Supply Base Report:

Gairelita UAB
First Surveillance Audit

Sustainable Biomass Program
sbp-cert.org



Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 2.2 and SBP Bridging Requirements for Meeting the Directive EU/2023/2413 (REDIII)

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

Document history

Version 1.0	**Published 26 March 2015**
Version 2.0	Published 10 August 2023
Version 2.1	Published 15 April 2024
Version 2.2	Published 21 May 2025
Version 2.3	Published 14 August 2025

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1 Overview

Producer name:	Gairelita UAB
Producer address:	Žironų g. 12, LT- 82143 Radviliškis, Lithuania
SBP Certificate Code:	SBP-01-10
Geographic position:	55.827300, 23.529600
Primary contact:	Darius Šaluka, +370 683 580 23, office@gairelita.lt
Company website:	www.gairelita.lt
Date report finalised:	01 Sep 2026
SBR reporting period from:	01 Aug 2025
SBR reporting period to:	31 Jul 2026
Name of the Certification Body:	Preferred by Nature OÜ
Certification Body Approval date:	16 Oct 2026
SBP Standard(s) used:	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 5E: Collection and Communication of Energy and Carbon data. v2.1, Instruction Document EU RED: Bridging Requirements for Meeting the Directive EU/2023/2413
Feedstock origin (countries)	Finland (Finland), Sweden (Sweden), Latvia (Latvia), Lithuania (Lithuania), Estonia (Estonia), Norway (Norway)
Weblink to Standard(s) used:	https://sbp-cert.org/documents/standards-documents/standards

2 Description of the Biomass Producer and the Supply Base

2.1 Description of the company

UAB Gairelita is a Lithuanian wood pellet producer established in 2001 and located in Radviliškis, Lithuania. The company's main activity is the production of wood pellets from wood-processing by-products and residues, primarily sawdust and wood chips received from wood-processing companies.
Gairelita does not carry out forest harvesting activities and does not purchase standing timber or roundwood for pellet production. The feedstock used for pellet production consists of secondary materials generated as by-products or residues of upstream wood-processing activities.
The received feedstock is prepared, dried, milled and pressed into wood pellets at Gairelita's production facility. Biomass processing residues are also used as fuel to generate heat required for the drying process.
Gairelita operates certified supply chains and maintains certifications covering biomass sustainability, responsible sourcing and pellet quality, including **SBP (Sustainable Biomass Program), FSC® Chain of Custody, PEFC Chain of Custody, and ENplus® A1 producer certification (ID LT 003)**.
The company's certification and traceability systems are used to control the origin and certification status of incoming feedstock and to ensure that certified wood pellets are produced and sold in accordance with the applicable sustainability, Chain of Custody and product quality requirements.

Products included in the scope of SBP Certification: *WB 1.1 Wood pellets*
Number of employees: *47*
Annual maximum production capacity (metric tonnes): *100000*
Number of direct feedstock suppliers: *19*
Approximate number of feedstock sub-suppliers: *0*

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

UAB Gairelita sources wood-processing residues, primarily sawdust and wood chips, from approved suppliers located in Lithuania and Latvia. The supplied material is generated as a by-product or residue of sawmilling and other wood-processing activities and is used as feedstock for wood pellet production.
Gairelita does not directly purchase standing timber or roundwood and does not carry out forest harvesting activities. The upstream supply chain therefore generally consists of forest-sourced wood being purchased and processed by primary or secondary wood-processing companies in Lithuania or Latvia, with the resulting sawdust and wood chips subsequently supplied to Gairelita.
The wood processed by Gairelita's suppliers may originate from Lithuania and Latvia as well as from other documented countries within the defined Supply Base, including Estonia, Finland, Sweden and Norway. Therefore, the geographical location of the immediate supplier is not automatically considered to represent the country of harvest.
Incoming feedstock is accepted only from suppliers included in Gairelita's approved supplier list and on the basis of valid delivery and transport documentation. The documentation is checked for information including the supplier, material type, quantity, applicable certification claim and origin information where relevant.
Gairelita maintains supplier agreements and origin declarations requiring suppliers to provide information on the origin of the wood used in their production and to confirm that the material supplied to Gairelita constitutes a genuine production by-product or processing residue.
Where suppliers process wood originating from several countries and the resulting residues are not physically segregated according to country of harvest, Gairelita records all documented potential countries or regions of

origin. Country-specific quantities are allocated only where reliable supporting information is available.
Gairelita also operates a supplier verification and audit program. Supplier assessments are used to verify the declared origin of raw material, the supplier's production process, certification status, traceability system and compliance with Gairelita's sourcing requirements.
Transportation of feedstock to the Gairelita production site is generally arranged by UAB Gairelita. Upon receipt, the material is registered and managed according to its material category and applicable certification status.
Gairelita maintains SBP certification, FSC® Chain of Custody, PEFC Chain of Custody certification and ENplus® producer certification. The Chain of Custody systems are used to control supplier eligibility, feedstock origin, certification claims, material accounting, production and the sale of certified wood pellets.

2.2 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 EU RED SBE is in the scope for each country separately.

Country	Finland
Area/Region	Finland
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:

A Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) was determined not to be required because Gairelita uses only certified processing residues for the production of SBP-compliant biomass. The feedstock consists primarily of sawdust and wood chips supplied by approved wood-processing companies located in Lithuania and Latvia and received with eligible FSC or PEFC certification claims recognised by SBP. Lithuania and Latvia represent the main countries of origin within Gairelita's Supply Base. Smaller volumes of upstream wood may originate from Estonia, Finland, Sweden and Norway and enter Gairelita's supply chain indirectly through Lithuanian and Latvian suppliers.
Feedstock without an eligible certification claim is not included as SBP-compliant feedstock. Supplier certification status, feedstock origin and applicable claims are verified through delivery documentation, supplier declarations and supplier verification activities, including on-site supplier

assessments where applicable.	
Feedstock types included in SBE:	Processing residues
Includes EU RED SBE:	No
Includes EU RED II SBE grandfathering	No
Includes EU RED TOF:	No
Includes EU RED II TOF grandfathering	No
Size of Supply Base area (million ha):	22.9000
Map(s) of the Supply Base area:	

