

# Supply Base Report: claus rodenberg waldkontor gmbh

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## Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 1.3

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# 1 Overview

Producer name: claus rodenberg waldkontor gmbh  
 Producer location: Schmiedekoppel 7-9; 23847 Kastorf  
 Geographic position: 53°44"N 10°33'E  
 Primary contact: Holger Schwarz; +49-4501-8201-41; [Holger.Schwarz@waldkontor.com](mailto:Holger.Schwarz@waldkontor.com)  
 Company website: [www.waldkontor.com](http://www.waldkontor.com)  
 Date report finalised: 02/Dec/2019  
 Close of last CB audit: 25/Oct/2019 Kastorf  
 Name of CB: NEPCon  
 Translations from English: Yes  
 SBP Standard(s) used: Standard 1 (Version 1.0); Standard 2 (Version 1.0); Standard 4 (Version 1.0); Standard 5 (Version 1.0)  
 Weblink to Standard(s) used: <https://sbp-cert.org/documents/standards-documents/standards>  
 SBP Endorsed Regional Risk Assessment: not applicable  
 Weblink to SBE on Company website: [www.waldkontor.com](http://www.waldkontor.com)

Indicate how the current evaluation fits within the cycle of Supply Base Evaluations				
Main (Initial) Evaluation	First Surveillance	Second Surveillance	Third Surveillance	Fourth Surveillance
<b>X</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 2 Description of the Supply Base

### 2.1 General description

claus rodenberg waldkontor gmbh is located in northern Germany, close to the city of Lübeck. The main business activity is timber harvesting in the north and east of Germany. To support those activities and the commerce, waldkontor operates a fleet of seaships and trucks. The production of biomass for thermal use is another business activity, that goes hand in hand with the timber harvest.

Most of the material is shipped via own vessels from the port of Lübeck, where own machinery and equipment is operated by waldkontor personal or from the port of Gdynia in Poland.

The countries of origin for the supply base are:

- Germany
- Poland

Feedstock product group	Country of Origin	Approx. Proportions
SBP-compliant Primary Feedstock	Germany, Poland;	100%

### Germany

#### Forest Cover, Land Use, Economics and Forest Based Policy

In Germany the forest area is 11.4 million hectares, which corresponds to about 1/3 of the total land area of 35.7 million hectares. Since 2002, the forest area has increased by 0.4 % or 50,000 hectares.

Of the 11.4 million hectares of forest in Germany, 48 % is private woodland. 29 % of the woodland is owned by the Federal States, 19 % by corporations and 4 % by the Federal Government.

Private woodland in Germany is predominantly small in structure and fragmented. About half of the private woodland area is divided into businesses of less than 20 hectares.

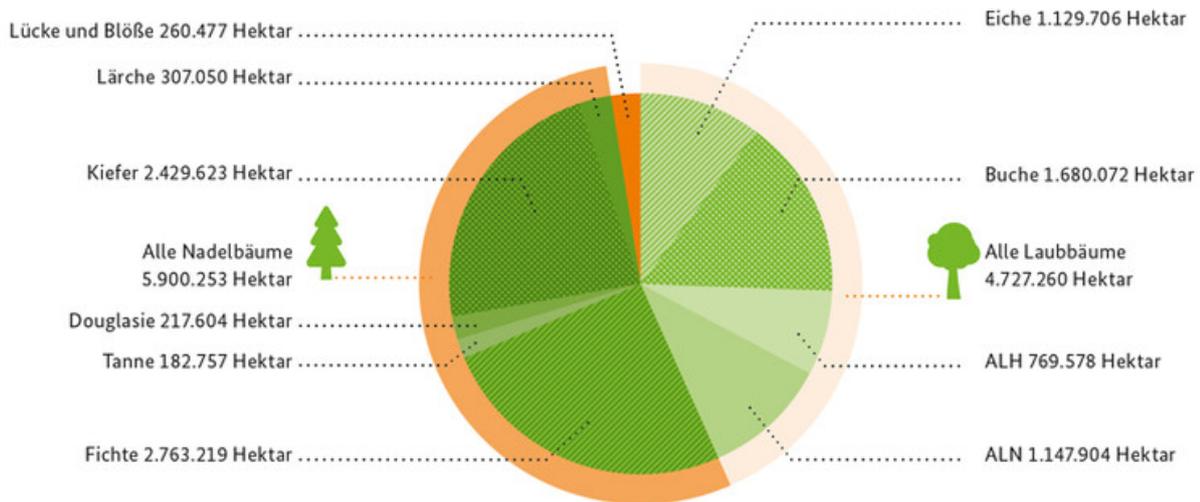
The German forest is diverse and offers habitat for many animal and plant species. Spruce, pine, beech and oak are the most important tree species in Germany. The forest contains around 224 million m<sup>3</sup> of deadwood. In the German forest, there is an average of 20.6 m<sup>3</sup> deadwood per hectare, which means that the deadwood stock has reached 6 % of the living timber stock. There are specially protected biotopes over some 593,000 hectares, i.e. 5 % of the forest area. These are in most cases (77 %) forest mire, marsh woods or floodplain forests, as well as other wetland biotopes.

