Supply Base Report:

FICAP
Fourth 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

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1 Overview

Producer name:	FICAP
Producer address:	5 Chemin des Deux Clochers, 51110 POMACLE, France
SBP Certificate Code:	SBP-08-81
Geographic position:	30.000000, 4.156190
Primary contact:	Thomas FOUASSIER, +33 784 092 354, tfouassier@pearl-bioenergie.fr
Company website:	
Date report finalised:	26 May 2026
SBR reporting period from:	01 Jan 2025
SBR reporting period to:	31 Dec 2025
Name of the Certification Body:	Preferred by Nature OÜ
Certification Body Approval date:	18 Sep 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 REDII: Bridging requirements of the SBP scheme for meeting REDII. v1.2
Feedstock origin (countries)	France (.), Belgium (Wallonie)
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

FICAP is quite recently (2018) established pellet mill with production of green (black) pellets using the vapor cracking system and the ordinary white pellet. The organization is able to produce both domestic and industrial pellets as well as traditional or black pellets. The production capacity is 120,000 t per year. There is a CHP plant just next to the pellet mill which is owned by a sister company. This CHP plant supplies the pellet production with electricity, heat/steam, and also sells energy to external customers within the area. The feedstock used in the pellet production is all primary feedstock (in the form of roundwood or chips) originating from France, with very small sourcing from Belgium. Both conifer and broadleaf species are used in the production. All the energy is delivered from the CHP plant as mentioned above, and this CHP plant uses Primary feedstock, Processing residues and post-consumer feedstock.

While a portion of the feedstock is PEFC-certified, the entire biomass supply is classified as PEFC Controlled Sources, as it is covered by the PEFC Due Diligence System (DDS) implemented within the framework of FICAP's PEFC Chain of Custody certification.

Products included in the scope of SBP Certification: *WB 1.1 Wood pellets, WB 2.1 Wood chips*

Number of employees: *35*

Annual maximum production capacity (metric tonnes): *120000*

Number of direct feedstock suppliers: *31*

Approximate number of feedstock sub-suppliers: *15*

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

The organization has a PEFC credit system in place, ensuring that all received material is either PEFC-certified or classified as PEFC Controlled Sources, thereby eliminating the need for physical separation. The claim period is set at 24 months, and a credit account is maintained. Incoming material is systematically recorded in the system, with certified material specifically ordered as such, and suppliers declaring the certified status on their invoices (see also NCR below).
In accordance with the established procedures for EU REDII biomass communication, including the mass balance system, the organization considers only Primary feedstock originating from France and Wallonia (Belgium) as REDII-controlled. The mass balance system operates is defined over a fixed 3-month period for all material categories (primary raw materials, processing residues and post-consumer material).