Gairelita UAB does not directly harvest or purchase roundwood from forests in Finland.
Finland is included within Gairelita's Supply Base because certain suppliers located primarily in Lithuania and Latvia purchase or import wood originating from Finland for use in their wood-processing activities. During processing of this wood, sawdust, wood chips and other wood-processing residues are generated. Part of these processing residues is subsequently supplied to Gairelita UAB and used as feedstock for wood pellet production.
Therefore, the Finnish component of Gairelita's Supply Base represents an indirect supply chain: **Finnish forest → roundwood / wood products → wood-processing company in Lithuania or Latvia → sawdust / wood chips generated during processing → Gairelita UAB → wood pellet production.**
The feedstock received by Gairelita from these suppliers is classified as **processing residues**, primarily sawdust and wood chips. Gairelita does not purchase the original roundwood represented by the Finnish forest resource.
Information on the country or region of harvest is obtained through supplier documentation, certification information, supplier questionnaires, declarations, purchasing records and other available traceability documentation. Where suppliers process wood originating from several countries, Finland may represent only part of the overall origin of the raw material processed by that supplier.
Gairelita therefore includes Finland within its Supply Base only where supplier information confirms that Finnish-origin wood forms part of the raw material from which the supplied processing residues may originate.
Where processing residues originate from a mixture of wood sourced from Finland and other countries and are not physically segregated according to country of harvest, Gairelita identifies all documented countries of origin associated with the relevant supply chain. Country-specific quantities or percentages are only reported where they can be supported by supplier records or other objective evidence and are not estimated without supporting information.
Finland is one of the most heavily forested countries in Europe. According to the latest National Forest Inventory (NFI 13/14, 2020–2024), forestry land covers approximately 26.2 million hectares, corresponding to around 86% of Finland's total land area.
The total growing stock volume on forest land and poorly productive forest land is approximately 2.58 billion m^3. The mean growing stock volume on forest land is approximately 123 m^3/ha, while the annual increment of growing stock is approximately 103 million m^3.
Finnish forests are predominantly boreal forests composed of native tree species. The main commercially important species are Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris), Norway spruce (Picea abies), silver birch (Betula pendula) and downy birch (Betula pubescens). Scots pine represents approximately half

of the growing stock, Norway spruce approximately 30%, with birch and other broadleaved species accounting for most of the remaining volume.
The species potentially associated with feedstock supplied to Gairelita depend on the production profile and raw-material sourcing of the respective supplier. Where species-specific information for processing residues is available, it is maintained as part of Gairelita's supplier and feedstock records.
Forest ownership in Finland is divided between private owners, the State, companies and other organisations.
According to the latest National Forest Inventory data, approximately 51% of forestry land is privately owned, around 35% is State-owned, approximately 8% is owned by companies and approximately 6% is owned by municipalities, parishes, associations and other organisations.
Private forest ownership therefore represents the largest ownership category and plays an important role in Finnish timber supply.
Finnish forestry is predominantly based on the management of semi-natural boreal forests using native tree species.
The most common management system is rotation forestry. Forest management normally includes regeneration, tending of young stands, thinning and final harvesting. Depending on site conditions and management objectives, regeneration may be achieved by planting, seeding or natural regeneration.
Continuous-cover forestry is also used as an alternative management method.
Forest management activities are regulated by Finnish legislation and supported by national forest management recommendations, environmental requirements and forest certification systems.
Gairelita does not conduct forest management or harvesting activities in Finland. Responsibility for forest management and harvesting rests with the forest owners and operators located upstream in the supply chain.
Approximately 3.0 million hectares of Finnish forests were protected as of 1 January 2025, corresponding to approximately 13% of the country's forest area.
Approximately 2.5 million hectares consisted of statutory protected areas, with additional areas managed for biodiversity conservation within commercial forests.
Forest biodiversity is also addressed within commercial forests through national legislation, protection of important habitats, forest management requirements and voluntary forest certification schemes.
Finland's annual forest growth continues to exceed the total drain of growing stock at national level.
In 2025, approximately 74.3 million m³ of stemwood was harvested for use. Total drain, including harvested stemwood, logging residues and naturally dead stemwood, amounted to approximately 90.2 million m³.
The annual increment of growing stock was approximately 103 million m³. Consequently, the growing stock increased by approximately 13 million m³.
These national-level indicators demonstrate that the total Finnish forest resource continues to increase, although sustainability and legality of individual supply chains are verified through the applicable traceability, certification and due-diligence controls rather than being assumed solely on the basis of national statistics.
Forest certification is widespread in Finland.
Approximately 17 million hectares of Finnish forests are PEFC-certified, making PEFC the predominant forest certification system in the country.
FSC certification is also present and has expanded in recent years, with approximately 2.6 million hectares of Finnish forests FSC-certified in 2025.
Some forests may be certified under both FSC and PEFC schemes. Consequently, FSC- and PEFC-certified areas cannot be added together to determine the total unique certified forest area.
Where Gairelita receives certified processing residues linked to Finnish-origin wood, the applicable

FSC or PEFC claim and certification status are verified through the relevant Chain of Custody documentation and supplier records.

The Finnish Supply Base does not represent direct sourcing of primary feedstock by Gairelita.
The relevant feedstock consists predominantly of:

- sawdust generated by wood-processing operations;
- wood chips and other eligible wood-processing residues.

These materials are generated by Gairelita's suppliers or within upstream wood-processing supply chains and are supplied to Gairelita as processing residues.
The original wood used by the processing facilities may originate from Finland together with wood originating from Lithuania, Latvia, Sweden or other documented countries within Gairelita's defined Supply Base.
Where a supplier processes material originating from several countries without physical segregation by country of harvest, the processing residues cannot necessarily be attributed exclusively to one country. In such cases, Gairelita maintains information on all documented potential countries of origin and uses available supplier records to determine the applicable sourcing area and, where available, the relative share of each origin.

Finland forms an indirect part of Gairelita UAB's Supply Base.
Gairelita does not directly purchase standing timber or roundwood from Finnish forests. The connection with Finland arises through upstream wood-processing companies that use Finnish-origin wood and subsequently supply sawdust, wood chips or other processing residues to Gairelita.
Accordingly, Gairelita's assessment of the Finnish Supply Base is focused on the traceability of the original wood through the supplier chain, the classification of received material as processing residues, the applicable certification status and evidence identifying Finland as one of the countries of harvest or sourcing associated with the material.

Country	Sweden
Area/Region	Sweden
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:	
A Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) was determined not to be required because Gairelita uses only	

certified processing residues for the production of SBP-compliant biomass. The feedstock consists primarily of sawdust and wood chips supplied by approved wood-processing companies located in Lithuania and Latvia and received with eligible FSC or PEFC certification claims recognised by SBP. Lithuania and Latvia represent the main countries of origin within Gairelita's Supply Base. Smaller volumes of upstream wood may originate from Estonia, Finland, Sweden and Norway and enter Gairelita's supply chain indirectly through Lithuanian and Latvian suppliers.
Feedstock without an eligible certification claim is not included as SBP-compliant feedstock. Supplier certification status, feedstock origin and applicable claims are verified through delivery documentation, supplier declarations and supplier verification activities, including on-site supplier assessments where applicable.

