Supply Base Report:

PATA SIA  
Third Surveillance Audit

Sustainable Biomass Program

sbp-cert.org

Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 2.0

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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| Version 1.0 | Published 26 March 2015 |
| Version 2.0 | Published 10 August 2023 |
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# Overview

Producer name: PATA SIA

Producer address: Cēsu Iela 14, LV-1012 Rīga, Latvia

SBP Certificate Code: SBP-04-07

Geographic position: 56.964710, 24.139170

Primary contact: Vita Rudzīte,  
+371 291 570 44,  
vita.rudzite@pata.lv

Company website: www.pata.lv

Date report finalised: 08 May 2025

SBR reporting period from: 01 Jan 2024

SBR reporting period to: 31 Dec 2024

Name of the Certification Body: SCS Global Services

Certification Body Approval date:

SBP Standard(s) used: SBP Standard 1: Feedstock Compliance v2.0, SBP Standard 2: Feedstock Verification v2.0, SBP Standard 4: Chain of Custody v2.0, SBP Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data v2.0, Instruction Document 1A: SBP Requirements for Primary Feedstock from Trees Outside Forests (TOF) v1.0, Instruction Document 5E: Collection and Communication of Energy and Carbon Data v2.0

Feedstock origin (countries) Latvia (Latvia), Lithuania (Lithuania), Norway (Norway)

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

# Description of the Biomass Producer and the Supply Base

## **Description of the company**

PATA is the leading forest management, timber production, logistics and trade company in Latvia

PATA was established in 1999, yet our subsidiary companies have nearly 70 years of collective experience in forestry.   We offer a steady, long-term working partnership, assisting forest owners throughout the whole forest management cycle. From a sapling to timber to sale—PATA foresters apply sustainable forestry principles, maximising long-term gains for forest owners.

Our mission is to create a forest industry ecosystem where all the stakeholders, from forest owners to end consumers, by working together, not only may develop individually and create added value to all, but also lay the groundwork for sustainable development in the future.

Products included in the scope of SBP Certification: *Chips*

Number of employees: *315*

Annual maximum production capacity (metric tonnes): *400000*

Number of direct feedstock suppliers: *372*

Approximate number of feedstock sub-suppliers: *930*

Description of the chain-of-custody and upstream supply chain:

PATA cooperates with suppliers who support FSC, PEFC, SBP certification requirements.

Feedstocks for biomass production are supplied from FSC and PEFC certified forests, and  part from Latvian private forests (non certified).

Part of the primary feedstocks are harvested by PATA's subsidiary PATA Strenči. PATA performs most of the chipping process with its own 3 mobile chippers. FSC or PEFC certified secondary feedstocks are supplied by PATA's subsidiary sawmills - PATA Saldus and PATA Jēkabpils.

## Detailed description of the Supply Base

*Guidance: Tables below have been generated automatically for each sourcing country based on the selection of ‘Feedstock origin (countries)’ in section 1 above.*

*Annex 1 is generated by the system if the SBP SBE is used without Regional Risk Assessment(s) (RRAs). In case RRA(s) is used, further details shall be given only in section 3 below.*

*Annex 2 is generated if RED II SBE is in the scope for each country separately.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country | Latvia |
| Area/Region | Latvia |
| Exclusions |  |
| Feedstock types | Primary, Processing residues |
| Feedstock Product Groups | Forest feedstock (1A), Trees outside forest (TOF) - Urban and landscape feedstock (2A), Processing residues feedstock (4A) |
| Feedstock inputs | SBP Compliant feedstock |
| Is the forest managed to supply energy and non-energy markets? | Yes - Majority |
| For the forests in the Supply Base, is there an intention to retain, restock or encourage natural regeneration within 5 years of felling? | Yes - Majority |
| Risk assessment(s) | Yes – Regional Risk Assessment (RRA) used |
| Provide a concise summary of why a SBE was determined to be required or not required here: | |
| SBP biomass supply evaluation includes:  ·       Primary wood (round wood) after logging  PATA defines the feedstock/biomass received from the approved sources and supplies as a “SBP-compliant biomass”.  PATA applies SBE to non-certified and FSC controlled Wood deliveries from Latvia.  SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessments for Latvia is used. Company has been developed inspection program for supply risk mitigation.  The risk assessment is divided into : “low risk” or “specified risk” . | |
| Feedstock types included in SBE: | Primary, Processing residues |
| Includes RED II SBE: | Yes |
| Includes RED II TOF: | Yes |
| Size of Supply Base area (million ha): | 1.6200 |
| Map(s) of the Supply Base area: | |
|  | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country | Lithuania |
| Area/Region | Lithuania |
| Exclusions |  |
| Feedstock types | Primary, Processing residues |
| Feedstock Product Groups | Forest feedstock (1A), Processing residues feedstock (4A) |
| Feedstock inputs | SBP Compliant feedstock |
| Is the forest managed to supply energy and non-energy markets? | Yes - Majority |
| For the forests in the Supply Base, is there an intention to retain, restock or encourage natural regeneration within 5 years of felling? | Yes - Majority |
| Risk assessment(s) | Yes – Regional Risk Assessment (RRA) used |
| Provide a concise summary of why a SBE was determined to be required or not required here: | |
| SBP biomass supply evaluation includes:  ·       Primary wood (round wood) after logging  PATA defines the feedstock/biomass received from the approved sources and supplies as a “SBP-compliant biomass”.  PATA applies SBE to non-certified deliveries from Lithuania.  SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment for Lithuania is used. Company has been developed inspection program for supply risk mitigation.  The risk assessment is divided into : “low risk” or “specified risk” . | |
| Feedstock types included in SBE: | Primary, Processing residues |
| Includes RED II SBE: | No |
| Includes RED II TOF: | No |
| Size of Supply Base area (million ha): | 2.3000 |
| Map(s) of the Supply Base area: | |
|  | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country | Norway |
| Area/Region | Norway |
| Exclusions |  |
| Feedstock types | Processing residues |
| Feedstock Product Groups | Processing residues feedstock (4A) |
| Feedstock inputs | SBP Compliant feedstock |
| Is the forest managed to supply energy and non-energy markets? | Yes - Majority |
| For the forests in the Supply Base, is there an intention to retain, restock or encourage natural regeneration within 5 years of felling? | Yes - Majority |
| Risk assessment(s) | N/A – Primary and/or Processing residues certified to an SBP- recognised controlled scheme |
| Provide a concise summary of why a SBE was determined to be required or not required here: | |
| PEFC certified raw materials for sawmills are supplied from Norway. | |
| Feedstock types included in SBE: | N/A |
| Includes RED II SBE: | No |
| Includes RED II TOF: | No |
| Size of Supply Base area (million ha): | 12.2000 |
| Map(s) of the Supply Base area: | |
|  | |

## Feedstock information

1. Total volume of Feedstock: 200,000-400,000 tonnes
2. Volume of primary feedstock: 1-200,000 tonnes
3. List of all the species in primary feedstock, including scientific name:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Pinus sylvestris | Pine |
| Picea abies | Spruce |
| Betula pendula | Birch |
| Betula pubescens | Birch |
| Alnus glutinosa | Black alder |
| Alnus incana | Grey alder |
| Populus tremula | Aspen |
| Fraxinus excelsior | Ash |
| Quercus robur | Oak |
| Acer platanoides | Maple |
| Fagus spp | Beech |
| Salix spp | Willow |
| Sorbus aucuparia | Rowan |
| Tilia cordata | Lime |
| Ulmus glabra | Elm |
| Ulmus laevis | Elm |
| Prunus padus | Cherry |

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

Explanation: Timber felled by spruce bark beetle (Ips typographus) infestation mitigation measures

1. Hardwood (i.e. broadleaf trees): specify proportion of feedstock from (%): 70.00
2. Softwood (i.e. coniferous trees): specify proportion of feedstock from (%): 30.00
3. Proportion of feedstock composed of or derived from saw logs by weight (%): 0.00
4. Indicate how you determine the proportion of saw log: Specification used by the sawmill closest to where the wood was grown.
5. Roundwood from fellings from forests with > 40 yr rotation times - Average % volume of fellings delivered to BP (%):70.00
6. Select forest type(s) where the primary feedstock was sourced from: Mix of The Above
7. Select the main harvesting system(s) used for the sourced primary feedstock: Mix of the above
8. Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest: 0
9. Volume of processing residues feedstock: 1-200,000 tonnes  
   Physical form of the feedstock: Chips
10. Share of SBP-recognised system claim for processing residues**:**

