FSC and/or PEFC certification
 - Depending on the scope of the certificate aspects such as material sourcing or the verification of origin (e.g. with the standard FSC-SDT-40-005) can be considered as low risk
- demonstration of the control procedure carried out by the supplier's responsible person(s);
- demonstration of recorded monitoring data (screenshots or printouts of the databases etc.);
- random selection of a sample of primary feedstock deliveries and the verification of the recorded monitoring results;
- demonstration of the supplier's WKH register and corrective actions taken;
- feedstock storage conditions;

All audit findings and results will be documented.

Warmeston OÜ will accept the delivered secondary feedstock only as "low risk" if:

- the supplier has been trained;
- the supplier has been audited (supplier audit) and no substantial issues in the WKH control procedures have been raised during the annual audits;
- the delivered feedstock can be traced back to an Estonian forest where no WKH are present at the felling site.
 - If a supplier is sourcing its feedstock from different countries a mass balance approach for determining the proportion of Estonian feedstock will only be accepted if i) the supplier holds a valid SBP-approved chain of custody certificate and ii) all primary feedstock of the supplier meets at least the requirements of an SBP-approved Controlled Feedstock System. The supplier must demonstrate during the supplier audit, that this information is monitored and recorded on a regular basis. If this information is not available the material will not be accepted as SBP-compliant feedstock.

9.2 Monitoring and outcomes

Warmeston OÜ will keep a register of all cases where material originating from WKH has been offered. During the '**Reporting Period**' there have been 3 suppliers who have delivered fuelwood from a total of 3 cadastral units which did not meet SBP-compliant criteria and were in full excluded from the SBP-compliant feedstock. These deliveries formed 1.1% from the total volume of fuel wood.

A total of 14 secondary feedstock suppliers were included in the SBE program and no major deviations have been recorded during the annual SBE supplier audits.

10 Detailed Findings for Indicators

Detailed findings for each Indicator are given in the SBP Endorsed Regional Risk Assessment for Estonia available at: <https://sbp-cert.org/documents/risk-assessments/estonia> (22.11.2017).

11 Review of Report

11.1 Peer review

The SBR has been reviewed and signed by senior management.

The report has been peer reviewed 6.10.2016, 24.11.2017 and 30.11.2018 and returned with comments by professionals, educated and engaged in the wood industry and forestry. The reviewer concluded that the report gives an objective overview of Warmeston OÜ's supply base and the described mitigation measures are in sound with the importance of the assessed risks.

11.2 Public or additional reviews

The SBR is publicly available at Warmeston OÜ's homepage (<http://warmeston.ee/>). Received comments will be addressed and the certification body will be notified.

12 Approval of Report

Approval of Supply Base Report by senior management			
Report Prepared by:	<i>Viljo Aros</i>	<i>Quality and Environmental Manager</i>	<i>13.12.2018</i>
	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:	<i>Tanel Mihkelson</i>	<i>Member of Board</i>	<i>14.12.2018</i>
	Name	Title	Date

13 Updates

13.1 Significant changes in the Supply Base

Belarus, Italy, Ukraine, Norway and USA have been included to the supply base.

13.2 Effectiveness of previous mitigation measures

Please refer to section 9.2.

13.3 New risk ratings and mitigation measures

N/A

13.4 Actual figures for feedstock over the previous 12 months

Please refer to:

- Table 1. Overview of Warmeston OÜ Purila Factory SBP feedstock *profile* 'Reporting Period'.
- Section 2.4: Flow diagram of feedstock inputs showing feedstock type of '*Reporting Period*'
- Section 2.5: Quantification of the Supply Base

13.5 Projected figures for feedstock over the next 12 months

No significant changes in the proportion of the feedstock types is foreseen.