Feedstock types included in SBE:	Processing residues
Includes EU RED SBE:	No
Includes EU RED II SBE grandfathering	No
Includes EU RED TOF:	No
Includes EU RED II TOF grandfathering	No
Size of Supply Base area (million ha):	27.9000

Map(s) of the Supply Base area:

Gairelita UAB does not directly harvest forests or purchase standing timber or roundwood from Sweden.
Sweden is included within Gairelita's Supply Base because certain suppliers in Gairelita's supply chain purchase or import wood originating from Sweden for use in their wood-processing activities. During the processing of this wood, sawdust, wood chips and other wood-processing residues may be generated. These residues may subsequently be supplied to Gairelita UAB and used as feedstock for wood pellet production.
Therefore, the connection between Swedish forests and Gairelita's biomass production is primarily indirect and can be represented as follows:
Swedish forest → roundwood / wood raw material → wood-processing company → sawdust / wood chips generated during processing → Gairelita UAB → wood pellet production.
The feedstock relevant to this supply chain consists primarily of sawdust and wood chips originating from wood-processing operations.
Gairelita obtains information on the country or region of harvest through supplier information, supplier questionnaires and declarations, certification documentation, purchasing records and other available traceability evidence.
Some suppliers process wood originating from more than one country. For example, a supplier may process wood originating from Sweden together with wood originating from Lithuania, Latvia, Finland or other documented countries within Gairelita's Supply Base.
Where material originating from different countries is processed without physical segregation according to the country of harvest, the resulting processing residues cannot necessarily be attributed exclusively to Sweden. In such cases, Gairelita records Sweden as one of the documented countries of origin associated with the relevant supply chain.
Country-specific quantities or percentages are allocated only where reliable supplier records or other objective evidence are available. Gairelita does not assume an arbitrary allocation between countries

where the supplier cannot provide sufficient information to support such an allocation.
Sweden is one of the most forest-rich countries in Europe. According to the Swedish National Forest Inventory, Sweden has approximately **27.9 million hectares of forest land**, of which approximately **23.5 million hectares are productive forest land**. Productive forest land therefore represents approximately 58% of Sweden's total land area.
Sweden's total standing volume has increased substantially over the long term. The total standing volume is currently approximately **3.63 billion m³**sk, compared with approximately 1.79 billion m³sk when the Swedish National Forest Inventory was first conducted in the 1920s.
Swedish forests are predominantly coniferous. Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) are the main commercial tree species. Approximately 40% of the total growing stock consists of pine and approximately 38% consists of spruce. Birch and other broadleaved species make up most of the remaining growing stock.
On productive forest land, coniferous forest dominates, while broadleaved-dominated forests represent a smaller but increasing proportion of the forest area. Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) is also present in Sweden, particularly in parts of northern Sweden, although its share of the total productive forest area is relatively small.
The tree species potentially associated with feedstock supplied to Gairelita depend on the actual sourcing and production profile of the relevant supplier. Gairelita therefore relies on supplier information and traceability documentation rather than assuming that all material originating from Sweden consists of a specific tree species.
Forest ownership in Sweden is divided between individual private forest owners, privately owned companies, State-owned companies, the State and other public and private owners.
According to the Swedish Forest Agency's 2025 statistics on declared productive forest land, approximately:

- **49%** is owned by individual owners;
- **25%** is owned by privately owned companies;
- **13%** is owned by State-owned companies;
- **5%** is owned directly by the State;
- approximately **6%** is owned by other private owners; and
- approximately **2%** is owned by other public owners.

The declared productive forest area represented in these ownership statistics amounts to slightly more than 23 million hectares.
Private individuals therefore constitute the largest single ownership category, while companies and public-sector owners also manage substantial forest areas.
Swedish forests are predominantly actively managed for timber production while also being subject to environmental and biodiversity requirements.
Even-aged or rotation forestry remains the predominant forest management approach. A typical forest management cycle may include regeneration, tending of young stands, thinning operations and regeneration harvesting when the stand reaches the appropriate maturity.
Regeneration may be achieved through planting, seeding or natural regeneration, depending on tree species, site conditions and forest management objectives.
Continuous-cover forestry is also used as an alternative management method. According to the Swedish Forest Agency, approximately **735,000 hectares** were managed using continuous-cover forestry approaches in 2025.
Forest management is regulated through Swedish legislation, including the Swedish Forestry Act and environmental legislation. Forest certification schemes also introduce additional requirements relating to environmental protection, biodiversity, social aspects and responsible forest management.
Gairelita itself does not conduct forest management or harvesting activities in Sweden. Forest

management and harvesting are carried out by forest owners, forest managers and other operators located upstream in the supply chain.
Sweden has a substantial and long-term renewable forest resource.
According to the latest Swedish National Forest Inventory statistics, the five-year average represented by 2022 (inventory period 2020–2024) shows an annual volume increment of approximately **122.4 million m³sk** on productive forest land outside formally protected areas.
During the same period, total annual drain amounted to approximately **94.9 million m³sk**, consisting of approximately **81.7 million m³sk harvested living trees** and approximately **13.2 million m³sk natural losses**. Annual forest growth therefore remained higher than total drain at national level.
The latest Swedish Forest Agency preliminary statistics show that gross felling amounted to approximately **87.0 million m³sk in 2025**, compared with 87.7 million m³sk in 2024. Net felling amounted to approximately **70.5 million m³** in 2025.
The Swedish National Forest Inventory reported in 2026 that the total standing volume continues to increase and now exceeds 3.6 billion m³sk.
These national-level indicators provide general information on the development of Swedish forest resources. However, sustainability and legality of feedstock within Gairelita's individual supply chains are assessed on the basis of applicable certification, traceability and due-diligence requirements and are not assumed solely from national forest statistics.
Sweden maintains significant areas of forest for nature conservation purposes.
In 2025, approximately **2.69 million hectares of forest land were formally protected**, corresponding to approximately **9.6% of Sweden's total forest land**.
Of this area, approximately **1.48 million hectares were productive forest land**, representing approximately **6.2% of Sweden's productive forest area**.
In addition to formal protection, approximately **1.41 million hectares of productive forest land were voluntarily set aside for nature conservation purposes in 2025**.
Other environmental consideration measures are also applied within managed forests, including retention areas and protection of habitats and other important biodiversity features.
Because different categories of protected and voluntarily conserved forest may overlap, the individual areas should not simply be added together when calculating the total uniquely protected forest area.
Forest certification is widespread in Sweden. Both **FSC** and **PEFC** forest management certification schemes are extensively used.
According to the Swedish Forest Agency, approximately **14.9 million hectares of productive forest land were certified under FSC and/or PEFC in 2025**. This represented approximately **67% of Sweden's productive forest land outside formally protected areas**.
A significant proportion of Swedish certified forests is certified under both schemes. In 2025:
- approximately **77% of the certified area was certified under both FSC and PEFC**;
- approximately **18% was PEFC-certified only**; and
- approximately **5% was FSC-certified only**.