50 % FSC

50 % PEFC

1. Volume of post-consumer feedstock: 0  
   Physical form of the feedstock: Chips
2. Estimated amount of REDII-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be collected annually by the BP: 200000 tonnes
3. What is the estimated amount of REDII-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be harvested annually in a Supply Base (estimated):200000.00 tonnes

Explanation:

# Supply Base Risk Assessments and Risk Management Measures

*Guidance: Biomass Producers shall demonstrate that any specified risks of sourcing feedstock not in compliance with SBP Standard 1 have been adequately reduced to low risk, following Standard 2 requirements. Following section applies to Biomass Producer’s implementing SBP Supply Base Evaluation (SBP RRA or company own risk assessment). RED II Supply Base Evaluation details are reported in Annex 2.*

☐ Not Applicable – Supply Base Evaluation not implemented

## Summary of the Supply Base Evaluation

SBP biomass supply evaluation includes:

·       Primary wood (round wood) after logging, secondary feedstocks (residues from sawmills).

PATA defines the feedstock/biomass received from the approved sources and supplies as a “SBP-compliant biomass”.

PATA applies SBE to non-certified and FSC controlled Wood deliveries from Latvia and Lithuania.

SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessments for Latvia and Lithuania are used. Company has been developed inspection program for supply risk mitigation.

The risk assessment is divided into : “low risk” or “specified risk” .

## Conflicts with applicable national and sub-national legislation

There are no conflicts.

## Risk Management Measures

*Guidance: Please provide more details about specified risk indicators in each supply country and describe mitigation measures taken to address all specified risks associated with indicators.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country: Latvia | |
| Area/sub-scope: | |
| Risk Assessment used: | |
|  | ☐ British Columbia, Canada  ☐ Denmark  ☐ Estonia  ☐ Latvia  ☐ Lithuania  ☐ Quebec, Canada  ☐ Biomass Producer’s own risk assessment |
| Indicator with specified risk: | |
| 2.1.1 Key species, habitats, ecosystems, and areas of high conservation value (HCV) pertaining to biodiversity in the Supply Base shall be identified. | |
| Description of the specific risk: | |
| Part of forest habitats/key species/HCV of EU importance in Latvia are without any legal protection status and thus can be harvested for timber  production. | |
| Mitigation measure: | |
| Pe  Performing areas with high conservation values, key species, habitats, ecosystems risk assessment procedures prior to logging and checking cadastre numbers using the https://www.daba.gov.lv/public/lat/dati1/dabas\_datu\_parvaldibas\_sistema\_ozols/.  In data base are checked tree species, tree age, protected habitats, protected species, species habitats.  In order to reduce the risks of treatment of the protected areas and species, field inspections were carried out by invited industry certified experts. | |
| Monitoring and outcomes: | |
| As part of risk mitigation measures in Latvia, in 2024 in FSC system in 3314 forest areas were carry out inspections of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV . In order to reduce the risks of threatments of the protected areas and species, field inspections were carried out by invited industry certified experts in 107 forest areas. Forest areas where some  of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV are found are not included in the SBP supply base. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country: Latvia | |
| Area/sub-scope: | |
| Risk Assessment used: | |
|  | ☐ British Columbia, Canada  ☐ Denmark  ☐ Estonia  ☐ Latvia  ☐ Lithuania  ☐ Quebec, Canada  ☐ Biomass Producer’s own risk assessment |
| Indicator with specified risk: | |
| 2.1.2 Threats to and impacts on the identified key species, habitats, ecosystems, and areas of high conservation value (HCV) pertaining to biodiversity in the Supply Base shall be identified and evaluated. | |
| Description of the specific risk: | |
| Part of forest habitats/key species/HCV of EU importance in Latvia are without any legal protection status and thus can be harvested for timber  production. | |
| Mitigation measure: | |
| Performing areas with high conservation values, key species, habitats, ecosystems risk assessment procedures prior to logging and checking cadastre numbers using the https://www.daba.gov.lv/public/lat/dati1/dabas\_datu\_parvaldibas\_sistema\_ozols/.  In data base are checked tree species, tree age, protected habitats, protected species, species habitats.  In order to reduce the risks of treatment of the protected areas and species, field inspections were carried out by invited industry certified experts. | |
| Monitoring and outcomes: | |
| As part of risk mitigation measures in Latvia, in 2024 in FSC system in 3314 forest areas were carry out inspections of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV . In order to reduce the risks of threatments of the protected areas and species, field inspections were carried out by invited industry certified experts in 107 forest areas. Forest areas where some  of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV are found are not included in the SBP supply base. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country: Latvia | |
| Area/sub-scope: | |
| Risk Assessment used: | |
|  | ☐ British Columbia, Canada  ☐ Denmark  ☐ Estonia  ☐ Latvia  ☐ Lithuania  ☐ Quebec, Canada  ☐ Biomass Producer’s own risk assessment |
| Indicator with specified risk: | |
| 2.1.3 Key species, habitats, ecosystems, and areas of high conservation value (HCV) pertaining to biodiversity in the Supply Base shall be maintained or enhanced. | |
| Description of the specific risk: | |
| Part of forest habitats/key species/HCV of EU importance in Latvia are without any legal protection status and thus can be harvested for timber  production. | |
| Mitigation measure: | |
| Performing areas with high conservation values, key species, habitats, ecosystems risk assessment procedures prior to logging and checking cadastre numbers using the https://www.daba.gov.lv/public/lat/dati1/dabas\_datu\_parvaldibas\_sistema\_ozols/.  In data base are checked tree species, tree age, protected habitats, protected species, species habitats.  In order to reduce the risks of treatment of the protected areas and species, field inspections were carried out by invited industry certified experts. | |
| Monitoring and outcomes: | |
| As part of risk mitigation measures in Latvia, in 2024 in FSC system in 3314 forest areas were carry out inspections of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV . In order to reduce the risks of threatments of the protected areas and species, field inspections were carried out by invited industry certified experts in 107 forest areas. Forest areas where some  of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV are found are not included in the SBP supply base. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country: Latvia | |
| Area/sub-scope: | |
| Risk Assessment used: | |
|  | ☐ British Columbia, Canada  ☐ Denmark  ☐ Estonia  ☐ Latvia  ☐ Lithuania  ☐ Quebec, Canada  ☐ Biomass Producer’s own risk assessment |
| Indicator with specified risk: | |
| 3.2.3 feedstock shall not be sourced from forest areas in the Supply Base which, according to local definitions or norms, are classified as having combined attributes of high carbon stocks and high conservation value (HCV). | |
| Description of the specific risk: | |
| Harvesting is allowed in protected areas or zones which do not have a strict management restriction regime. Important habitats falling outside  of strict protection may be used to source feedstock. In addition, not all bird nesting areas are identified. | |
| Mitigation measure: | |
| Performing areas with high conservation values and high carbon stocks risk assessment procedures prior to logging and checking cadastre numbers using the https://www.daba.gov.lv/public/lat/dati1/dabas\_datu\_parvaldibas\_sistema\_ozols/.  In data base are checked tree species, tree age, protected habitats, protected species, species habitats.  In order to reduce the risks of treatment of the protected areas and species, field inspections were carried out by invited industry certified experts. | |
| Monitoring and outcomes: | |
| As part of risk mitigation measures in Latvia, in 2024 in FSC system in 3314 forest areas were carry out inspections of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV . In order to reduce the risks of threatments of the protected areas and species, field inspections were carried out by invited industry certified experts in 107 forest areas. Forest areas where some  of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV are found are not included in the SBP supply base. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country: Lithuania | |
| Area/sub-scope: | |
| Risk Assessment used: | |
|  | ☐ British Columbia, Canada  ☐ Denmark  ☐ Estonia  ☐ Latvia  ☐ Lithuania  ☐ Quebec, Canada  ☐ Biomass Producer’s own risk assessment |
| Indicator with specified risk: | |
| 2.1.3 Key species, habitats, ecosystems, and areas of high conservation value (HCV) pertaining to biodiversity in the Supply Base shall be maintained or enhanced. | |
| Description of the specific risk: | |
| Part of forest habitats/key species/HCV of EU importance in Lithuania are without any legal protection status and thus can be harvested for timber  production. | |
| Mitigation measure: | |
| Performing key species, habitats, ecosystems and areas of HCV risk assessment procedures prior to logging and checking cadastre numbers using the www.geoportal.lt www.natura2000info.lt | |
| Monitoring and outcomes: | |
| As part of risk mitigation measures in Lithuania, in 2024, in FSC system in 92 forest areas were carry out inspections of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV . Forest areas where some  of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV are found are not included in the SBP supply base. | |

