

SBP

Sustainable Biomass Partnership

NEPCon Evaluation of Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland a.M.B.A. Compliance with the SBP Framework: Public Summary Report

www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org



Completed in accordance with the CB Public Summary Report Template Version 1.0

For further information on the SBP Framework and to view the full set of documentation see www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org

Document history

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1 Overview

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Primary contact for SBP: Ondřej Tarabus

Report completion date: 23/Sep/2016

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Certificate Holder: Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland a.m.b.a., Nupark 49, 7500 Holstebro, Denmark

Producer contact for SBP: Michael Gehlert, Nupark 49, 7500 Holstebro, +45 20485333, mgh@skovdyrkerne.dk

Certified Supply Base: The certified Supply Base covers the following regions of Denmark: Nordjylland, Midtjylland and Syddanmark

SBP Certificate Code: SBP-01-54

Date of certificate issue: 15/Dec/2016

Date of certificate expiry: 14/Dec/2021

Indicate where the current audit fits within the certification cycle				
Main (Initial) Audit	First Surveillance Audit	Second Surveillance Audit	Third Surveillance Audit	Fourth Surveillance Audit
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Scope of the evaluation and SBP certificate

Scope of this evaluation is based on SBP standards 1; 2; 4; and 5. During the assessment, the exact geographical scope of the Supply Base was discussed, and the Biomass Producer decided to also include the Nordjylland region of Denmark. This does not change the risk evaluation or mitigating measures in the Supply Base Evaluation, as these are applicable to all of Denmark.

Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland a.m.b.a. is a cooperative owned by forest owners in western Jutland, Denmark, established to provide advisory services in forest management, to assist in managing contractors and to provide a sales channel for the forest owner’s forest products, including timber, wood chips, Christmas trees and greenery.

Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland a.m.b.a. is itself a part of the umbrella organization ”De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger” and is also covered by the NEPCoN issued PEFC CoC certificate held by this organization (NC-PEFC/COC-000070). Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland a.m.b.a. also offers its members the opportunity of participating in FSC / PEFC Forest management group certification in collaboration with ”De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger”.

The organization purchases all of its feedstock in the Danish regions Midtjylland, Syddanmark, and Nordjylland, with the vast majority coming from Midtjylland and Syddanmark. All feedstock is primary feedstock, and can be purchased either as standing volume, as fuel wood in stack in the forest of origin or as fuel wood or chips from other suppliers within the Supply Base. In all cases the stand of origin is known. The organization can buy wood as FSC or PEFC certified, but will mainly rely on sourcing feedstock as SBP Compliant from its own Supply Base Evaluation. The organization is implementing appropriate mitigating measures in relation of the specified risks identified, and has described a Supplier Verification Program to ensure that the necessary mitigating measures are implemented in all forests supplying feedstock.

The organization is supplying the woodchips produced directly from the forest via truck to the customers, which are combined heat and power plants and district heating plants.

Scope Item	Check all that apply to the Certificate Scope		Change in Scope (N/A for Assessments)
Approved Standards:	<i>SBP Standard #1 V1.0 SBP Standard #2 V1.0 SBP Standard #4 V1.0</i> <i>SBP Standard #5 V1.0</i> http://www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org/documents		<input type="checkbox"/>
Primary Activity:	Producer of wood chips;		<input type="checkbox"/>
Input Material Categories:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SBP-Compliant Primary Feedstock	<input type="checkbox"/> SBP-Compliant Secondary Feedstock	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Controlled Feedstock		<input type="checkbox"/> SBP non-Compliant Feedstock			
	<input type="checkbox"/> SBP-Compliant Tertiary biomass		<input type="checkbox"/> Post-consumer Tertiary Feedstock			
	<input type="checkbox"/> SBP-approved Recycled Claim		<input type="checkbox"/> Post-consumer Tertiary Feedstock			
Chain of custody system implemented:	<input type="checkbox"/> FSC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PEFC	<input type="checkbox"/> SFI	<input type="checkbox"/> GGL	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transfer		<input type="checkbox"/> Percentage	<input type="checkbox"/> Credit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Points of sales	<input type="checkbox"/> Harbour (including own handling of material)		<input type="checkbox"/> Harbour (e.g. FOB incoterms) legal owner is not responsible for handling of material at the harbor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other point of sale (e.g. gate of the BP, boarder, railway station etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Provide name of all points of sales	-		-	- Herningværket (DONG Energy)		
Use of SBP claim:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes			<input type="checkbox"/> No		
SBE Verification Program:	<input type="checkbox"/> Low risk sources only		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sources with unspecified/ specified risk			
	New districts approved for SBP-Compliant inputs: Denmark					
Sub-scopes	The feedstock is divided in following sub-scopes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary feedstock sourced from coniferous thinning operations • Primary feedstock sourced from areas of first generation afforestation • Primary feedstock sourced from a forest holding with a FM certificate (FSC/PEFC) • Primary feedstock sourced from a forest holding with a Green Management Plan • Primary feedstock sourced from an area without a Green Management Plan 				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Specify SBP Product Groups added or removed:						
Comments:						