Consequently, FSC and PEFC certified forest areas should not be added together when determining the total unique area of certified forest in Sweden.
Where processing residues supplied to Gairelita are sold with an FSC or PEFC claim, Gairelita verifies the applicable certification claim and supplier certification status through the relevant Chain of Custody documentation and purchasing records.
Gairelita's connection with the Swedish Supply Base is primarily through **processing residues generated by upstream wood-processing companies**.
Feedstock potentially associated with Swedish-origin wood includes:
- sawdust;
- wood chips generated as a by-product of wood processing; and

The original wood from which these residues are generated may originate entirely from Sweden or from Sweden together with other countries within the relevant supplier's sourcing area.
Where suppliers process wood originating from several countries without physical segregation according to country of harvest, Gairelita identifies all documented countries of potential origin associated with the supplied residues.
For example:
Supplier raw material origin: Sweden + Lithuania → wood processing → sawdust / chips → Gairelita.
In such a case, the full quantity of residues received from the supplier should not automatically be attributed exclusively to Sweden.
If the supplier can provide reliable information showing the proportion of wood originating from Sweden, this information may be used to allocate the relevant feedstock quantity to Sweden.
If reliable country-specific proportions are not available, Gairelita identifies Sweden as one of the documented countries of origin but does not create an unsupported percentage allocation.
This approach avoids double counting of the same physical feedstock and maintains consistency between the Supply Base description, supplier information and Gairelita's feedstock records.
Sweden forms an **indirect part of Gairelita UAB's Supply Base**.
Gairelita does not directly source standing timber or roundwood from Swedish forests. The connection with Sweden arises through upstream suppliers and wood-processing companies that purchase or process Swedish-origin wood and subsequently supply sawdust, wood chips or other eligible processing residues to Gairelita.
Sweden has approximately 27.9 million hectares of forest land, a standing timber volume exceeding 3.6 billion m³sk and a well-established forest management sector. National Forest Inventory statistics indicate that forest growth remains above total drain at national level.
Forest certification is widespread, with approximately 14.9 million hectares of productive forest land certified under FSC and/or PEFC in 2025. Sweden also has substantial formally protected and voluntarily conserved forest areas.
For Gairelita, the assessment of Swedish-origin feedstock therefore focuses on **traceability of the upstream wood origin, supplier information, correct classification of the received feedstock, certification status where applicable, and identification of Sweden as a country or region of harvest associated with the relevant supply chain**.

Country	Latvia
Area/Region	Latvia
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:	
A Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) was determined not to be required because Gairelita uses only certified processing residues for the production of SBP-compliant biomass. The feedstock consists primarily of sawdust and wood chips supplied by approved wood-processing companies located in Lithuania and Latvia and received with eligible FSC or PEFC certification claims recognised by SBP. Lithuania and Latvia represent the main countries of origin within Gairelita's Supply Base. Smaller volumes of upstream wood may originate from Estonia, Finland, Sweden and Norway and enter Gairelita's supply chain indirectly through Lithuanian and Latvian suppliers. Feedstock without an eligible certification claim is not included as SBP-compliant feedstock. Supplier certification status, feedstock origin and applicable claims are verified through delivery documentation, supplier declarations and supplier verification activities, including on-site supplier assessments where applicable.	
Feedstock types included in SBE:	Processing residues
Includes EU RED SBE:	No
Includes EU RED II SBE grandfathering	No
Includes EU RED TOF:	No
Includes EU RED II TOF grandfathering	No
Size of Supply Base area (million ha):	3.3100
Map(s) of the Supply Base area:	
Latvia is an important part of Gairelita UAB's Supply Base and represents the **main source of PEFC-certified sawdust and wood chips supplied to Gairelita**. Gairelita does not directly conduct forest harvesting activities in Latvia and does not purchase standing timber or roundwood from Latvian forests. The company purchases only **wood-processing by-products and residues**, primarily sawdust and wood chips, generated during the production activities of upstream wood-processing companies. Gairelita does not intentionally purchase roundwood or wood that has been harvested specifically for pellet production. The typical supply chain therefore consists of wood originating from forests being processed by sawmills or other wood-processing companies, with sawdust and wood chips generated as secondary products of their main production processes. These residues are subsequently supplied to Gairelita and used as feedstock for wood pellet production. Latvia is particularly important within Gairelita's PEFC supply chain. A significant share of the PEFC-certified sawdust and wood chips purchased by Gairelita is supplied by Latvian wood-processing companies or originates from Latvian wood processed within the upstream supply chain. Where PEFC-certified material is purchased, Gairelita verifies the supplier's certification status, certificate scope and the PEFC claim indicated in the relevant purchasing and delivery documentation. The location of the immediate supplier is not automatically considered to represent the country of harvest. Latvian wood-processing companies may process wood originating from Latvia as well as from other documented countries, including Lithuania, Finland and Sweden. Likewise, Latvian-origin wood may be processed by suppliers located outside Latvia before the resulting processing residues	

are supplied to Gairelita.
Where suppliers process wood originating from several countries and the resulting sawdust or wood chips are not physically segregated according to country of harvest, Gairelita identifies all documented countries of potential origin associated with the relevant supply chain. Country-specific quantities or percentages are allocated only where reliable supplier information or other supporting evidence is available.
Information on feedstock origin is obtained through supplier questionnaires, declarations, certification documentation, purchasing records and other available traceability information.
Latvia is one of the most forested countries in the European Union. Forests cover approximately **3.3 million hectares**, corresponding to slightly more than half of the country's territory. The total standing timber volume is approximately **677 million m³**.
Latvian forests are predominantly composed of native tree species. The main commercially important species are Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and birch (*Betula* spp.). Pine accounts for approximately one third of the standing timber volume, while spruce and birch represent substantial additional shares. Other relevant species include grey alder, black alder and aspen.
Forest ownership in Latvia is divided broadly between State and non-State ownership. Approximately half of the country's forests are privately or otherwise non-State owned, while a substantial proportion is State-owned. State forests are primarily managed by the State-owned company Latvijas valsts meži. Forest management activities in Latvia are regulated by national forestry legislation and supervised by the State Forest Service.
Forest management generally includes regeneration, tending of young stands, thinning and final harvesting. Regeneration may take place naturally or through planting and seeding, depending on site conditions, species and management objectives. Forest management is subject to legal requirements relating to regeneration, environmental protection, biodiversity and sustainable forest use.
Latvia also maintains substantial areas subject to nature conservation requirements and restrictions on forestry activities. Protected areas, Natura 2000 sites, protected habitats and other biodiversity conservation measures form part of the national forest management framework.
Latvian forest resources have increased considerably over the longer term. National statistics indicate that forest growth has generally remained above harvesting levels, although the relationship between annual increment and removals varies between reporting periods. National forest statistics provide general context for the sustainability of the Latvian forest resource, while the legality and sustainability of individual supply chains used by Gairelita are additionally controlled through applicable certification, traceability and due-diligence requirements.
Forest certification is widespread in Latvia. Both **PEFC and FSC forest management certification systems** are used within the country. PEFC certification is particularly relevant to Gairelita because Latvia represents the company's **principal source of PEFC-certified sawdust and wood chips**.
Gairelita's feedstock connected with Latvia consists entirely of **secondary wood-processing material generated as a by-product or residue of another production process**. This mainly includes sawdust and wood chips generated during sawmilling or other wood-processing operations. Such material is not the primary product for which the original timber was harvested.
This principle applies to Gairelita's overall purchasing approach: **all wood feedstock purchased for pellet production consists of by-products or residues generated by upstream production processes**. Feedstock that has been intentionally harvested or produced primarily for supply to Gairelita would not fall within the company's normal purchasing model.
Consequently, Latvia forms an important part of Gairelita UAB's Supply Base through its wood-processing sector and is especially significant as the **main source of PEFC-certified processing residues** used by Gairelita. The company's assessment of Latvian-origin material therefore focuses on the traceability of the original wood, supplier certification status, correct PEFC claims, identification

of the relevant countries or regions of harvest and confirmation that the material supplied to Gairelita constitutes a genuine wood-processing by-product or residue.