Spruce, pine, beech and oak cover 73 % of the forest floor. At present deciduous trees make up a proportion of 43 % of the forest floor, and coniferous trees accordingly 57 %.

The tree species have different regional focuses. The spruce is found especially from the foothills of the Alps to the highlands of the south and south-west of Germany and the central German uplands of north-east Bavaria

to the Thuringian Forest and the Erzgebirge, as well as in Hunsrück, Eifel, Taunus, Westerwald, Rothaargebirge and Harz. The pine is found mainly in the north-east German lowlands from Lower Saxony to Brandenburg and Saxony.

**Fläche der Baumartengruppen**



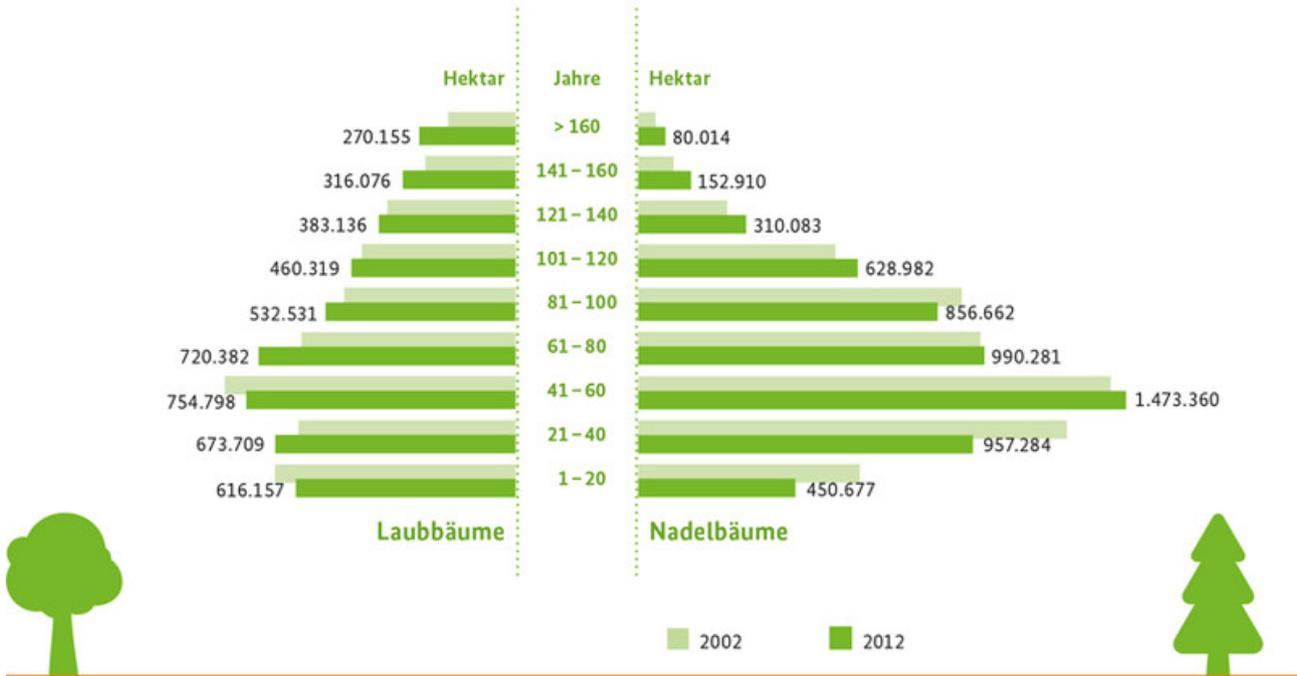
Basis: Holzboden 10.887.990 Hektar, rechnerischer Reinbestand

The forest is on average 77 years old today. On average, the oldest trees are oaks at 102, beeches at 100 and firs at 96. The Douglas fir is the "youngest" tree species at an average of 45 years old.