2.2 Detailed description of the Supply Base

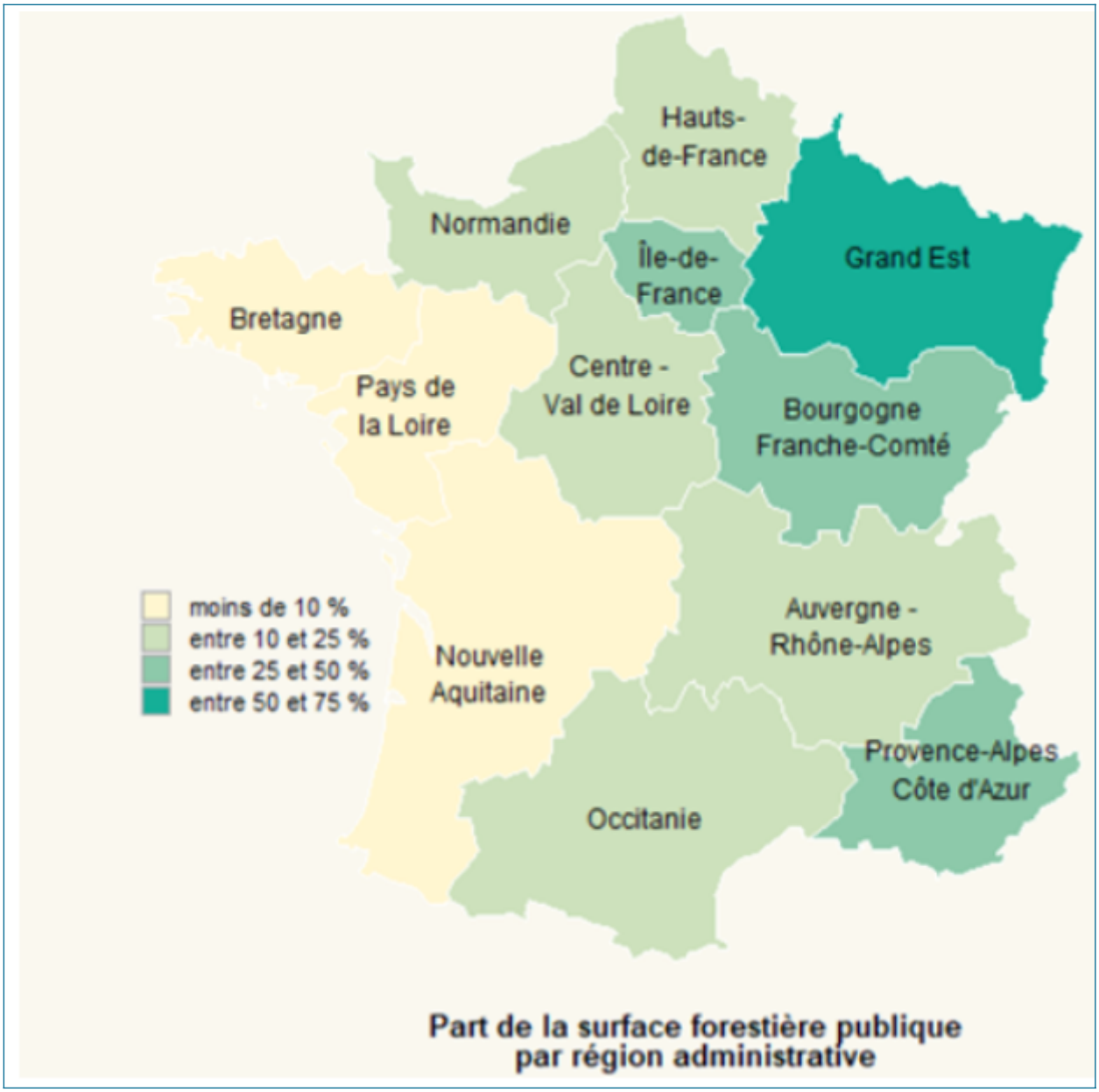
Guidance: Tables below have been generated automatically for each sourcing country based on the selection of 'Feedstock origin (countries)' in section 1 above.

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	France
Area/Region	.

Exclusions	
Feedstock types	Primary feedstock, Processing residues, Post-consumer
Feedstock Product Groups	Forest feedstock (1A), Processing residues feedstock (4A), Post-consumer feedstock (5A)
Feedstock inputs	SBP Controlled 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?	N/A
Risk assessment(s)	N/A – Primary and/or Processing residues certified to an SBP- recognised controlled scheme, N/A - Post-consumer feedstock
Provide a concise summary of why a SBE was determined to be required or not required here:	
The organization has a PEFC credit system in place, ensuring that all received material is either PEFC-certified or classified as PEFC Controlled Sources, Entire feedstock is considered SBP Controlled.	
Feedstock types included in SBE:	N/A
Includes EU RED SBE:	No
Includes EU RED II SBE grandfathering	Yes
Includes EU RED TOF:	No
Includes EU RED II TOF grandfathering	No
Size of Supply Base area (million ha):	17.2000
Map(s) of the Supply Base area:	
The supply base is considered in France	



Country	Belgium
Area/Region	Wallonie
Exclusions	
Feedstock types	Primary feedstock, Processing residues
Feedstock Product Groups	Forest feedstock (1A), Processing residues feedstock (4A)
Feedstock inputs	SBP Controlled 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?	N/A
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:	
The organization has a PEFC credit system in place, ensuring that all received material is either PEFC-certified or classified as PEFC Controlled Sources, Entire feedstock is considered SBP Controlled.	
Feedstock types included in SBE:	N/A
Includes EU RED SBE:	No
Includes EU RED II SBE grandfathering	Yes
Includes EU RED TOF:	No
Includes EU RED II TOF grandfathering	No
Size of Supply Base area (million ha):	2.9400
Map(s) of the Supply Base area:	
The supply base is located in Belgium, including both the Walloon region (French-speaking) and the Flemish region (Dutch-speaking).	