Country	Lithuania
Area/Region	Lithuania
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:	
A Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) was determined not to be required because Gairelita uses only certified processing residues for the production of SBP-compliant biomass. The feedstock consists primarily of sawdust and wood chips supplied by approved wood-processing companies located in Lithuania and Latvia and received with eligible FSC or PEFC certification claims recognised by SBP. Lithuania and Latvia represent the main countries of origin within Gairelita's Supply Base. Smaller volumes of upstream wood may originate from Estonia, Finland, Sweden and Norway and enter Gairelita's supply chain indirectly through Lithuanian and Latvian suppliers. Feedstock without an eligible certification claim is not included as SBP-compliant feedstock. Supplier certification status, feedstock origin and applicable claims are verified through delivery documentation, supplier declarations and supplier verification activities, including on-site supplier assessments where applicable.	
Feedstock types included in SBE:	Processing residues
Includes EU RED SBE:	No
Includes EU RED II SBE grandfathering	No
Includes EU RED TOF:	No
Includes EU RED II TOF grandfathering	No
Size of Supply Base area (million ha):	2.2100
Map(s) of the Supply Base area:	
Lithuania is one of the principal countries within Gairelita UAB’s Supply Base. Gairelita purchases	

sawdust, wood chips and other eligible wood-processing by-products and residues from wood-processing companies located in Lithuania. A significant proportion of these suppliers process wood originating from Lithuanian forests, although some suppliers also process imported wood originating from Latvia, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Estonia or other documented countries within Gairelita's defined Supply Base.

Gairelita does not conduct forest harvesting activities and does not directly purchase standing timber or roundwood for pellet production. Under Gairelita's purchasing model, all wood feedstock purchased for pellet production consists of **secondary material generated as a by-product or residue of another wood-processing activity**, primarily sawdust and wood chips. The original timber is harvested and processed for another primary purpose, while the resulting processing residues are subsequently supplied to Gairelita. Material intentionally harvested or produced specifically for pellet production does not form part of Gairelita's normal feedstock purchasing model.

The typical Lithuanian supply chain can therefore be described as:

Forest → roundwood → Lithuanian wood-processing company → sawdust / wood chips generated as production by-products → Gairelita UAB → wood pellet production.

Where a Lithuanian supplier processes Lithuanian-origin wood, Lithuania represents both the supplier country and the country of harvest. However, the geographical location of a supplier is not automatically considered to represent the origin of all wood processed by that supplier. Some Lithuanian wood-processing companies also use imported wood. Where wood originating from several countries is processed without physical segregation according to country of harvest, Gairelita identifies all documented countries of potential origin associated with the resulting processing residues.

Country-specific quantities or percentages are allocated only where they can be supported by supplier records, declarations, certification documentation or other objective evidence. Gairelita does not apply unsupported assumptions or arbitrary allocations where the precise proportion of wood originating from individual countries cannot be established.

Information concerning the origin and certification status of feedstock is obtained through supplier questionnaires and declarations, purchasing and delivery documentation, certification information and other available traceability records.

Lithuania has substantial and gradually expanding forest resources. According to the latest State Forest Service information, forest land covers approximately **2.214 million hectares**, corresponding to **33.9% of Lithuania's total territory**. Since 2000, the country's forest cover has increased by more than three percentage points, although the rate of forest area expansion has slowed in recent years.

According to the latest **2026 National Forest Inventory (NFI)** data, Lithuanian forests contain approximately **590.4 ± 8.9 million m³ of growing stock**. The growing stock increased by approximately **4.4 million m³ during 2025**. The average annual gross increment is approximately **19.8 ± 0.28 million m³**. Approximately 497 million m³, or 84.2% of the total growing stock, is located in Forest Groups III and IV, while approximately 93.4 million m³ is located in Forest Groups I and II.

The long-term trend shows an accumulation of timber resources in Lithuanian forests. Earlier annual monitoring also showed that approximately half of the gross annual increment was harvested as living trees, while part of the remaining increment was affected by natural mortality and part continued to accumulate in the growing stock. This demonstrates the importance of distinguishing between gross increment, harvesting, natural mortality and net accumulation when evaluating national forest-resource trends.

Lithuanian forests consist predominantly of native tree species. The principal commercially important species are Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and birch (*Betula* spp.). Pine and spruce together account for the majority of standing timber volume, while birch represents the most important broadleaved species. Other relevant species include black alder, grey alder, aspen,

oak and other deciduous species. Recent National Forest Inventory information indicates that pine and spruce together account for approximately 57% of standing timber volume, while birch accounts for approximately 16%.

Forest ownership in Lithuania is divided mainly between State and private ownership. Approximately half of the country's forest land is classified as forests of State importance, while approximately **42% is privately owned**. The remaining forest land falls mainly into other categories, including land associated with the restitution process. State forests are predominantly managed by the State Forest Enterprise (*Valstybinių miškų urėdija*), while private forests are distributed among a large number of private forest owners.

Forest management in Lithuania is regulated by national forestry and environmental legislation and supervised by the competent State authorities, including the State Forest Service. Forest management generally includes regeneration, tending of young stands, thinning, sanitary operations and final harvesting. Depending on forest type, site conditions and management objectives, regeneration may be achieved naturally or through planting and seeding.

According to the 2026 National Forest Inventory, approximately **60% of regenerating forest areas regenerate naturally**, covering approximately 12.5 thousand hectares annually. In addition, approximately 8.3 thousand hectares are regenerated through planting, with around 31.3 million seedlings planted annually. The main species used in artificial regeneration include spruce, pine, black alder and birch.

Lithuanian forests are divided into different management groups according to their primary functions and applicable restrictions. These include strict reserve forests, ecosystem protection and recreational forests, protective forests and commercial forests. The applicable forest-management regime and harvesting possibilities therefore depend on the environmental, social and economic functions assigned to the respective forest area.

Gairelita itself does not undertake forest management or harvesting operations. Responsibility for forest management, harvesting legality and compliance with applicable forestry requirements remains with forest owners, forest managers and operators upstream in the supply chain. Gairelita's controls are focused on feedstock traceability, supplier verification, certification status and correct identification of the origin and type of material entering its supply chain.

Lithuania has an extensive system of protected areas and biodiversity conservation measures. As of June 2026, protected areas covered approximately **1.212 million hectares, or 18.56% of Lithuania's total territory**. These areas include strict nature reserves, national and regional parks, reserves and other protected areas.

The European **Natura 2000** ecological network is also an important component of nature conservation in Lithuania. Natura 2000 areas overlap substantially with the national protected-area system and are established for the conservation of habitats and species of European importance. Forests constitute a significant part of these protected and Natura 2000 areas, and forest management activities within them may be subject to additional environmental restrictions.

Forest certification is well established in Lithuania, particularly under the **FSC system**. The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Lithuania, **FSC-STD-LTU-01-2020**, has been effective since 1 January 2021 and applies to forest-management certification in Lithuania.

PEFC forest management certification in Lithuania is considerably newer. Lithuania has established the national PEFC Sustainable Forest Management Standard **PEFC LT 1003:2024**, which has undergone PEFC international assessment and endorsement. The first Lithuanian PEFC group forest-management certificate under the national system was issued on **9 March 2026**. Consequently, PEFC-certified domestic forest supply in Lithuania is currently much less established than FSC-certified forest supply.

This distinction is relevant to Gairelita's supply chain. Lithuanian suppliers represent an important

source of **FSC-certified and FSC Controlled Wood processing residues**, while Latvia represents a more significant source of **PEFC-certified sawdust and wood chips** supplied to Gairelita. Nevertheless, PEFC-certified material originating from Lithuania may also become increasingly relevant as PEFC forest-management certification develops within the country.
Where Gairelita purchases material with an FSC or PEFC claim, the supplier's certificate validity, certificate scope and applicable Chain of Custody claim are verified through the relevant certification databases and purchasing documentation. Certification status is not assumed solely from the country of origin or the geographical location of the supplier.
The Lithuanian component of Gairelita's Supply Base therefore consists primarily of **sawdust and wood chips generated as secondary products of sawmilling and other wood-processing activities**. These materials are by-products or residues of the supplier's main production process and are not the primary products for which the original timber was harvested.
Where Lithuanian suppliers process exclusively or predominantly Lithuanian-origin wood, the connection between the country of harvest and Gairelita's feedstock is relatively direct. Where suppliers process both Lithuanian and imported wood, Gairelita identifies all substantiated potential countries or regions of harvest associated with the processing residues and does not automatically attribute the entire volume supplied by a Lithuanian company to Lithuania.
Lithuania therefore represents both an important **direct supplier country and a major country of harvest** within Gairelita UAB's Supply Base. The country's forest area and growing stock have increased over the long term, with the latest National Forest Inventory reporting approximately **590.4 million m³ of growing stock and an annual gross increment of approximately 19.8 million m³**. Lithuania also has an established forestry regulatory framework, a substantial protected-area network and widespread use of forest certification.
For Gairelita, assessment of Lithuanian feedstock focuses on **supplier traceability, identification of the actual country or region of harvest, verification of applicable FSC or PEFC certification claims, and confirmation that sawdust, wood chips and other feedstock supplied to Gairelita are genuine by-products or residues generated during upstream wood-processing activities**.

Country	Estonia
Area/Region	Estonia
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:	

A Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) was determined not to be required because Gairelita uses only certified processing residues for the production of SBP-compliant biomass. The feedstock consists primarily of sawdust and wood chips supplied by approved wood-processing companies located in Lithuania and Latvia and received with eligible FSC or PEFC certification claims recognised by SBP. Lithuania and Latvia represent the main countries of origin within Gairelita's Supply Base. Smaller volumes of upstream wood may originate from Estonia, Finland, Sweden and Norway and enter Gairelita's supply chain indirectly through Lithuanian and Latvian suppliers.
Feedstock without an eligible certification claim is not included as SBP-compliant feedstock. Supplier certification status, feedstock origin and applicable claims are verified through delivery documentation, supplier declarations and supplier verification activities, including on-site supplier assessments where applicable.

Feedstock types included in SBE:	Processing residues
Includes EU RED SBE:	No
Includes EU RED II SBE grandfathering	No
Includes EU RED TOF:	No
Includes EU RED II TOF grandfathering	No
Size of Supply Base area (million ha):	2.3600

Map(s) of the Supply Base area:

Estonia forms part of Gairelita UAB's Supply Base where wood originating from Estonian forests enters the upstream wood-processing supply chain and the resulting sawdust, wood chips or other eligible processing residues are subsequently supplied to Gairelita.
Gairelita does not directly conduct forest harvesting activities in Estonia and does not purchase standing timber or roundwood from Estonian forests. Under Gairelita's purchasing model, all wood feedstock purchased for pellet production consists of **by-products or residues generated during other wood-processing activities**, primarily sawdust and wood chips. Gairelita would not normally purchase material that had been harvested or produced specifically for pellet production.
The typical supply chain therefore consists of wood harvested for sawmilling or another wood-processing purpose, followed by processing at a sawmill or other wood-processing facility. Sawdust, wood chips and similar secondary materials generated during this production process may subsequently be supplied to Gairelita and used for wood pellet production.
The geographical location of the immediate supplier is not automatically considered to represent the country of harvest. Wood-processing companies supplying Gairelita may process wood originating from Estonia together with wood from Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Sweden or other documented countries within the Supply Base. Consequently, Estonia is included as a country of origin where supplier information and traceability documentation confirm that Estonian-origin wood forms part of the upstream raw-material supply.
Where wood from several countries is processed without physical segregation according to country of harvest, the resulting sawdust or wood chips cannot necessarily be attributed exclusively to Estonia. In such cases, Gairelita identifies all documented potential countries of origin. Country-specific quantities or percentages are allocated only where reliable supplier records or other objective evidence are available.
Information concerning feedstock origin is obtained from supplier questionnaires and declarations,

certification documentation, purchasing records and other available traceability information.
Estonia is one of the more heavily forested countries in Europe. According to the latest National Forest Inventory statistics published by Statistics Estonia, forest land and other wooded land covered approximately **2.36 million hectares in 2025**, while the area of forest stands was approximately **2.15 million hectares**. The country's forest area has remained broadly stable over the longer term.
Estonian forests belong mainly to the northern part of the temperate mixed-forest zone and contain both coniferous and deciduous species. The principal commercially important tree species are Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and birch (*Betula* spp.). Based on forest-area distribution by dominant species, pine accounts for approximately 37%, spruce approximately 19% and birch approximately 26%, with the remainder consisting mainly of other deciduous species such as aspen and alder.
Forest ownership in Estonia is divided relatively evenly between State and private ownership. Approximately 46% of forest land is managed by the State Forest Management Centre (RMK), with a further approximately 5% classified as other State forest. Approximately 28% is owned by private individuals and around 20% by private legal entities. RMK is the principal manager of State-owned forests and manages approximately 45% of Estonia's forest land.
Forest management in Estonia is regulated primarily through national forestry and environmental legislation. Management practices normally include forest regeneration, tending of young stands, thinning and regeneration felling. Depending on site conditions and management objectives, regeneration may occur naturally or through planting and seeding.
Gairelita itself does not undertake forest management or harvesting activities in Estonia. Responsibility for the legality and implementation of forestry operations remains with forest owners, managers and operators upstream in the supply chain. Gairelita's role is therefore focused on supply-chain traceability, supplier verification and correct identification of the feedstock received.
Forest biodiversity and conservation are important elements of Estonian forest management. According to Statistics Estonia, **19.7% of total forest land was classified as strictly protected forest in 2024**, compared with 9.7% in 2005. This indicates a substantial long-term increase in the share of forests under strict protection.
Both FSC and PEFC forest certification systems are widely used in Estonia. According to PEFC statistics, approximately **1.70 million hectares** of Estonian forests were PEFC-certified in September 2025. FSC certification is also extensive: approximately **1.27 million hectares** of Estonian forests were FSC-certified as of October 2024. Some forest areas may be covered by both certification systems; therefore, PEFC- and FSC-certified areas should not simply be added together when calculating the total unique certified forest area.
Where Gairelita purchases material with an FSC or PEFC claim, the supplier's certification status, certificate scope and applicable claim are verified through the relevant Chain of Custody and purchasing documentation.
The feedstock relevant to Gairelita's Estonian Supply Base consists entirely of **secondary material generated by upstream wood-processing activities**. The principal feedstock categories are sawdust and wood chips produced as by-products of sawmilling or other wood-processing operations. These materials are not the primary products for which the original timber was harvested.
Accordingly, Estonia forms part of Gairelita UAB's Supply Base through upstream wood-processing supply chains rather than through direct forest harvesting by Gairelita. The company assesses Estonian-origin feedstock primarily through verification of the country or region of harvest, supplier documentation, certification status where applicable, and confirmation that the material supplied to Gairelita represents a genuine wood-processing by-product or residue.
Where a supplier processes Estonian-origin wood together with wood originating from other countries, all substantiated potential countries of harvest are identified. Gairelita does not create unsupported