3 Specific objective

The specific objective of this evaluation was to confirm that the Biomass Producer's management system is capable of ensuring that all requirements of specified SBP Standards are implemented across the entire scope of certification. The scope of this evaluation also covered the Supply Base Evaluation, and the mitigation measures describing herein.

The scope of the evaluation covered:

- Review of the BP's management procedures;
- Review of PEFC system control points, analysis of the existing PEFC CoC system;
- Interviews with responsible staff;
- Review of the records, calculations and conversion coefficients;
- GHG data collection analysis.
- Evaluation of mitigation measures implemented

4 SBP Standards utilised

4.1 SBP Standards utilised

Feedstock Compliance Standard, SBP Standard 1, Version 1.0, March 2015

Verification of SBP-compliant Feedstock, SBP Standard 2, Version 1.0, March 2015

Chain of Custody, SBP Standard 4, Version 1.0, March 2015

Collection and Communication of Data, SBP Standard 5, Version 1.0, March 2015

Instruction document 5A Collection and Communication of Data version 1.0. March 2015 was utilised for the evaluation as well.

<http://www.sustainablebiomasspartnership.org/documents>

4.2 SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment

N/A

SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment for Denmark was not endorsed yet at the time of the assessment. The BP has used the last available version of RRA and this is considered as organization's own risk assessment.

5 Description of Biomass Producer, Supply Base and Forest Management

5.1 Description of Biomass Producer

Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland a.m.b.a. is a cooperative owned by forest owners in western Jutland, Denmark, established to provide advisory services in forest management, to assist in managing contractors and to provide a sales channel for the forest owner's forest products, including timber, wood chips, Christmas trees and greenery.

Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland a.m.b.a. is itself a part of the umbrella organization "De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger" and is also covered by the NEPCoN issued PEFC CoC certificate held by this organization (NC-PEFC/COC-000070). Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland a.m.b.a. also offers its members the opportunity of participating in FSC / PEFC Forest management group certification in collaboration with "De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger".

In relation to the SBP certification, the main activity of the BP is the production and sales of wood chips. The wood chips are produced in the forests of origin, either in the stands by self-propelled wood chippers or from a log pile by a truck mounted chipper. All wood chips are produced from Primary Feedstock, and the organization does not foresee chipping secondary or tertiary feedstock, and thus this is not included in the scope of the certification.

The organization purchases all of its feedstock for the wood chips in the Danish regions Midtjylland, Syddanmark, and Nordjylland, with the vast majority coming from Midtjylland and Syddanmark. All feedstock is primary feedstock, and can be purchased either as standing volume, as fuel wood in stack in the forest of origin or as fuel wood or chips from other suppliers within the Supply Base. In all cases the stand of origin is known. The organization can buy wood as FSC or PEFC certified, but will mainly rely on sourcing feedstock as SBP Compliant from its own Supply Base Evaluation. The organization is implementing appropriate mitigating measures in relation to the specified risks identified, and has described a Supplier Verification Program to ensure that the necessary mitigating measures are implemented in all forests supplying feedstock.

The organization is supplying the wood chips produced directly from the forest via truck to the customers, which are combined heat and power plants and district heating plants.

5.2 Description of Biomass Producer's Supply Base

Denmark - forest resources

The terrestrial environment of Denmark is divided between two EU biogeographical regions by means of a north-south divide through the middle of the Jutland Peninsula: 1) the Atlantic region, covering the western part of Jutland and the Continental region, and 2) the Continental region covering the eastern part of Jutland and Denmark's islands. These regions are used by the Danish Nature Agency under the Ministry of the Environment and Food to the EU Commission to report on the status and management results of Natura 2000 conservation areas.

In the early 1800's, the forest cover in Denmark is estimated to have been as low as 3-4% of the total land area. Deforestation was caused by logging for timber and firewood and for animal grazing areas. Denmark's first forest legislation came into force in 1805. Its main objective and as well as following Danish forest acts, have been to maintain the forest covered area and to protect the existing forest from overexploitation, premature felling and grazing by farm animals. In the mid nineteenth century, intensive forest management became widespread and large afforestation projects were carried out. Today approximately 14% (615,000 hectares) of Denmark's land area is covered by various types of forest.