Almost a quarter of the forest (24 %) is older than 100 years, and 14 % is even older than 120 years.

The age structure of the forest in Germany is characterized by the extensive reforestation after the Second World War. Never had reforestation been needed in so many woodland areas in Germany than in the 1950s and 1960s.

**Alterspyramide des Waldes**

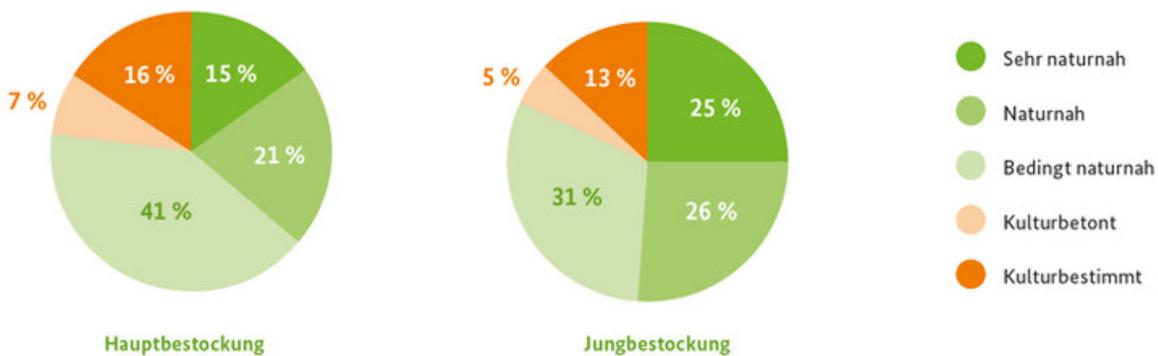


Basis: Rechnerischer Reinbestand

Mixed forests dominate the German forest, with a 76 % share of the total area.

Natural regeneration is the predominant type of rejuvenation in the German forest with an 85 % share of young stock. Planting accounts for only 13 %.

**Naturnähe der Hauptbestockung bzw. der Jungbestockung**



Basis: Bestockter Holzboden

About 17 % of the German forest therefore consists of protected areas according to the European Directive 92/43 / EEC Fauna Flora Habitat (FFH Directive), thus forming part of the European protected area network "Natura 2000".

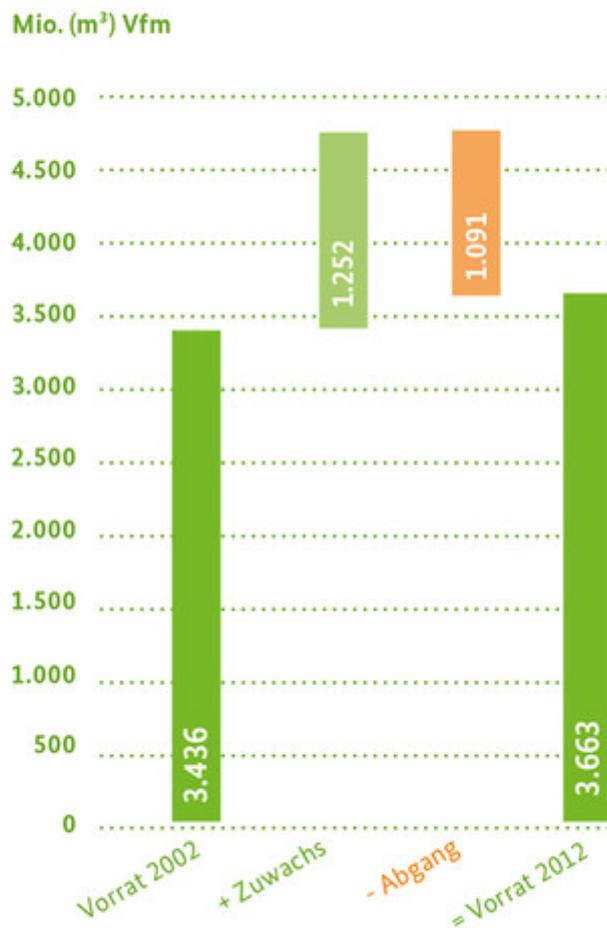
Timber use in Germany's forests is sustainable. In woodland under all types of ownership, less wood was used than grown. Timber stocks amount to 3.7 billion m³ in total or 336 m³ per hectare.

The increase in timber is an average of 11.2 m<sup>3</sup> per hectare and year or 121.6 million m<sup>3</sup> per year.