PAYS-BAS
ANVERS
Anvers
Bruges
FLANDRE
OCCIDENTALE
FLANDRE
ORIENTALE
Gand
LIMBOURG
Hasselt
ALLEMAGNE
BRABANT
FLAMAND
Louvain
BRX
Mavre
BRABANT
WALLON
Liège
LIEGE
HAINAUT
Mons
Namur
NAMUR
FRANCE
LUXEMBOURG
LUXEMBOURG
Arlon

2.3 Feedstock information

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

b. **Volume of primary feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes

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

Picea abies	spruce
Populus spp	Poplar
Fagus sylvatica	Beech
Carpinus spp	hornbeam
Quercus spp	oak
Fraxinus spp	Ash

d. **Was the feedstock used in the biomass removed from a forest as part of a pest/disease control measure or a salvage operation?** No

Explanation:

e. **Hardwood (i.e. broadleaf trees): specify proportion of feedstock from (%)**: 12.00

f. **Softwood (i.e. coniferous trees): specify proportion of feedstock from (%):** 79.00

g. **Proportion of feedstock composed of or derived from saw logs by weight (%):** 80.00

h. **Indicate how you determine the proportion of saw log:** Specification issued by a body exercising functions of a public nature and issued for use by sawmills in the area in which the wood was grown.

i. **Roundwood from fellings from forests with > 40 yr rotation times - Average % volume of fellings delivered to BP (%):** 11.00

j. **Select forest type(s) where the primary feedstock was sourced from:** Other Naturally Regenerated Forest of Introduced Species

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

l. **Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest:** 116836 tonnes

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

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

100.00 % N/A

o. **Volume of post-consumer feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes
Physical form of the feedstock: Chips, Sawdust

p. **Estimated amount of EU RED-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be collected annually by the BP:** 100000 tonnes

q. **What is the estimated amount of EU RED-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be harvested annually in a Supply Base (estimated):** 200000.00 tonnes

Explanation: The maximum amount the site can store.

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: 01 Jan 2025

Biomass Producer's stakeholder engagement end date: 14 Jun 2026

Total number of stakeholders contacted: 4

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

- Le représentant de l'entreprise FICAP s'engage à participer à la réunion annuelle organisée par la Communauté de Communes du Grand Reims 1 fois par an, entretien avec la DREAL pour le respect de la durabilité et le respect du plan d'approvisionnement chaque année, participer aux réunion organisée avec la plaque industriel. Ficap finance également une partie de l'inscription à "SYNERGY" c'est un site internet, mis en place pour les industriel de la plaque afin que les riverains puissent y déposer toutes suggestions et/ou problèmes constatés.

- Thèmes potentiellement abordés :
  - Nuisances sonores
  - Nuisances olfactives
  - Nuisances lumineuses
  - Transport et trafic

The representative of FICAP commits to attending the annual meeting organized by the Greater Reims Community of Communes once a year, holding annual meetings with the DREAL to ensure compliance with sustainability standards and the supply plan, and participating in meetings organized with the industrial park. FICAP also funds part of the subscription to "SYNERGY," a website set up for industrial park businesses so that local residents can submit any suggestions and/or report any issues they encounter.

Potential topics to be addressed:

-
  - Noise pollution
-
  - Odor pollution
-
  - Light pollution
-
  - Transportation and traffic

4.2 Response to stakeholder comments

Stakeholder description: DREAL

Stakeholder comment: - surconsommation de pompage = étude d'évaluation mis en place

Response to the stakeholder: avril 2025

Stakeholder description: ARD

Stakeholder comment: - Nuisances olfactives + poussière = Rencontre avec ARD et mise en place de filtration supplémentaire et fiabilisation du fonctionnement de cogecab

Response to the stakeholder: janvier 2026

Stakeholder description: RIVERAINS

Stakeholder comment: - signalement odeur = traité via la plateforme SYNERGY = filtration supplémentaire

Response to the stakeholder: mars 2026

Stakeholder description: Communauté de commune du Grand Reims

Stakeholder comment: réunion annuelle reportée

Response to the stakeholder: mars 2026

Stakeholder description: DREAL

Stakeholder comment: -Risque incendie : plan non exhaustif = transmis un plan exhaustif des zones à risques du site + mise à jour de l'étude ATEX - mettre à jour l'étude de danger
- plan de nettoyage

Response to the stakeholder: aout 2025

5 Report updates and approval

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

Withdrawal of Luxembourg.