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| --- | --- |
| Country: Lithuania | |
| Area/sub-scope: | |
| Risk Assessment used: | |
|  | ☐ British Columbia, Canada  ☐ Denmark  ☐ Estonia  ☐ Latvia  ☐ Lithuania  ☐ Quebec, Canada  ☐ Biomass Producer’s own risk assessment |
| Indicator with specified risk: | |
| 2.2.2 Ecosystems, their health, vitality, functions and services in the Supply Base shall be maintained or enhanced. | |
| Description of the specific risk: | |
| Part of forest habitats/key species/HCV of EU importance in Lithuania are without any legal protection status and thus can be harvested for timber  production. | |
| Mitigation measure: | |
| Performing ecosystems threated risk assessment procedures prior to logging and checking cadastre numbers using the www.geoportal.lt www.natura2000info.lt | |
| Monitoring and outcomes: | |
| As part of risk mitigation measures in Lithuania, in 2024, in FSC system in 92 forest areas were carry out inspections of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV . Forest areas where some  of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV are found are not included in the SBP supply base. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country: Lithuania | |
| Area/sub-scope: | |
| Risk Assessment used: | |
|  | ☐ British Columbia, Canada  ☐ Denmark  ☐ Estonia  ☐ Latvia  ☐ Lithuania  ☐ Quebec, Canada  ☐ Biomass Producer’s own risk assessment |
| Indicator with specified risk: | |
| 3.2.2 Primary feedstock shall not be sourced from forest areas where site productivity is low and, according to local definitions or norms, the areas are classified as low-productive or difficult to regenerate. | |
| Description of the specific risk: | |
| Private forest owners can harvest stands with any SI. | |
| Mitigation measure: | |
| A substantial portion of low-productive forest (such as wetland forests) is under some kind of protection regime ( e.g. they are included in the protected area network or representative area network).  Performing protection regimes risk assessment procedures prior to logging and checking cadastre numbers using the www.geoportal.lt www.natura2000info.lt | |
| Monitoring and outcomes: | |
| As part of risk mitigation measures in Lithuania, in 2024, in FSC system in 92 forest areas were carry out inspections of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV . Forest areas where some  of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV are found are not included in the SBP supply base. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country: Lithuania | |
| Area/sub-scope: | |
| Risk Assessment used: | |
|  | ☐ British Columbia, Canada  ☐ Denmark  ☐ Estonia  ☐ Latvia  ☐ Lithuania  ☐ Quebec, Canada  ☐ Biomass Producer’s own risk assessment |
| Indicator with specified risk: | |
| 3.2.3 feedstock shall not be sourced from forest areas in the Supply Base which, according to local definitions or norms, are classified as having combined attributes of high carbon stocks and high conservation value (HCV). | |
| Description of the specific risk: | |
| Detailed audit of the country’s forests from protection and conservation perspectives  was carried out in 2022 by the National Audit Office of Lithuania. Some of the key results were that forests and their natural values are not adequately  protected, the forestry objectives set out in the strategic planning documents have not been met, and the designation of areas important for the  conservation of the habitats is delayed (especially Natura 2000) | |
| Mitigation measure: | |
| Performing areas with high conservation values and high carbon stocks risk assessment procedures prior to logging and checking cadastre numbers using the www.geoportal.lt www.natura2000info.lt. | |
| Monitoring and outcomes: | |
| As part of risk mitigation measures in Lithuania, in 2024, in FSC system in 92 forest areas were carry out inspections of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV . Forest areas where some  of key species, habitats, ecosystems, areas of HCV are found are not included in the SBP supply base. | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Country: Lithuania | |
| Area/sub-scope: | |
| Risk Assessment used: | |
|  | ☐ British Columbia, Canada  ☐ Denmark  ☐ Estonia  ☐ Latvia  ☐ Lithuania  ☐ Quebec, Canada  ☐ Biomass Producer’s own risk assessment |
| Indicator with specified risk: | |
| 4.1.10 Safeguards shall be put in place to protect the health and safety of workers by developing, communicating and implementing policies and procedures. | |
| Description of the specific risk: | |
| The forestry sector in Lithuania is considered to be among the most dangerous sectors regarding work safety. The State Inspectorate annual report  of 2022 (State Labour Inspectorate 2022) reported three cases of occupational diseases. Lethal accidents occur one to three times a year. The typical  occupational diseases include vibration (45%), repetitive hand movements (22%), noise (16%), manual handling of loads (14%) and Lyme disease (3%)  (2021 data). | |
| Mitigation measure: | |
| An assessment form is designed where minimal requirements for maintaining work safety in the forest are included. Regular inspections are carried out in the forest - in daily work and as part of internal audit. Inspections are made for 0.6 square roots of the number of loggers . Loggers who delivered more than 150 m3 are checked. Inspections are documented by completing assessment form. | |
| Monitoring and outcomes: | |
| As part of risk mitigation measures, in FSC system, 7 logging companies are involved in logging operations, of which 2 cases have carried out occupational safety risk assessments in fellings. There were no complaints during the inspections.. If non-compliances are detected, a re-inspection is carried out within six months. | |

