



Supply Base Report:

Warmeston OÜ - Purila production

Re-assessment

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Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 1.4

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

Document history

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1 Overview

Producer name: Warmeston OÜ - Purila production

Producer address: Purila tootmine Purila küla 79633 Rapla maakond , Estonia

SBP Certificate Code: SBP-01-07

Geographic position: 59.0695, 24.8135

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Date report finalised: 2020-12-10

Close of last CB audit: 2020-12-10

Name of CB: NEPCon OÜ

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

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

SBP Endorsed Regional Risk Assessment: Estonia

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	Re-assessment
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2 Description of the Supply Base

2.1 General description

Feedstock types: Primary, Secondary, Tertiary

Includes Supply Base evaluation (SBE): Yes

Feedstock origin (countries): Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Sweden, Russia

2.2 Description of countries included in the Supply Base

Country: Estonia

Area/Region: Estonia

Exclusions: No

Description:

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 stakeholders. The Estonian legislation provides strict outlines in respect to the usage of forestry land and the Estonian Forestry Development Plan 2020 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 area 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 addressed. 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 1 186 315 ha of FSC certified and 1 296 002 ha of PEFC certified forest.

Currently more than 2 232 000 ha, equal to 49,3% of the Estonian land territory, is covered by forest. Forestry Development Plan 2012-2020 and Yearbook Forest 2018, 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 14 mill m³ per year. 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.

The distribution of growing stock by tree species in Estonia is shown in 1.



Figure 1 The distribution of growing stock by tree species (Yearbook Forest 2018).

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

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 Act. Estonia has signed the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1992 and joined the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in 2007. There are no CITES protected tree species naturally growing in Estonia. There are no IUCN tree species growing in Estonia, that are critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable.

According to the Forestry Yearbook 2018 the wood, paper and furniture industry (871.9 million euro) contributed 26.7% to the total sector providing 4.2% of the total value added. Forestry accounted for 1.0% of the value added. In 2018 the felling volume according to the national expert estimation was 12,5 million m³.

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.

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

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

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

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

FSC Facts and Figures, November 2020

PEFC Global Statistics SSFM & CoC Certification, June 2020

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

Yearbook Forest <https://www.keskkonnaagentuur.ee/et/aastaraamat-mets-2018> (all key figures, graphs and tables are bilingual)

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

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

<http://www.envir.ee/et/cites>

<http://www.envir.ee/et/iucn>

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/search?landRegions=EE&searchType=species>

Yearbook Forest <https://www.keskkonnaagentuur.ee/et/aastaraamat-mets-2018> (all key figures, graphs and tables are bilingual)

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

Country: Latvia

Area/Region: Latvia

Exclusions: No

Description:

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% 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 meters.

Distribution of forests by the dominant species:

- a. Pine 34.3%;
- b.
- c. Spruce 18.0%;
- d.
- e. Birch 30.8%;
- f.
- g. Black alder & grey alder 10.0%;
- h.
- i. Aspen 5.4%
- j.

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.

Management of the state-owned forests is performed by the public limited company Latvijas Valsts Meži, established in 1999. The enterprise ensures implementation of the best interests of the state by preserving value of the forest and increasing the share of forest in the national economy. The share of forestry, wood-working industry and furniture production amounted to 6 % GDP in 2012.

In 2010, the fellings volume was 12,8 million m³ which was 65,2 % of the net annual increment.

For the sake of conservation of natural values, a total number of 674 protected areas have been established. Part of the areas have been included in the European network of protected areas Natura 2000. Most of the protected areas are state-owned. In order to protect highly endangered species and biotopes located without the designated protected areas, if a functional zone does not provide that, micro reserves are established. According to data of the State Forest Service (2015), the total area of micro reserves is 40 595 ha. Identification and protection planning of biologically valuable forest stands is carried out continuously. On the other hand, for preservation of biological diversity during forest management activities, general nature protection requirements binding to all forest managers have been developed. They stipulate that at felling selected old and large trees, dead wood, 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.

There are no IUCN tree species growing in Latvia, that are critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable.

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 1 203 268 ha FSC certified and 1 747 041 ha PEFC certified forest in Latvia.

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

<https://www.vmd.gov.lv>

<https://www.lvm.lv>

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

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/search?landRegions=LV&searchType=species>

FSC Facts and Figures, November, 2020
PEFC Global Statistics SSFM & CoC Certification, June 2020

Country: Lithuania

Area/Region: Lithuania

Exclusions: No

Description:

Lithuania is a parliamentary republic that joined the EU in 2004. Forested land consists of about 34.8%, with 2.18 million ha. 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.

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: