



Supply Base Report: SE-BA Orman Ürünleri San. Tic. Ltd. Şti.

Fourth Surveillance Audit

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Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 1.5

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

Document history

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Contents

1 Overview

2 Description of the Supply Base

2.1 General description

2.2 Description of countries included in the Supply Base

2.3 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

2.4 Quantification of the Supply Base

3 Requirement for a Supply Base Evaluation

4 Supply Base Evaluation

4.1 Scope

4.2 Justification

4.3 Results of risk assessment and Supplier Verification Programme

4.4 Conclusion

5 Supply Base Evaluation process

6 Stakeholder consultation

6.1 Response to stakeholder comments

7 Mitigation measures

7.1 Mitigation measures

7.2 Monitoring and outcomes

8 Detailed findings for indicators

9 Review of report

9.1 Peer review

9.2 Public or additional reviews

10 Approval of report

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

Annex 2: Detailed findings for REDII

1 Overview

Producer name: SE-BA Orman Ürünleri San. Tic. Ltd. Şti.

Producer address: OSB 6. Cadde No:1, 17100 Çanakkale, Turkey

SBP Certificate Code: SBP-07-42

Geographic position: 40.092355, 26.282870

Primary contact: Elvan Göynüer, +90 286 213 6605 or +90 532 692 2025,e.goynuer@sebabioenergy.com

Company website: www.sebabioenergy.com

Date report finalised: 17 Oct 2023

Close of last CB audit: 25 Oct 2023

Name of CB: Preferred by Nature OÜ

SBP Standard(s) used: SBP Standard 2: Verification of SBP-compliant Feedstock, SBP Standard 4: Chain of Custody, SBP Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data Instruction, Instruction Document 5E: Collection and Communication of Energy and Carbon Data 1.5

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

SBP Endorsed Regional Risk Assessment: Not applicable

Weblink to SBR on Company website: www.sebabioenergy.com

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
☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