country-specific percentages where the supplier is unable to provide reliable allocation data.

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:	
A Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) was determined not to be required because Gairelita uses only certified processing residues for the production of SBP-compliant biomass. The feedstock consists primarily of sawdust and wood chips supplied by approved wood-processing companies located in Lithuania and Latvia and received with eligible FSC or PEFC certification claims recognised by SBP. Lithuania and Latvia represent the main countries of origin within Gairelita's Supply Base. Smaller volumes of upstream wood may originate from Estonia, Finland, Sweden and Norway and enter Gairelita's supply chain indirectly through Lithuanian and Latvian suppliers. Feedstock without an eligible certification claim is not included as SBP-compliant feedstock. Supplier certification status, feedstock origin and applicable claims are verified through delivery documentation, supplier declarations and supplier verification activities, including on-site supplier assessments where applicable.	
Feedstock types included in SBE:	Processing residues
Includes EU RED SBE:	No
Includes EU RED II SBE grandfathering	No
Includes EU RED TOF:	No
Includes EU RED II TOF grandfathering	No
Size of Supply Base area (million ha):	12.0700
Map(s) of the Supply Base area:	
Norway forms an indirect part of Gairelita UAB’s Supply Base. Gairelita does not have direct suppliers located in Norway and does not directly purchase standing timber, roundwood or other primary forest	

material from Norwegian forests.
Gairelita's direct feedstock suppliers relevant to this supply chain are located in Lithuania and Latvia. Certain Lithuanian and Latvian wood-processing companies purchase or import wood originating from Norway and use this material within their production processes. Sawdust, wood chips and other eligible secondary materials generated during these wood-processing activities may subsequently be supplied to Gairelita and used as feedstock for wood pellet production.
The connection between Norwegian forests and Gairelita can therefore be described as:
Norwegian forest → Norwegian-origin wood → wood-processing company in Lithuania or Latvia → sawdust / wood chips generated as production by-products → Gairelita UAB → wood pellet production.
Under Gairelita's purchasing model, all wood feedstock purchased for pellet production consists of **by-products or residues generated during another production or wood-processing process**.
The main feedstock categories are sawdust and wood chips. Gairelita does not intentionally purchase roundwood or wood harvested specifically for pellet production. Wood chips are accepted as secondary material where it is confirmed that they have been generated as a by-product of the supplier's main wood-processing activity.
The location of Gairelita's immediate supplier is therefore not considered to be the country of harvest. A supplier located in Lithuania or Latvia may process Norwegian-origin wood together with wood originating from Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Sweden or other documented countries. Norway is included in Gairelita's Supply Base where supplier information confirms that Norwegian-origin wood forms part of the upstream raw-material supply.
Where wood originating from several countries is processed without physical segregation by country of harvest, the resulting sawdust or wood chips cannot necessarily be attributed exclusively to Norway. In such cases, Gairelita identifies all documented countries of potential origin. Country-specific quantities or percentages are allocated only where reliable supplier information or other objective evidence is available. Unsupported assumptions regarding the proportion of Norwegian-origin material are not used.
Information on the origin of the wood is obtained through supplier questionnaires and declarations, certification documentation, purchasing records and other available traceability information.
Norway has extensive forest resources. According to the latest Norwegian National Forest Inventory data for 2021–2025, total forest area amounts to approximately **12.07 million hectares**, of which approximately **8.6 million hectares are productive forest area**. Norway also has approximately 2.25 million hectares of other wooded land.
The total growing stock is approximately **1.025 billion m³**. Norway's forests are dominated by Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and broadleaved species, particularly birch. Spruce represents approximately **44% of the growing stock**, pine approximately **31%**, and broadleaved species approximately **25%**. The annual increment is approximately **25.1 million m³**.
Forest ownership in Norway is predominantly private. Approximately **85% of productive forest area is privately owned**, including around 78% owned by individual private forest owners. Public ownership represents approximately 12% of productive forest area, while the remainder belongs to other ownership categories. This relatively fragmented private ownership structure is characteristic of Norwegian forestry.
Norwegian forestry is primarily based on management of boreal and boreo-nemoral forests. Forest management typically includes regeneration, tending of young stands, thinning and final harvesting. Regeneration may occur through planting, natural regeneration or other appropriate silvicultural methods. Forest management is regulated by national forestry and environmental legislation and is supported by forest certification and environmental requirements.
Gairelita itself does not undertake forest management or harvesting activities in Norway.

Responsibility for forest management and harvesting lies with Norwegian forest owners and upstream operators before the material enters the Lithuanian or Latvian wood-processing supply chain.
National forest statistics indicate that Norway's growing stock has continued to increase over the longer term. The latest National Forest Inventory reports approximately **1.025 billion m³ of growing stock**, which is around 7.7% higher than in the 2016 reference period. Annual increment during 2021–2025 was approximately 25.1 million m³.
Commercial industrial roundwood removals in 2025 amounted to approximately **12.8 million m³**, consisting mainly of spruce and pine. In addition, approximately 2.0 million m³ of roundwood was estimated to be used as fuelwood. These national figures indicate that annual forest increment remains substantially higher than commercial industrial roundwood removals, although national statistics are used only as general Supply Base context and do not replace verification of individual supply chains.
Forest conservation is an important component of Norwegian forest policy. According to the latest National Forest Inventory, approximately **371,000 hectares of productive forest are located within protected areas**. Norway has also established a national objective to protect 10% of the country's total forest area. Protected forests generally contain a higher proportion of older forest structures and deadwood than comparable commercially managed forests.
Forest certification is widely used in Norway. **PEFC is the dominant forest certification system**, with approximately **7.26 million hectares of forest PEFC-certified** according to PEFC statistics from 2025. FSC forest management certification is also available and operates under the Norwegian FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard.
Where Gairelita purchases processing residues with an FSC or PEFC claim, the supplier's certification status, certificate scope and applicable Chain of Custody claim are verified through the relevant purchasing and certification documentation. The certification claim of the material received by Gairelita is determined by the certified status of the actual supply chain and is not assumed solely because the original wood originates from Norway.
For Gairelita, Norway therefore represents **an upstream country of harvest rather than a direct supplier country**. Norwegian-origin wood is purchased and processed by Gairelita's suppliers located in Lithuania and Latvia, and Gairelita subsequently purchases the sawdust and wood chips generated as by-products of those processing activities.
Consequently, the assessment of Norwegian-origin feedstock focuses primarily on identification of Norway as the country or region of harvest, traceability through Lithuanian and Latvian suppliers, verification of applicable certification claims and confirmation that the material supplied to Gairelita constitutes a genuine production by-product or processing residue.