By contrast, an average of 76 million m<sup>3</sup> of raw timber (cubic meters of timber harvested not including bark) were used per year in Germany in the period from 2002 to 2012. In particular, private woodland owners were able to increase their logging and utilized the forest on average at the same intensity as state forestry enterprises used the state forests. Timber use and natural dying of trees total 87 % of growth. The remaining 13 % goes into the building up of stocks.



### Vorratsbilanz



Basis: Alle Bestandesschichten

Especially in the small private forests up to a size of 20 hectares, which at all events make up at least half of the private forest area in Germany, use was less intensive than in the other size classes. The other private forests are used more intensively than the state forests.

Increasing the use of timber and thus increasing the benefits of the renewable raw material timber and saving fossil resources is in line with the objective of the "Charter for Wood" initiated by the Federal Government in 2004.

This target is also important against the socio-economic background, as Germany employs more than 1.1 million people in the forestry and wood cluster.<sup>1</sup>

According to the results of the third Federal Forest Inventory 2011/2012, some 36 % of the forest area is classified as very natural (14.5 %) or as natural (21.3 %). The proportion of natural forest areas in state woodland, at 40 %, is significantly higher than the percentage of natural forest areas in private woodland (30.5 %).

### **Carbon storage**

1,169 million tonnes of carbon are at present bound in living trees and in deadwood. This is about 105 tonnes of carbon per hectare in the above-ground and underground biomass (without litter layer and mineral soil). The forest soil condition survey in the woodland gives a further 850 million tonnes of carbon for the litter layer and mineral soil. The forest in Germany is currently acting as a sink and relieves the atmosphere of around 52 million tonnes of carbon dioxide annually.<sup>2</sup> It reduces emissions by approximately 6 %.

### **Forest management system**

State forests cultivated for timber harvesting are generally certified according to the requirements of the PEFC or FSC certification systems and are managed accordingly.

A total of about 67 % of the German forest area is certified in accordance with PEFC and about 10.5 % in accordance with FSC.<sup>3</sup> The Federal Government's objective of certifying 80 % of the forest area by 2010 in accordance with a sustainability certificate has not been achieved.

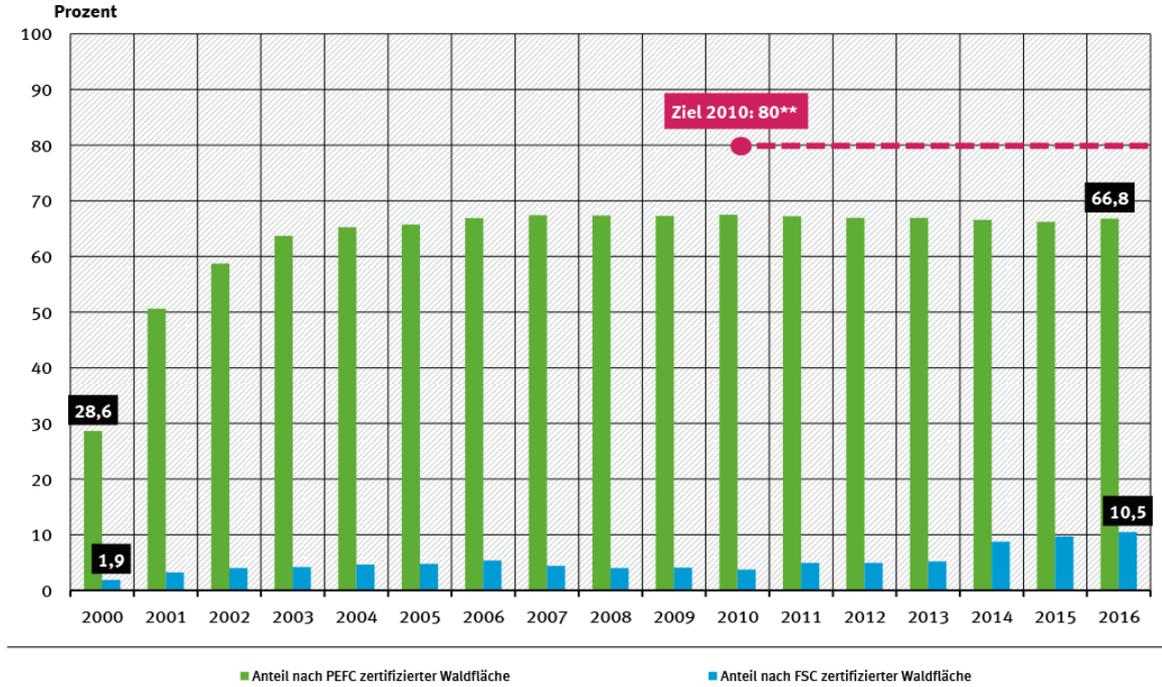
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<sup>1</sup> Seintsch, B. (2013): Forestry and wood cluster according to new industrial sector classification, Thünen Working Paper 5