2 Description of the Supply Base

2.1 General description

Feedstock types: Secondary, Primary

Includes Supply Base evaluation (SBE): No

Includes REDII: N/A

Includes REDII SBE: No

Feedstock origin (countries): Turkey

2.2 Description of countries included in the Supply Base

Country: Turkey

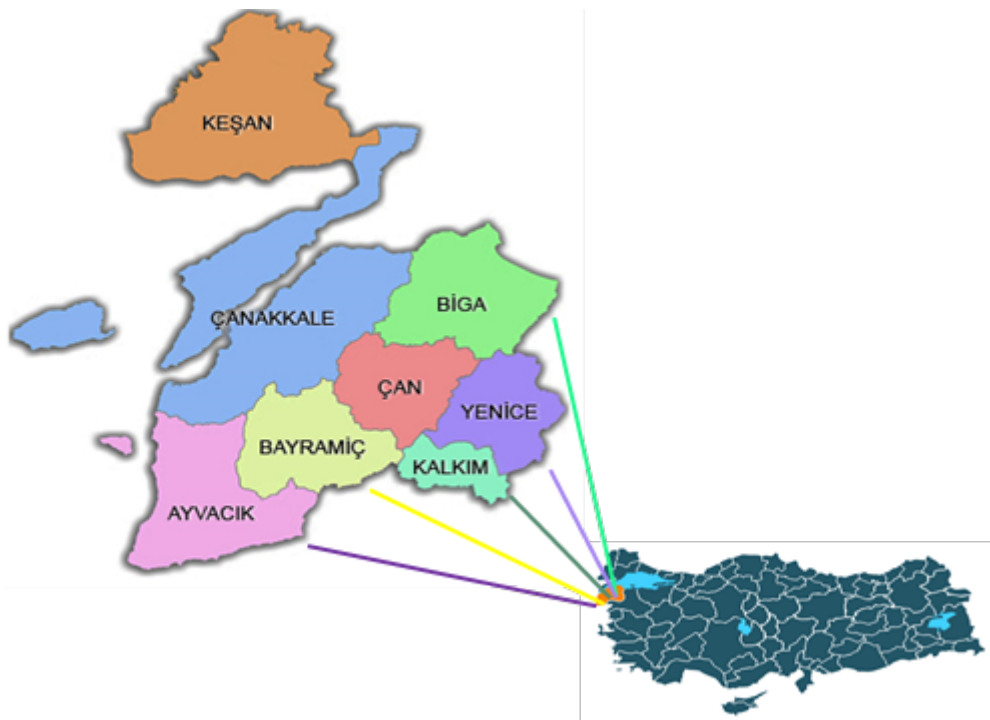
Area/Region: Çanakkale

Sub-Scope: N/A

Exclusions: No

2.3 General description

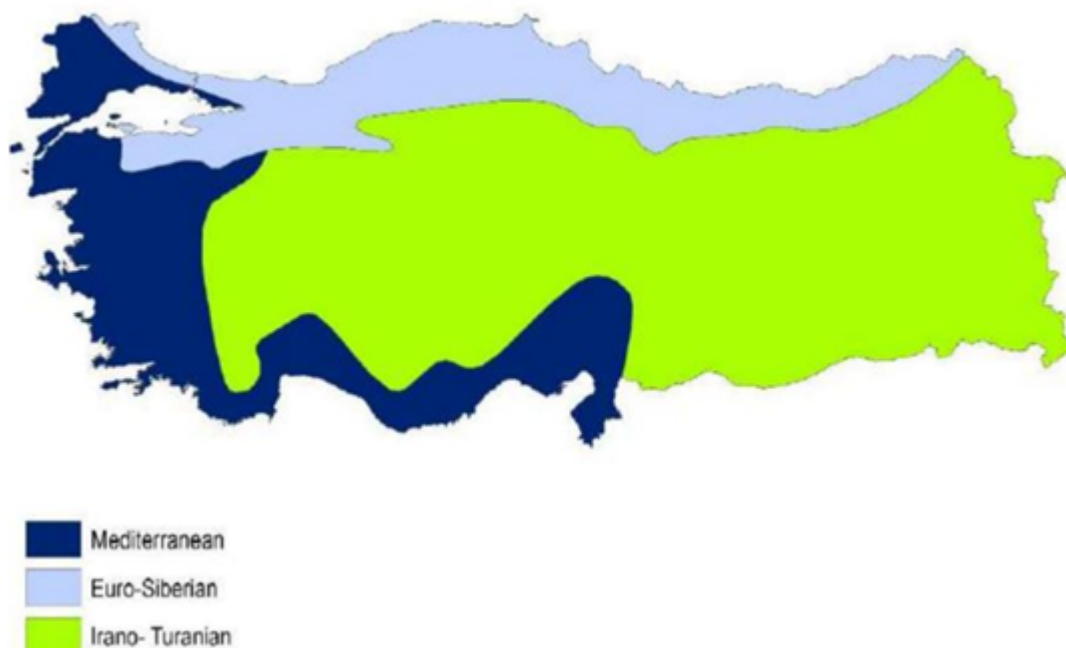
Se-Ba Orman Ürünleri San. Tic. Ltd. Şti. (Seba) operates the ÇOSB Seba integrated sawmill and wood pellet plant located in Çanakkale province (Northwest) of Turkey. The supply base area is Çanakkale Regional Directories of Forestry, which includes Çanakkale, Biga, Çan, Yenice, Kalkım, Bayramiç, Ayvacık District Forestry Operation Directorates. The supply base area contains 539.782 hectares of forestland. (Forestry Statistics 2019, (www.ogm.gov.tr))



General Information Concerning Biological Diversity and Ecosystem:

Three phytogeographical regions (reflecting relationships between the distribution of plant species and geographical characteristics in the world) out of 37 identified in the world do overlap in Turkey, namely Euro-Siberian, Mediterranean and Irano-Turanian phytogeographical regions. Corresponding biogeographical regions identified in European Union are the Black Sea, Mediterranean and Anatolian Biogeographical Regions. (Figure-1 Phytogeographical Regions of Turkey) ; Davis, 1965-1985).

Figure-1 Phytogeographical Regions of Turkey



(Source: Agence Française de Développement- AFD, Davis, 1965-1985. <https://www.afd.fr>)

The forest ecosystems in Turkey show great difference in its structure, composition and processes; from west to east and from north to south. Forests ecosystems in the Taurus Mountains are diverse in terms of plant species richness. The Caucasus part has old growth forests; the Western Black Sea Region has forests with high woody species richness which makes peak around Yenice and Küre Mountains. Amanos Mountains are prominent with its Black Sea Forest enclave, Central and Eastern Anatolia has oak woodlands, which bears high number of oak species, high plant and butterfly diversity.

The forest types observed in Turkey according to the phytogeographical regions are as follows:

- Euro-Siberian Phytogeographical Region has deciduous forests (beech, chestnut, hornbeam) humid and semi-humid coniferous forests (black pine, Scotch pine, spruce, fir), dry oak and pine forests (oak, black pine, Turkish pine), shrublands (pseudo-maquis and oak-hornbeam) formation.
- Mediterranean Phytogeographical Region is dominated by maquis and garigue formations (Kermes oak, sandal, gum, myrtle, laurel) in the lowlands, coastal and low-altitude areas are covered by Turkish pine forests, middle to high altitude (1,000-1,900 m) areas are covered by black pine, Taurus fir and cedar forests and juniper formations.
- Irano-Turanian Phytogeographical Region has steppe woodlands dominated by oak and juniper species, Black pine forests in transition regions.

Supply Base Area is in both phytogeographically and biogeographically Mediterranean Region.

Forests are among the well-studied and well-protected ecosystems of Turkey. Turkey's forests are more or less stable in terms of their coverage, it is difficult to locate a forest patch where no anthropogenic influence is present. Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture (General Directorate of Forestry) takes serious steps to protect the forest biodiversity, and preserve the pristine and old growth forests in the country.

Especially in the Mediterranean Region, forest ecosystems are expected to be drastically affected by the adverse effects of the climate change. These changes in forest ecosystems are taken into consideration undeniably have serious social, economic and environmental impacts (e.g. increases in pests and forest fires; Zeydanlı et al., 2010).

Although Turkey has a highly professional GIS-based fire prevention and firefighting system, forest fires are taken most seriously when listing factors that affect forest biodiversity. In addition, urbanization processes pressure on forest ecosystems and the expansion of industrial and urban areas, increment of air pollution are being monitored, precautions and controls are strictly implemented.

In the coastal zone of the country, forests and forest species additionally encounter threats due to land transformation related to intensified tourism sector. Through the "Turkish Endemic Plants Project", implemented with State Planning Organization support between 1992 and 1997, seeds of many endemic plants were collected for the purpose of ex-situ conservation at the Gene Bank of Menemen within the Aegean Institute of Agricultural Research affiliated to the Ministry.

Efforts towards to identification of areas richest for plant species led to the publication of the inventory of "Important Plant Areas of Turkey" (IPA) by WWF-Turkey (Özhatay et al., 2003). A set of criteria was employed to identify IPAs following the Plantlife International's guidelines, such as presence of threatened plant species, of botanical richness and of threatened habitats.

There are various studies carried out in Turkey. One of these, the Systematic Conservation Planning (SCP) is a complementarity based approach used for delineating sites of conservation priority for multiple taxa through a multi-criteria optimization process (Margules and Pressey, 2000). The SCP studies have been carried out in 6 regions namely and priority conservation areas were identified: Mediterranean, Southeast Anatolia, Lesser Caucasus, Aegean, Anatolian Diagonal and Black Sea Regions. The comprehensiveness of the evaluation process has been improved with each project through addition of new aspects related to persistence of biodiversity; developing new procedures for analysing threats and socio-economic aspects, adapting some analyses to local conditions due to issues on legislation, cultural, socio-economic and political characteristics, data availability and/or quality, and other limitations. As a result, the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture has adopted the SCP approach for determining Natura 2000 sites in Turkey. It is therefore of importance to finalize the regional SCP studies in the Eastern Anatolia, Central Anatolia and Thrace Regions. Institute for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) project entitled "Technical Assistance for Strengthening the National Nature Protection System for Implementation of Natura 2000 Requirements" has been started as of 2015 in Turkey. In the framework of the project, methodological links between SCP approach and Natura 2000 delineation system will be established and tested in Central Anatolia Region to identify potential Natura 2000 sites in the region.

Biodiversity Legal Framework:

Constitutional legislative background: Several Articles (Article 35, Article 44, Article 45, Article 56, Article 63 and Article 169) of the Constitution (1982) provides the necessary basis for the conservation of biological diversity and several laws and regulations are in force in line with the provisions of the Constitution in this respect. Article 63 of the Constitution indicates that the State shall protect historical, cultural and natural assets and take supporting measures for this purpose. This Article also provides for the conservation of species in their natural environments. In addition, even if they are not directly intended for the conservation of biological diversity, there are provisions for environmental protection in Article 56, the limitation introduced by Article 35 on the exercise of private ownership in view of public benefit and the provisions in Article 44 concerning the efficient use of land, in Article 45 concerning the prevention of the use of agricultural land, meadows and pastures for other purposes and in Article 169 concerning the conservation and development of forests, thereby securing the conservation of biological diversity through legal sanctions.

National Legislation: The National legal framework covers some fundamentals of nature protection policies and programmes.

National Laws / By Laws and the responsible governmental institutions for their implementation. (Table-1)

Table-1: Law/By Law Name Responsible Governmental Institution:

Law/By Law Name	Responsible Governmental Institution
Law on National Parks	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
Terrestrial Hunting Law	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
By-law on the Protection of Wetlands	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
By-law on Implementing the CITES Convention, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora CITES	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
The Law on National Mobilization for Afforestation and Erosion Control	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
Law for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (for Natural Assets) Ministry of Culture and Tourism (for Cultural Assets)
Decree-Law Establishing the Special Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
By-Law on EIA, Environmental Impact Assessment	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
The Coastal Law	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
Law on Aquatic Products	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
By-law on Propagation, Collection from Wild and Export of Bulbous Flowering Plants	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
The Pasture Law	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
The Agriculture Law	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
The Soil Protection and Land Use Law	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
The Organic Farming Law	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
The Regulation Concerning the Protection and Use of Agricultural Land	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
By-law on the Collection, Protection and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
By-law on the Protection of Animal Genetic Resources	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
By-law on the Protection of River Basins and Preparation of River Basin Management Plans	Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture
CITES, IUCN Species	

CITES and IUCN are not impacted by forestry operations in Turkey. CITES and IUCN requirements are enforced under the related Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation laws. Moreover, the laws, strategies, action plans, signed international conventions in Turkey, have links with the European Union's legal tools for protection of endangered species and biodiversity.

Categorisation of the forests:

Forests can be categorized into three groups in terms of their forms of management. These groups include high forests, coppice forests and high coppice forests. While about 433.329 hectares of forests in the Supply Base Area are productive high forests (more than 80 percent of the overall forested lands), the remaining 106.453 hectares are degraded forests.

As part of the forestry management plans, inventory works are conducted that cover the issues of forest resource potential, health, tree species and productivity etc. The data obtained from these works are numerically assessed and management plans are organized according to assessment results.

In terms of their size and the changes they go under and according to the forest inventory assessment results obtained so far, the size of general forested lands was revealed to be 20.21 million hectares (26.1 percent) between 1963 and 1972, and 22.74 million hectares (29.2 percent) in 2019, which is the latest inventory year. According to these inventory results, the forest lands have increased by 2.74 million hectares over the last 40 years, which correspond to 3,51 percent of the country's overall territory. Chart-1, Chart-2 (www.ogm.gov.tr)

Cart-1: Distribution of Increment Forest Land 2005-2019 (Turkey)