2.3 Feedstock information

a. **Total volume of Feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes

b. **Volume of primary feedstock:** 0

c. **List of all the species in primary feedstock, including scientific name:**

d. **Was the feedstock used in the biomass removed from a forest as part of a pest/disease control measure or a salvage operation?** N/A

Explanation: Not applicable. The company uses only secondary tertiary feedstock (processing residues) and does not source any primary feedstock directly from forests

e. **Hardwood (i.e. broadleaf trees): specify proportion of feedstock from (%)**: 20.00

f. **Softwood (i.e. coniferous trees): specify proportion of feedstock from (%):** 80.00

g. **Proportion of feedstock composed of or derived from saw logs by weight (%):** 0.00

h. **Indicate how you determine the proportion of saw log:** Specification used by the sawmill closest to where the wood was grown.

i. **Roundwood from fellings from forests with > 40 yr rotation times - Average % volume of fellings delivered to BP (%):** 0.00

j. **Select forest type(s) where the primary feedstock was sourced from:** Other

k. **Select the main harvesting system(s) used for the sourced primary feedstock:** Other

l. **Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest:**

m. **Volume of processing residues feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes
Physical form of the feedstock: Chips, Sawdust, Clean chips or dust

n. **Share of SBP-recognised system claim for processing residues:**

13.80 % FSC certified

72.05 % PEFC certified

14.40 % FSC controlled

o. **Volume of post-consumer feedstock:** 0
Physical form of the feedstock: Chips, Sawdust, Clean chips or dust

p. **Estimated amount of EU RED-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be collected annually by the BP:** 200000 tonnes

q. **What is the estimated amount of EU RED-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be harvested annually in a Supply Base (estimated):** 9000000.00 m3

Explanation: The estimated annual amount is approximately 9 million m³. The estimate is based on recent annual harvesting volumes in Lithuania and Latvia, which are the main sourcing countries of Gairelita. As Gairelita does not source primary feedstock and uses processing residues from the wood-processing industry, the estimate considers the proportion of harvested wood available for industrial processing and an approximate 50% conversion factor for industry residues. Lithuania and Latvia are covered by SBP REDIII Level A Risk Assessments. The figure is a conservative estimate of the potential sustainable feedstock available within the Supply Base and does not represent Gairelita's actual annual feedstock purchases.

3 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). EU RED Supply Base Evaluation details are reported in Annex 2.

☒ **Not Applicable – Supply Base Evaluation not implemented**

3.1 Summary of the Supply Base Evaluation

3.2 Conflicts with applicable national and sub-national legislation

3.3 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.

4 Stakeholder engagement

4.1 General description

Biomass Producer's stakeholder engagement start date:

Biomass Producer's stakeholder engagement end date:

Total number of stakeholders contacted:

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

4.2 Response to stakeholder comments

5 Report updates and approval

This document is: New Supply Base Report (Assessments/reassessments)

Summary of changes: N/A

Name	Darius Šaluka
Title	Management representative
Date of report approval	01 Sep 2026

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

Annex 2: EU RED Supply Base Evaluation

Not Applicable (RED II SBE not included)

Annex 2a: EU 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

Gairelita carries out a supplier assessment before purchasing secondary feedstock. The assessment is used to verify that the biomass supplied to Gairelita consists of wood-processing residues generated as by-products of the supplier's production process.
Where applicable, the supplier's input raw material volumes and the quantities of processing residues generated are reviewed to confirm that the volumes supplied to Gairelita are consistent with the supplier's production capacity and material balance.
Supplier verification, traceability and volume-control measures are described in Gairelita's internal procedures.
Information related to supplier compliance, including relevant RED III requirements for secondary feedstock, is maintained in the company's supplier register.
Suppliers are subject to periodic verification, including on-site supplier audits where applicable. Supplier declarations concerning feedstock origin, material type and compliance with applicable sourcing requirements are also maintained

Feedstock inspection and classification upon receipt

Upon receipt at Gairelita, each delivery of secondary feedstock is checked against the relevant delivery and transport documentation. The supplier, feedstock type, delivered quantity, origin information and applicable certification or RED III status are verified before the material is accepted and registered.
The received feedstock is classified according to its material type and sustainability or certification status.
Gairelita accepts secondary feedstock primarily in the form of sawdust and wood chips generated as by-products or residues of upstream wood-processing activities.
Delivery quantities are recorded and included in the applicable material accounting and mass balance system.
Supporting documentation is maintained to ensure traceability of the received material and to confirm that feedstock classified as secondary material corresponds to the supplier's declared production process.
Where discrepancies are identified between the delivery documentation, declared feedstock type or certification status and the material received, the delivery is subject to further verification before it can be accepted under the relevant certified or RED III-compliant category.

Supplier audit for processing residues and post-consumer feedstock

Gairelita maintains a documented supplier audit procedure for processing residues. Supplier audits are carried out on-site annually or more frequently, where applicable, based on the company's supplier verification and sampling approach and where inspection and classification of the feedstock upon receipt alone are not sufficient to demonstrate compliance.
During supplier audits, Gairelita verifies the supplier's production process and reviews relevant production records, input raw material volumes, quantities of processing residues generated and material yields. These checks are used to confirm that the sawdust and wood chips supplied to Gairelita are genuine processing residues and that the quantities supplied are consistent with the supplier's production activities.
The audit also includes verification of feedstock origin, traceability records, applicable certification and sustainability information, and the supplier's procedures for classification and control of processing residues.
Supplier declarations concerning feedstock origin and material category are maintained. Such declarations are used as supporting information and are verified against additional objective evidence, including production, purchasing and delivery records.
Supplier audits are documented, including the audit date, findings, persons involved and supporting evidence reviewed during the assessment.

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

NOTE: For "Trees outside forests (TOF) – Urban and landscape feedstock" no EU RED sustainability requirements apply, only the GHG savings criteria apply (SBP EU RED Bridging ID v2.0 Section 1.1). 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).

Not Applicable (RED II TOF not included)

Annex 4a: 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).