<sup>2</sup> Dunger, K. et al. (2014): Forests. Chapter 7.2 in the German National Inventory Report 2014. Federal Environment Agency, No. 24/2014.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/daten/land-forstwirtschaft/forstwirtschaft/nachhaltige-waldwirtschaft#textpart-5>

**Anteil nach PEFC bzw. FSC zertifizierter Waldfläche\***



\* Betrachtet wird die Holzbodenfläche, also die dauerhaft zur Holzherzeugung bestimmte Fläche  
 \*\* Das Ziel lässt sich nicht direkt auf die beiden Teil-Indikatoren beziehen, denn es bezieht sich auf die nach hochwertigen ökologischen Standards zertifizierte Fläche: Flächen können sowohl nach PEFC wie nach FSC zertifiziert sein. Der Umfang der Doppelzertifizierungen ist nicht bekannt.  
 Quelle zertifizierte Flächen: Bundesamt für Naturschutz (BfN), Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) und Forest Stewardship Council (FSC); Quelle Gesamt-Waldfläche: Holzboden-Fläche - bis 2002 nach BWI 2, ab 2012 nach BWI 3, zwischen 2002 und 2012 lineare Interpolation zwischen Werten nach BWI 2 und 3

Protected Areas

The 16 German National Parks comprise approximately 2145 km<sup>2</sup>, not including the North Sea and Baltic areas. This is 0.6 % of the German land area.

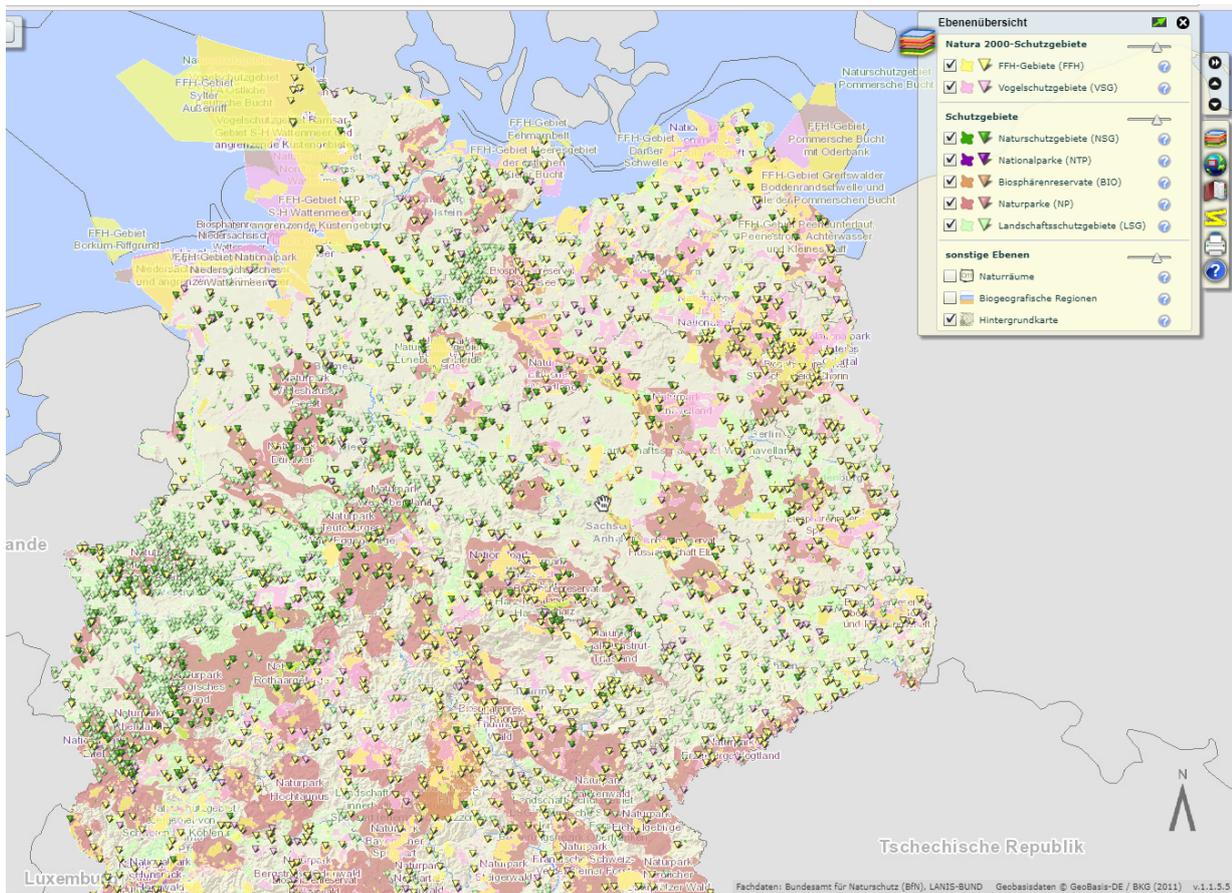
In Germany there are currently 102 nature reserves, covering in total about 25 % of the land area and which are set up in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act (BNatSchG) (see figure).