Name	Thomas FOUASSIER
Title	Management representative
Date of report approval	26 May 2026

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

Annex 2: EU RED Supply Base Evaluation

Not Applicable (RED II SBE not included)

Countries where EU RED Supply Base Evaluation is used	
Country	France
Area	-
Sustainable harvesting criteria 29(6)	
(i) The legality of harvesting operations	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☒ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	Level A for France by Agroenergie Conseil
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(ii) Forest regeneration of harvested areas	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☒ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	Level A for France by Agroenergie Conseil
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(iii) That areas designated by international or national law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes, including in wetlands, grasslands, heathland and peatlands, are protected with the aim of preserving biodiversity and preventing habitat destruction, unless evidence is provided that the harvesting of that raw material does not interfere with those nature protection purposes	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	La biomasse forestière primaire (troncs, bois rond) fournie par la FICAP à partir des forêts situées en Flandre (Belgique) n'est pas couverte par une analyse des risques de niveau A (telle que définie par la SBP dans le cadre de l'évaluation de la base d'approvisionnement). Compte tenu des volumes limités dans ces domaines, FICAP n'a pas mis en œuvre d'analyse complémentaire du risque de niveau B. Par conséquent, bien que ces fournitures puissent être classées comme contrôlées par les SBP, elles ne peuvent pas être considérées comme durables selon les exigences de la directive RED.

	Conformément aux exigences du système SBP, ces volumes seront enregistrés comme « non durables » dans le bilan massique.
(iv) that harvesting is carried out considering the maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity in accordance with sustainable forest management principles, with the aim of preventing any adverse impact, in a way that avoids harvesting of stumps and roots, degradation of primary forests, and of old growth forests as defined in the country where the forest is located, or their conversion into plantation forests, and harvesting on vulnerable soils, that harvesting is carried out in compliance with maximum thresholds for large clear-cuts as defined in the country where the forest is located, and with locally and ecologically appropriate retention thresholds for deadwood extraction and that harvesting is carried out in compliance with requirements to use logging systems that minimise any adverse impact on soil quality, including soil compaction, and on biodiversity features and habitats	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	The primary forest biomass (logs, roundwood) supplied by FICAP from forests located in Flanders (Belgium) is not covered by a Level A risk analysis (as defined by SBP as part of the Supply Base Evaluation). Given the limited volumes from these areas, FICAP has not implemented a complementary Level B risk analysis. Consequently, although these supplies may be classified as SBP Controlled, they cannot be considered sustainable under the requirements of the RED Directive. In accordance with the requirements of the SBP system, these volumes will be recorded as “non-sustainable” in the mass balance.
(v) That harvesting maintains or improves the long-term production capacity of the forest.	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	The primary forest biomass (logs, roundwood) supplied by FICAP from forests located in Flanders (Belgium) is not covered by a Level A risk analysis (as defined by SBP as part of the Supply Base Evaluation). Given the limited volumes from these areas, FICAP has not implemented a complementary Level B risk analysis. Consequently, although these supplies may be classified as SBP Controlled, they cannot be considered sustainable under the requirements of the RED Directive. In accordance with the requirements of the SBP system, these volumes

	will be recorded as “non-sustainable” in the mass balance.
(vi)[1] That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs. *Article 29 (3): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:* *(a) **primary forest** and other wooded land and **old growth forest,** namely forest and other wooded land of native species, where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed; and old growth forests as defined in the country where the forest is located. If there is no definition of **old growth forest** at the national level, then the following definition shall apply: A forest stand or area consisting of native tree species that have developed, predominantly through natural processes, structures and dynamics normally associated with late-seral developmental phases in primary or undisturbed forests of the same type. Signs of former human activities may be visible, but they are gradually disappearing or too limited to significantly disturb natural processes.*	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	The primary forest biomass (logs, roundwood) supplied by FICAP from forests located in Flanders (Belgium) is not covered by a Level A risk analysis (as defined by SBP as part of the Supply Base Evaluation). Given the limited volumes from these areas, FICAP has not implemented a complementary Level B risk analysis. Consequently, although these supplies may be classified as SBP Controlled, they cannot be considered sustainable under the requirements of the RED Directive. In accordance with the requirements of the SBP system, these volumes will be recorded as “non-sustainable” in the mass balance.
(vi)[2] That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs. *Article 29 (3): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:* *(b) **highly biodiverse forest** and other wooded land which is species-rich and not degraded, and has been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority, unless evidence is provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes.*	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	La biomasse forestière primaire (troncs, bois rond) fournie par la FICAP à partir des forêts situées en Flandre (Belgique) n’est pas couverte par une analyse des risques de niveau A (telle que définie par la SBP dans le cadre de l’évaluation de la base d’approvisionnement). Compte tenu des volumes limités dans ces domaines, FICAP n’a pas