# Stakeholder engagement

## General description

Biomass Producer’s stakeholder engagement start date: 08 Apr 2025

Biomass Producer’s stakeholder engagement end date: 08 May 2025

Total number of stakeholders contacted: 37

Give a general description of the process of Stakeholders Engagement, including stakeholders contacted, method of communication and a summary of the comments received:

Stakeholders represented all three sections - economic, environmental and social.

The information was sent by email.

## Response to stakeholder comments

Stakeholder description: Economic section stakeholder

Stakeholder comment: The stakeholder has appreciated much PATA SBP's risk management - conducting field inspections and involving certified experts

Response to the stakeholder: NA

# Report updates and approval

This document is: Updated SBR (surveillance audits/scope-change audits)

Transition to standard version 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Vita Rudzīte |
| Title | Report author |
| Date of report approval | 08 May 2025 |

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

Annex 2: RED II Supply Base Evaluation

Annex 3: SBP Processing residues and/or Post-consumer feedstock requirements

☐ Not Applicable (Processing Residues and/or post-consumer feedstock not used)

Verification and monitoring of suppliers

PATA maintains a list of suppliers of secondary feedstocks, which includes the supplier's name, address, type (sawmill), product category (woodchips, bark), information about internal audits and self-declaration. If significant non-conformities are found in the production process, the secondary supplier is excluded from the list of suppliers.

Feedstock inspection and classification upon receipt

PATA store all delivery documents and SBP recognized scheme certificate inspections for a minimum of 5 years. If the product does not meet the SBP requirements, corrective actions are being carried out.

Supplier audit for processing residues and post-consumer feedstock

PATA conducts internal audits of secondary feedstock suppliers and completes inspection questionnaires. During the internal audit, the production process, production coefficients, accounting and sales are checked.

Annex 4: RED II detailed findings for Trees Outside Forest (TOF) feedstock

*NOTE: For “Trees outside forests (TOF) – Urban and landscape feedstock“ no REDII sustainability requirements apply, only the GHG savings criteria apply (SBP REDII Bridging ID Section 4.2). The land use category in this case is neither forest land nor agricultural land. For “Trees outside forests (TOF) – Agricultural land feedstock“ the applicable criteria are Article 29 paragraphs (2)-(5).*