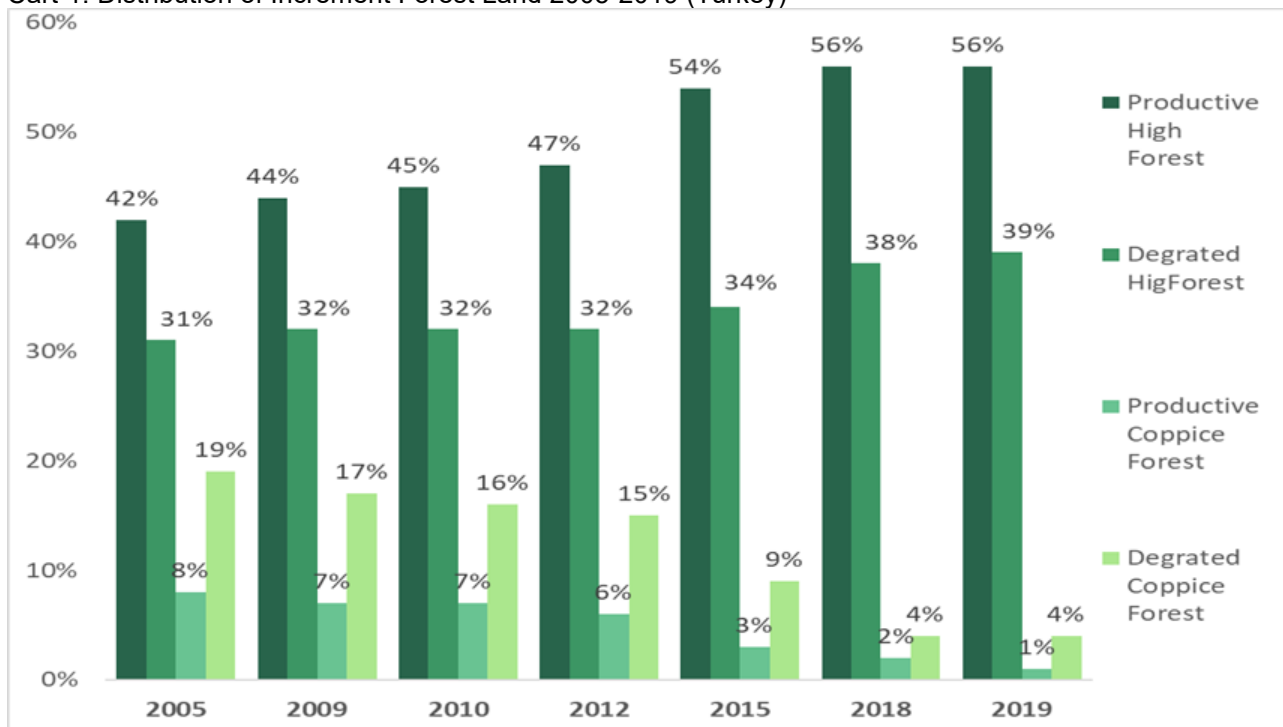
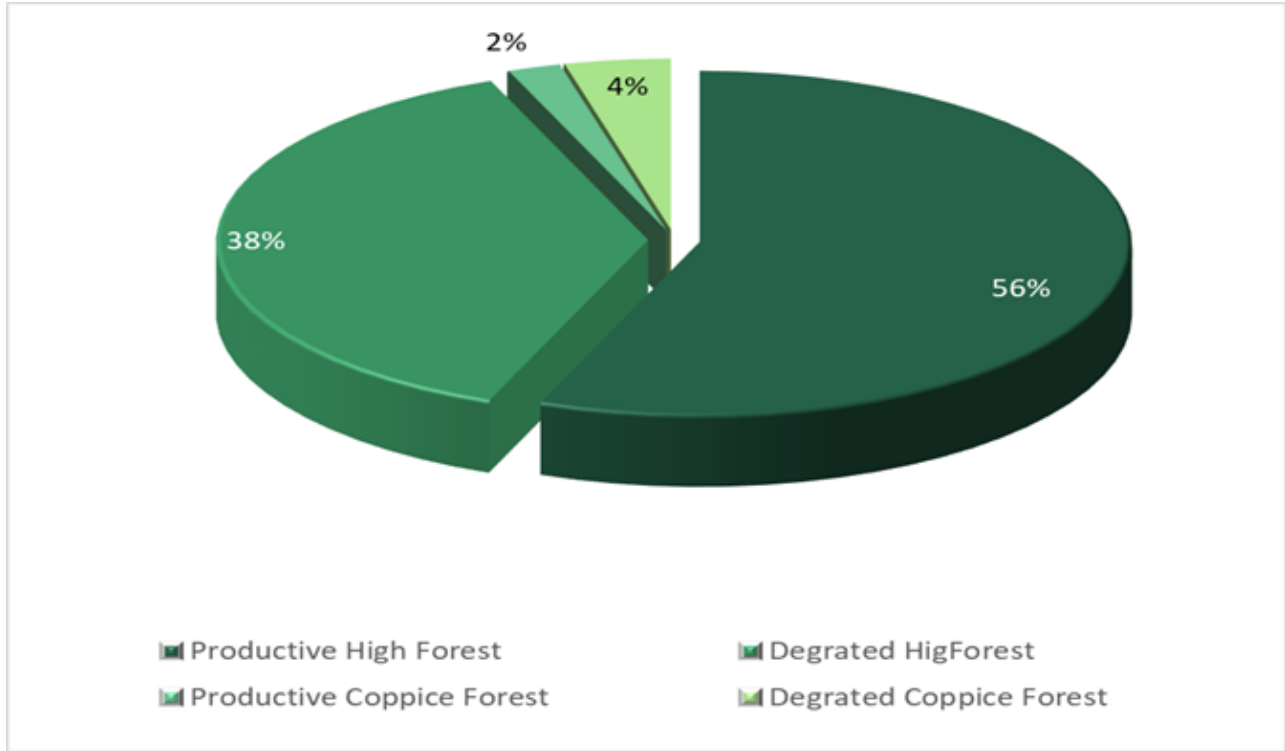


Chart-2: Distribution of Forest Land 2019 (Turkey)



In Supply Base Area managed by Çanakkale Regional Directorates of Forestry, all forests are high forests. Table-2 (www.ogm.gov.tr)

Table-2: Forest Land Distribution

Supply Base Area (Çanakkale Regional Directorates of Forestry) Compared to Turkey, and Forest Land Distribution 2019									(ha - ha)
	Total Forest Area			High Forest			Coppice		
	Total	Productive	Degraded	Total	Productive	Degraded	Total	Productive	Degraded
Turkey	22 740 297	13 083 510	9 656 787	21 540 131	12 733 660	8 806 471	1 200 166	349 850	850 316
Supply Base Area	539 782	433 329	106 453	539 782	433 329	106 453	—	—	—

Ownership, administration and management:

Forests in the Republic of Turkey are exclusively state's property. According to Turkish Constitution, State Forests are administrated and managed by the State in accordance with the principles determined by the Ministry of Forestry, and subject to the control of the General Directorate of Forestry.

Forest resources are protected against all forms of threat, and developed by an understanding of nature conservation; administrated and managed by General Directorate of Forestry by maintaining ecosystem integrity, in a way to provide multiple sustainable benefits to society and by pursuing preservation-utilization balance, following forest management plans in accordance with the Constitution, the law and legislation provisions.

The forest products by General Directorate of Forestry are sustainably and legally produced from registered, State-owned forests pursuant to forest management plans, conforming to EN-TR standards and abiding by the principles stated above. Privately owned forested lands constitute less than 1 percent of the total amount. Turkey's forests are managed by forest chief engineers in line with management plans that run on cycles of 10 to 20 years.

When a general assessment is made, current forested lands are on the increase in terms of their areas and growing stock when compared to the past. Regarding other product and service functions of forests apart from non-wood output, the latest planning and implementing activities affected this change. Also, the activities conducted for the protection and improvement of forests have been influential in effecting an increase of forests in terms of area and the stock.

The supply base area is covered and managed 100% by Çanakkale Regional Directorates of Forestry, which includes Çanakkale, Biga, Çan, Yenice, Kalkım, Bayramiç, Ayvacık District Forestry Operation Directorates. The total supply base area (539.782 hectares of forestland) is FSC certified (FSC-C151600).

Growth to Drain Ratios:

The average annual allowable cut that is slated to be obtained from forests in terms of wood output differs according to their operation forms. While this amount of 15,2 million cubic meters were produced by General Directorate of Forestry and, 4,8 million cubic meters were produced by private operators in 2019. So, the total amount was calculated as 20 million cubic meters. Table-3.

Table-3: Allowable cut in Turkey and Supply Base Area 2019

Allowable annual cut by regional directorates of forestry,2019 (m ³)					
	Allowable cut				
	Final yield	Intermediate yield	Selection and continuous forest	Total high forest	Coppice forest
	7 676 649	9 837 562	1 500 109	19 014 320	936 068
Turkey					
Supply Base Area	419 516	595 225	-	1 014 741	-

The tree stock of Turkey's forests is the total of growing stock of barked cylindrical stem volume of the trunks with diameters of 8 cm or more. According to this, there was around a 370 million-cubic-meter increase in tree stock of the country's forests between 2005 and 2019. The main reasons for this achievement are the increase in forested lands and improvements in degraded forest lands. Table-4.

Table-4: Growing Stock Distribution

Forest increment by regional directorates of forestry,2019 (m3 - m3)						
	Forest increment					
	High Forest			Coppice		
	Total	Productive	Degraded	Total	Productive	Degraded
	46 160 529	44 447 096	1 713 433	1 039 471	762 981	276 490
Turkey						
Supply Base Area	1 964 297	1 929 956	34 341	-	-	-

Data Collection:

The data on Turkey's forests regarding their area, growing stock, increment, tree species and other factors are highly reliable since they are collected with a great effort from a series of detailed data for the preparation of forest management plans. Since forest management plans form the basis of all the activities on forests, the needs of new data and information that emerge parallel to forestry improvement are met in the phase of management planning.

Forests and Community:

There are four national, historical and natural parks contains 67.458 hectares and 28 recreation and picnic areas in the Supply Base Area. Table-5

Table-5 National, Historical and Nature Parks in Çanakkale Regional Directories of Forestry

Name of the Park	Description	Area (ha)	Established	Link
Kazdağı	Kazdağ (Mount Ida) National Park	20.935	17.04.1994	http://kazdagi.tabiat.gov.tr/
Troya	Troya (Troy) Historical National Park	13.517	7.11.1996	http://troya.tabiat.gov.tr/
Gelibolu Peninsula	Gelibolu (Gallipoli) Historical Park	33.000	22.11.1973	https://catab.ktb.gov.tr/
Ayazmapınarı	Ayazma Natural Park	6	11.07.2011	http://ayazmapinari.tabiat.gov.tr

(Source: Directorate of Nature conservation and National Parks <http://www.milliparklar.gov.tr>)

Areas where recreation is one of the main forest management objectives add up to 13 % of the total forest area. Historical war zone (Gallipoli peninsula), ancient Trojan ruins, open museums and excavation areas, natural objects of culture history value, picnic venues: they are just a few of recreational infrastructure objects available to everyone. Special attention is devoted to creation of such areas in state-owned forests. Recreational forest areas include national parks, strictly protected nature parks, protected landscape areas, protected dendrological objects, protected geological and geomorphologic objects, nature parks of local significance, protective zones around cities and towns, forests within administrative territory of cities and towns. Management and governance of specially protected natural areas, national parks in Turkey is co-ordinated by the Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and Directorate General for Preservation of Natural Heritage under the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation.

There are 21,584 forest villages with 7,346,297 people in Turkey, and 561 villages with 140.653 people in Supply Base Area, who are mainly depending on forest ecosystem goods and services for living (industrial wood production, fuelwood production, non-timber forest products (NTFP), ecotourism, water production, etc.).

The Forest villagers in Turkey are protected by Article 170 of the Constitution. Provision of the article is “The State shall take measures to facilitate the acquisition of equipment and other inputs by these inhabitants”. It is also aimed forest villagers have the privilege of benefiting from forest wealth through developing cooperativism. Village cooperatives are well spread across Turkey and united under the Köy-Koop Central Union, which is member of ICA and Cogeca.

Given by Law and enrolments, the forest villages cooperatives have their allocated share in annually programmed harvesting volume on preferential rates, which is managed and administrated by Directorate of Forest and Village Relations.

2.4 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

Seba strictly procures raw materials from fully certified suppliers. This policy is demonstrated through the Company’s chain of custody management system. Producers in the region without certification are typically small-scale operators and do not have a commercial imperative to acquire certification. Seba actively promotes the benefits of certification to these suppliers through their exclusion from Seba’s purchase options.

2.5 Quantification of the Supply Base

Supply Base

- a. **Total Supply Base area (million ha):** 0.55
- b. **Tenure by type (million ha):**0.55 (Public)
- c. **Forest by type (million ha):**0.55 (Temperate)
- d. **Forest by management type (million ha):**0.55 (Managed natural)
- e. **Certified forest by scheme (million ha):**0.55 (FSC)

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

Explanation: Forests in the Republic of Turkey are exclusively state property. According to Turkish Constitution, State Forests are administrated and managed by the State in accordance with the principles determined by the Ministry of Forestry, and subject to the control of the General Directorate of Forestry. The forest products by General Directorate of Forestry are sustainably and legally produced from registered, State-owned forests are pursuant to forest management plans, conforming to EN-TR standards and abiding by the principles stated above. Privately owned forested lands constitute less than 1 percent of the total amount. Forest chief engineers manage Turkey’s forests in line with management plans that run on cycles of 10 to 20 years. When a general assessment is made, current forested lands are on the increase in terms of their areas and growing stock when compared to the past. Regarding other product and service functions of forests apart from non-wood output, the latest planning and implementing activities affected this change. The average annual allowable cut that is slated to be obtained from forests in terms of wood output differs according to their operation forms.

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

Explanation: Based on 2022 data from the General Directorate of Forestry (<https://www.ogm.gov.tr/tr/ekutuphane/resmi-istatistikler>) the distribution of the rough production at the Çanakkale province (cubic meter); Total production = 916,542 Log = 243,518 (27%) Fibre-chip wood = 214,329 (23%) Pulpwood = 230,228 (25%) Fuel wood = 172,187 (19%) Others and industrial wood = 56,280

(6%)

For the forests in the Supply Base, is there an intention to retain, restock or encourage natural regeneration within 5 years of felling? Yes - Majority

Explanation: The tree stock of Turkey's forests is the total of growing stock of barked cylindrical stem volume of the trunks with diameters of 8 cm or more. According to this, there was around a 3,9 million cubic meter increase in the tree stock of the country's forests between 2015 and 2022. The main reasons for this achievement are the increase in forested lands and improvements in degraded forest lands. Also, the activities conducted for the protection and improvement of forests have been influential in effecting an increase of forests in terms of area and stock.

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: In our country, which is located in the Mediterranean climate zone due to its geographical location, 60% of the total forest area is under fire threat. For this reason, forest fires are a priority among of our country's forestry topics. In order to reduce the impact of possible forest fires, "Rehabilitation of Burnt Areas and Fire Resistant Forest Plant Project" named YARDOP 2010 was put into practice in 2014, revised in 2014 and reconstituted as Circular No. 6976. started to be implemented. On the other hand, among the damages caused by fungi and other living things, insect damage is significant. Due to global warming and climate change, the fight against forest pests Biological control method is primarily used in the control. For this purpose; while the natural balance is restored, an average of 500 thousands per year of useful predatory insects and beneficial parasites, parasitoids, viruses, etc. are produced in 46 laboratories in 26 provinces, and left to areas where harmful insects are concentrated, 50 thousand bird nests per year are hung in the forest areas determined for the creation of nest transplants is carried out.

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

Explanation:N/A

Feedstock

Reporting period from: 01 Oct 2022

Reporting period to: 30 Sep 2023

- a. **Total volume of Feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes
- b. **Volume of primary feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes
- c. **List percentage of primary feedstock, by the following categories.**
 - Certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 80% - 100%
 - Not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 0%
- d. **List of all the species in primary feedstock, including scientific name:** Pinus brutia (Calabrian Pine);
- e. **Is any of the feedstock used likely to have come from protected or threatened species?** No
 - Name of species: N/A
 - Biomass proportion, by weight, that is likely to be composed of that species (%):
- f. **Hardwood (i.e. broadleaf trees): specify proportion of biomass from (%):** 0.00
- g. **Softwood (i.e. coniferous trees): specify proportion of biomass from (%):** 100.00
- h. **Proportion of biomass composed of or derived from saw logs (%):** 0
- i. **Specify the local regulations or industry standards that define saw logs:** Industry standards and rules are described in detail in the document 'Regulation on the Production of Forest Products

Dependent on Wood' with the reference number 28573187-010.05-E.2713117.

- j. **Roundwood from final fellings from forests with > 40 yr rotation times - Average % volume of fellings delivered to BP (%):** 100.00
- k. **Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest:** 0 tonnes
- l. **List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest, by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes:**
 - Primary feedstock from primary forest certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 80% - 100%
 - Primary feedstock from primary forest not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: N/A
- m. **Volume of secondary feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes
 - Physical form of the feedstock: Chips, Sawdust
- n. **Volume of tertiary feedstock:** 0 N/A
 - Physical form of the feedstock:
- o. **Estimated amount of REDII-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be collected annually by the BP:** N/A

Proportion of feedstock sourced per type of claim during the reporting period				
Feedstock type	Sourced by using Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) %	FSC %	PEFC %	SFI %
Primary	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Secondary	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Tertiary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3 Requirement for a Supply Base Evaluation

Note: Annex 1 is generated by the system if the SBE is used without Region Risk Assessment(s). Annex 2 is generated if RED II SBE is in the scope.

Is Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) is completed? No

N/A

Is REDII SBE completed? N/A

N/A

4 Supply Base Evaluation

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

4.1 Scope

Feedstock types included in SBE:

SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessments used: Not applicable

List of countries and regions included in the SBE:

4.2 Justification

N/A

4.3 Results of risk assessment and Supplier Verification Programme

N/A

4.4 Conclusion

N/A

5 Supply Base Evaluation process

N/A

6 Stakeholder consultation

N/A

6.1 Response to stakeholder comments

7 Mitigation measures

7.1 Mitigation measures

7.2 Monitoring and outcomes

N/A

8 Detailed findings for indicators

Detailed findings for each Indicator are given in Annex 1 in case the Regional Risk Assessment (RRA) is not used.

Is RRA used? N/A

9 Review of report

9.1 Peer review

N/A

9.2 Public or additional reviews

N/A

10 Approval of report

Approval of Supply Base Report by senior management			
Report Prepared by:	Erol Bayındır	Chairman	17 Oct 2023
	Name	Title	Date
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.			
Report approved by:	Erol Bayındır	Chairman	17 Oct 2023
	Name	Title	Date

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

N/A

Annex 2: Detailed findings for REDII

Section 1. RED II Supply Base Evaluation

N/A

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

10.1 Verification and monitoring of suppliers

N/A

10.2 Feedstock inspection and classification upon receipt

N/A

10.3 Supplier audit for secondary and tertiary feedstock

N/A