	mis en œuvre d'analyse complémentaire du risque de niveau B. Par conséquent, bien que ces fournitures puissent être classées comme contrôlées par les SBP, elles ne peuvent pas être considérées comme durables selon les exigences de la directive RED. Conformément aux exigences du système SBP, ces volumes seront enregistrés comme « non durables » dans le bilan massique.
(vi)[3] That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs. *Article 29 (3): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:* *(d) **highly biodiverse grassland** spanning more than one hectare that is: (i) natural, namely grassland that would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention and that maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes; or (ii) non-natural, namely grassland that would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention and that is species-rich and not degraded and has been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority, unless evidence is provided that the harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve its status as highly biodiverse grassland.*	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	La biomasse forestière primaire (troncs, bois rond) fournie par la FICAP à partir des forêts situées en Flandre (Belgique) n'est pas couverte par une analyse des risques de niveau A (telle que définie par la SBP dans le cadre de l'évaluation de la base d'approvisionnement). Given the limited volumes from these areas, FICAP has not implemented a complementary Level B risk analysis. Consequently, although these supplies may be classified as SBP Controlled, they cannot be considered sustainable under the requirements of the RED Directive. In accordance with the requirements of the SBP system, these volumes will be recorded as "non-sustainable" in the mass balance.
(vi)[4] That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs. *Article 29 (3): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:* *(e) **heathland** - Biomass Producer shall use the official definition for Heathland used in the applicable feedstock origin country. In the absence of such a definition, then the following definition shall be applied: Vegetation with low and closed cover, dominated by bushes, shrubs, dwarf shrubs (heather, briars, broom, gorse, laburnum etc.) and herbaceous plants, forming a climax stage of development (Source: EU Copernicus).*	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	La biomasse forestière primaire (troncs, bois rond) fournie par la FICAP à partir des forêts situées en Flandre (Belgique) n'est pas couverte par une analyse des risques de niveau A (telle que définie par la SBP dans le cadre de l'évaluation de

	la base d'approvisionnement). Compte tenu des volumes limités dans ces domaines, FICAP n'a pas mis en œuvre d'analyse complémentaire du risque de niveau B. Par conséquent, bien que ces fournitures puissent être classées comme contrôlées par les SBP, elles ne peuvent pas être considérées comme durables selon les exigences de la directive RED. Conformément aux exigences du système SBP, ces volumes seront enregistrés comme « non durables » dans le bilan massique.
(vi)[5] That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs. *Article 29 (4): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with high-carbon stock, namely land that had one of the following statuses in January 2008 and no longer has that status: (a)* ***wetlands,*** *namely land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year (NOTE: Evidence of verification of wetlands should reflect seasonal changes within a year).*	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	La biomasse forestière primaire (troncs, bois rond) fournie par la FICAP à partir des forêts situées en Flandre (Belgique) n'est pas couverte par une analyse des risques de niveau A (telle que définie par la SBP dans le cadre de l'évaluation de la base d'approvisionnement). Compte tenu des volumes limités dans ces domaines, FICAP n'a pas mis en œuvre d'analyse complémentaire du risque de niveau B. Par conséquent, bien que ces fournitures puissent être classées comme contrôlées par les SBP, elles ne peuvent pas être considérées comme durables selon les exigences de la directive RED. Conformément aux exigences du système SBP, ces volumes seront enregistrés comme « non durables » dans le bilan massique.
(vi)[6] That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs. *Article 29 (5): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land that was* ***peatland*** *in January 2008, unless evidence is provided that the cultivation and harvesting of that raw material does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil. For a peatland that was partially drained in January 2008, a subsequent deeper drainage, affecting soil that was not fully drained, would constitute a breach of the criterion.*	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	La biomasse forestière primaire (troncs, bois rond) fournie par la FICAP à partir des forêts situées en Flandre (Belgique) n'est pas couverte par une analyse des risques de niveau A (telle que définie par la SBP dans le cadre de l'évaluation de la base d'approvisionnement). Compte tenu des volumes limités dans ces domaines, FICAP n'a pas mis en œuvre d'analyse complémentaire du risque de niveau B. Par conséquent, bien que ces fournitures puissent être classées comme