CITES species are present in Germany but do not include softwood or deciduous (broadleaf species) trees which are threatened<sup>45</sup>

<sup>4</sup> <https://cites.org/eng/cms/index.php/component/cp/country/DE>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/DE>



Germany has formally adopted a Red List classification of species in accordance with criteria from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Land Use Change and agricultural intensification and their consequences are reported to be the biggest harm to red list species. Forest management is aiming on restoring biodiversity and habitats for endangered species.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.nabu.de/imperia/md/content/nabude/vogelschutz/150603-redlist\\_-\\_birdlife\\_publication\\_web.pdf](https://www.nabu.de/imperia/md/content/nabude/vogelschutz/150603-redlist_-_birdlife_publication_web.pdf)



## Poland

### Overview

The Polish Supply Base for input materials is geographically located in the Region around the port town of Gdynia, north of Gdansk. An average radius of 150km determines roughly the supply base.

The biomass is sourced as logging residues from state forests and is FSC 100% certified.

### Forest Cover, Land Use, Economics and Forest Based Policy

According to data of the Polish Statistical Office, 9.3 million hectares were covered with forests in 2013, equivalent to 29.4 % of the land area. The State forests are not only a major employer, but also constitute an important economic sector.

The forest management system implemented by the Polish Ministry of the Environment with planning periods of 10 years has ensured that timber stocks have been growing steadily since 1990, with an average of 254 cubic metres per hectare in 2011. Poland thus takes a leading position in a European comparison. In addition to the pure timber stock, the planted areas also increased steadily during the same period.

The Polish forests are predominantly characterised by conifers, which occupy about 73 % of the area. The pine is the predominant species of tree, followed by spruce, birch and oak with only 6% proportion.

This leads to an age structure with most of the trees being between 30-50 years of age.

The change in the political system in 1989 led to efforts to privatise the forest sector, but this resulted in only 18 – 20 % of the area being privatised. 80 % is still in state hands. Private woodlands have a surface area of just over one hectare on average. Most of the machinery and mobile assets were privatised and bought by former forest workers, who are now working as contractors for the state-owned forest administration (Lasy Panstwowe), that was founded in 1992. 95% of forest works are outsourced to those private companies.

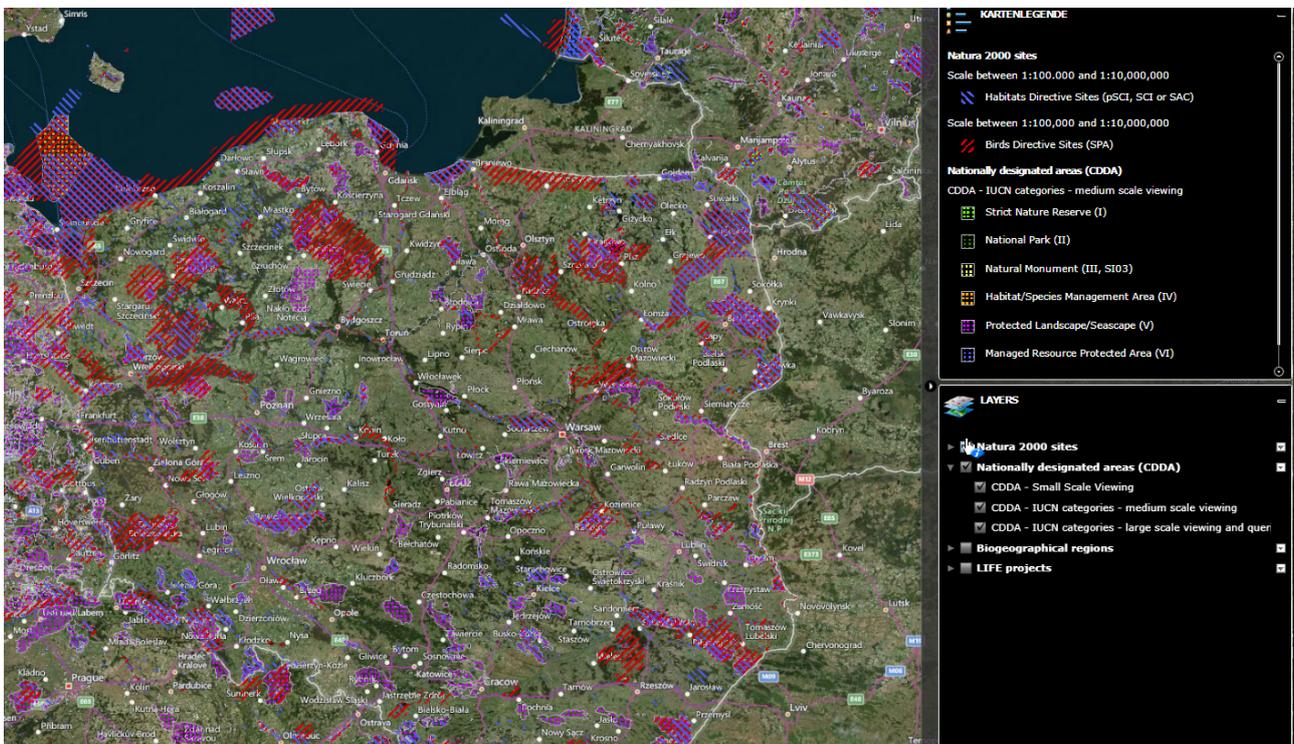
The Forestry Act, which was adopted in 1991, reinforced the ecological and socio-economic significance of the forest in comparison with the purely economic approach. In 1997 the law was further modified to further anchor nature conservation in the forest management system.

The Polish reforestation programme provides for a growth in Poland’s forested area to 30 % of the land area by 2020 and 33 % by 2050. <sup>7</sup>

## Protected Areas

In Poland only 60% of the forest area are economically used forests, while the rest is dominated by protective and recreational usage.

Currently, there are 23 National Parks in Poland, which together cover about 1 % of the Poland’s land area. In addition, there are 120 landscape conservation parks and over 250 protected landscapes, which together form a network of protected areas.



<sup>7</sup> <https://www.iucn.org/regions/europe?12794>

## 2.2 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

Customer side requests all delivered feedstock either PEFC, FSC or SBP certified, so only certified suppliers are considered as partners. Not certified suppliers are encouraged to get certified.

## 2.3 Final harvest sampling programme

Germany<sup>8</sup>

- 76 million solid cubic meters in average were harvested between 2002 and 2012.
- 27 million solid cubic meters in average were directly used for energetic purposes.

Poland<sup>9</sup>

- 45,4 million solid cubic meters were harvested in 2017.
- 5,25 million solid cubic meters (11,7%) were used for energetic purposes.

## 2.4 Flow diagram of feedstock inputs showing feedstock type [optional]

N/A

## 2.5 Quantification of the Supply Base

### Supply Base

a. Total Supply Base area (ha): 20 million ha (Germany 11,4 million ha, Poland 8,6 million ha)

b. Tenure by type (ha):

#### Private ownership

- Germany: 46%
- Poland: 19%

#### Public ownership

- Germany: 34% + 20% communal or cooperative
- Poland: 81%

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<sup>8</sup> Mantau (2016) und Bioökonomierat (2016)

<sup>9</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/de/web/forestry/data/database>

- c. Forest by type (ha): boreal and temperate (20 million ha)
- d. Forest by management type (ha): managed natural (20 million ha)
- e. Certified forest by scheme (ha): (e.g. hectares of FSC or PEFC-certified forest)

**FSC<sup>10</sup>**

Germany: 1.355.613 ha  
Poland: 6.955.564 ha

**PEFC<sup>11</sup>**

Germany: 7.571.509 ha  
Poland: 7.155.810 ha

## Feedstock

As this are corporate sensitive information, we use the bands instead of definite numbers.