	contrôlées par les SBP, elles ne peuvent pas être considérées comme durables selon les exigences de la directive RED. Conformément aux exigences du système SBP, ces volumes seront enregistrés comme « non durables » dans le bilan massique.
(vii) that installations producing biomass fuels from forest biomass, issue a statement of assurance, underpinned by company-level internal processes, for the purpose of the audits conducted pursuant to Article 30(3), that the forest biomass is not sourced from the lands referred to in point (vi).	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☒Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	*Not applicable, requirement only applies to Level A*

LULUCF criteria 29(7)	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☒ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	SBP-endorsed REDII Level A risk assessment for Article 29(7) LULUCF
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A

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

The company collects the following information for all its raw materials suppliers:

- The name and category of supplier (producer, trader, etc)
- Identification of the material/product, including its trade name and product type;
- Identification of the species included in the material/product by their common name and/or scientific name, where applicable;
- The country of harvest of the material, and where applicable, the sub-national region and/or concession of harvest.
- Demonstration of compliance with the legislation and activities covered by the definition of controversial sources.

To do this, the company requests that the supplier sign the self-declaration relating to controversial sources. If the supplier refuses to sign the document, all the data indicated above must be specified on each supplier invoice and/or in the purchase contract.
This information can be collected in the form of an annual self-declaration to be signed by each supplier.
The declarations are sent, updated and collected by the company.
A specific self-declaration for processing residues and post-consumer feedstock allows the company to ensure that feedstock the material has not been expressly transformed to be sold as a processing residues and post-consumer feedstock.

Feedstock inspection and classification upon receipt

When a delivery lorry arrives at the entrance to the FICAP site, the protocol for receiving raw materials follows a strict procedure:

- The delivery vehicle is positioned on a weighbridge which weighs the tonnage of material to be delivered.
- A visual inspection of the material is carried out using a camera located above the weighbridge
- The receiver takes a sample of the material, which is subjected to a quality monitoring protocol:
- Description of the state of the material: round wood, wood chips
- Type of material: primary material (round wood, process chips), secondary material (process chips), tertiary material (class A wood chips)
- Type of material
- Moisture control (weighing of a sample before and after oven drying for 24 hours)

The lorry is taken to an unloading area where a further visual and olfactory check is carried out. The visual check ensures that there are no foreign bodies and the olfactory check ensures that there is no chemical pollution.
For secondary and tertiary materials, the receiver carries out a specific check to ensure that the materials correspond to the criteria for processing residues and post-consumer materials described by SBP and not to primary materials.
These checks make it possible to verify that the characteristics of processing residues and post-consumer feedstock are consistent with those of primary materials.

Supplier audit for processing residues and post-consumer feedstock

Through audits of a sample of its processing residues and post-consumer material suppliers, the company verifies that the materials supplied comply with the requirements of the SBP "processing residues" and "post-consumer" categories.

Firstly, the company determines the number of supplier sites to be audited, based on the total number of processing residues and tertiary material suppliers it works with. The company will use the following method: in the case of an initial audit, surveillance or a re-evaluation audit SBP $Y=0.8*\sqrt{X}$

Where X is the number of suppliers.
In order to manage audits realisation, knowing that the company may not audit the same supplier(s) sample for two consecutive years, a table for monitoring audits of suppliers of processing residues and tertiary materials may be implemented.
For each audit, a report must be completed and kept by the company, including:

- The date of the audit
- The name and qualifications of the employee who audited the supplier
- Any evidence that the material meets the requirements of the processing residues or post-consumer according to REDII
- Observations and potential corrective actions to be implemented if necessary
- The conclusions of the audit

This report has to be available to the auditor.

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).