- f. Total volume of Feedstock: volume is between 0 to 200,000 tonnes
- g. Volume of primary feedstock: volume is between 0 to 200,000 tonnes
- h. List percentage of primary feedstock (g), by the following categories.
  - Certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 60-79%
  - Not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 20-39%
- i. List all species in primary feedstock, including scientific name
  - Spruce (*Picea abies*)
  - Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)
  - Birch (*Betula spec.*)
  - Alder (*Alnus spec.*)
  - Aspen (*Populus tremula*)
  - Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)
  - Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)
  - Oak (*Quercus spec.*)
  - Larch (*Larix decidua*)
  - Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
  - Acer (*Acer spec.*)
- j. Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest: 0%

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<sup>10</sup> <https://ic.fsc.org/file-download.facts-figures-july-2019.a-8760.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> <https://de.scribd.com/document/147379606/PEFC-Global-Certificates>

- k. List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest (j), by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes:
  - Primary feedstock from primary forest certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 0%
  - Primary feedstock from primary forest not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 0%
  
- l. Volume of secondary feedstock: specify origin and type - the volume is between 0% to 19%.
  
- m. Volume of tertiary feedstock: specify origin and composition - the volume is between 0% to 19%.

### 3 Requirement for a Supply Base Evaluation

SBE completed	SBE not completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>X</b>

The amount of sold SBP compliant material is purchased in a congruent amount of feedstock that is certified with an SBP approved forest management system (i.e. PEFC, FSC), or SBP-approved Controlled Feedstock System like FSC Controlled Wood according to FSC-STF-40-005.

The Supply Base Evaluation will be completed for feedstock sourced from Germany. At this moment, there is no SBP- endorsed Regional Risk Assessment available for Germany.

## 4 Supply Base Evaluation

### 4.1 Scope

N/A

### 4.2 Justification

N/A

### 4.3 Results of Risk Assessment

N/A

### 4.4 Results of Supplier Verification Programme

N/A

### 4.5 Conclusion

N/A

## 5 Supply Base Evaluation Process

N/A

## 6 Stakeholder Consultation

N/A

### 6.1 Response to stakeholder comments

N/A

## 7 Overview of Initial Assessment of Risk

N/A

## 8 Supplier Verification Programme

### 8.1 Description of the Supplier Verification Programme

N/A

### 8.2 Site visits

N/A

### 8.3 Conclusions from the Supplier Verification Programme

N/A

## 9 Mitigation Measures

### 9.1 Mitigation measures

N/A

### 9.2 Monitoring and outcomes

N/A

## 10 Detailed Findings for Indicators

N/A

## 11 Review of Report

### 11.1 Peer review

Reviewed by Sebastian Johanning on 15.12.2019.

Bachelor degree in forestry at the Büsgen- Institute at the University Göttingen in 2009. Master studies in the field of biodiversity, ecology and evolution at the Georg-August-University Göttingen. Graduation 2011 with the final grade very good.

Since then worked as a freelancer biologist for the University Göttingen and the lower nature conservation authority. Since 2017 engaged as research assistant at Büsgen- Institut Göttingen.

Sebastian Johanning assumes no responsibility or liability for accuracy of information contained in this report.

### 11.2 Public or additional reviews

N/A

## 12 Approval of Report

Approval of Supply Base Report by senior management			
Report Prepared by:	<i>Holger Schwarz</i>	<i>Biomass &amp; saw by products</i>	<i>02.12.2019</i>
	Name	Title	Date
The undersigned persons confirm that I/we are members of the organisation's senior management and do hereby affirm that the contents of this evaluation report were duly acknowledged by senior management as being accurate prior to approval and finalisation of the report.			
Report approved by:	<i>Claus Rodenberg</i>	<i>Managing Director</i>	<i>02.12.2019</i>
	Name	Title	Date
Report approved by:	<i>Dr. Niko Wischnewski</i>	<i>Quality Manager</i>	<i>02.12.2019</i>
	Name	Title	Date
Report approved by:	<i>[name]</i>	<i>[title]</i>	<i>[date]</i>
	Name	Title	Date

## 13 Updates

N/A

### 13.1 Significant changes in the Supply Base

N/A

### 13.2 Effectiveness of previous mitigation measures

N/A

### 13.3 New risk ratings and mitigation measures

N/A

### 13.4 Actual figures for feedstock over the previous 12 months

N/A

### 13.5 Projected figures for feedstock over the next 12 months

N/A