According to the Danish Nation Forest Inventory, conducted by the Danish Nature Agency, 41% of Denmark's forest area is dominated by broadleaved trees, 39% by coniferous tree species, 11% by a mixed coniferous and broadleaved tree species, 5% are Christmas tree plantation (located within all the above forest types) and 4% of the area is unstocked, e.g., log loading and landing yards, fire prevention areas etc. Furthermore, 67% of the Danish forest area is covered with even-aged planted stands with 9% being even-aged stands from natural regeneration and 6% of the forest area is uneven-aged natural forest. The latter represent pockets forests that would be closest to what is considered of natural forest stands having retained or regained natural forest characteristics; which can be found in forests both under private and public ownership and they are predominantly located in the Continental region (east Jutland and the isles). The location of these natural forest stands is generally well-known, but some may still be unidentified.

Of Denmark's 615,000 hectares of forest, 440,000 hectares are managed as forest reserves (called 'fredskov' in Danish) governed under the Danish Forest Act. The Forest Act permits forest management activities within these areas; however, Article 8 (see Category 1 for more details) requires the managed area shall maintain continuous forest cover, that a maximum of 10% of the forest area can be used for short rotation Christmas trees or greenery production (e.g., cuttings typically from *Abies procera*), and another maximum of 10% of the area can be used for coppicing or for animal forest grazing. The Forest Act also protects streams and wetlands in forests that are not covered by the Nature Protection Act or under the Ministry of Environment or local authorities. It stipulates that lakes, bogs, heaths, species-rich grasslands, coastal grasslands and swamps located in "fredskov" forest reserve may not be planted or cultivated, drained or in other way changed. It is also important to note the Forest Act does not include many measures relating to forest techniques, e.g. harvesting, planting or thinning (also see Category 1). There are 79,000 hectares of forests designated as Natura 2000 areas (13% of the Danish forest area) which have some overlap with the 74,900 hectares forests and other natural areas designated under the EU Habitat Directive, 51,500 hectares under the EU Birds Directive and 13,900 hectares as Ramsar sites. A harvest permit must be obtained from the Danish Nature Agency to conduct any timber harvesting activities within Natura 2000 forests; permits are given with the proviso that the natural condition of the forest will not deteriorate and issuing permits is more an exception than common practice.

In relation to HCV category 3, it is worth noting that although the Forest Act §25 sets provisions for registering 'especially valuable forests' i.e., valuable in terms of their biodiversity and conservation value, and accompanying appropriate conservation management activities for these areas, these areas have not yet been registered by the Danish Nature Agency. Danish forests biodiversity and conservation values have been surveyed by Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management at Copenhagen University through a sampling methodological approach. Therefore, not all forest management areas have been systematically surveyed, particularly small privately forests area. The task of systematically surveying 'especially valuable forests' will be carried out by the Danish Nature Agency in the years 2016 - 2019. Forest ownership in Denmark is divided by

private forests owners, (70%), State and Municipal owners (24%), trust funds or foundations (4%) and unknown owners (2%).

Biodiversity in Danish forests

Due to its historical context, most Danish forests have been exposed to some level of forest management activities, varying from low impact to very intensive forestry. Today the majority of Denmark's forests are semi-natural ecosystems of composing of either native or exotic tree species, interspersed with a few small pockets of (recovered or remnant) natural forest-like stands. Although the forests area has increased over the last two centuries from 3-4% to more than 14%, the nature value of the pre-1800 forest stands have decreased significantly. This is due to intensive forest management practices aiming to manage even-aged, single-tree species stands. Examples of some the detrimental effects of intensive forest management practices include depleting or draining natural hydrology levels, extensive soil cultivation, eutrophication, removal of mature and over-mature trees and deadwood, semi or natural forest stand replacement with exotic species, coppicing and animal grazing.

Since the mid-1990s, forestry practices in Denmark, especially in State and Municipality owned forest, have shifted from traditional, production oriented forest management towards management regimes with a wider set of goals for conservation, biodiversity, recreation and addressing other social needs such as preserving cultural heritage sites.

Danish forest have been surveyed by Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management at Copenhagen University by means of a sample methodology and their biodiversity and conservation values have been documented under the Danish National Forest Inventory (NFI) hosted by the Danish Nature Agency.

Denmark ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1994. Today more than 11% of Denmark's terrestrial lands are protected, one third of which are classified as IUCN Categories I and II; of which a large number are protected under the Nature Protection Act and the Natura 2000 EU Directive. These areas have been designated specifically to protect species, landscapes, cultural heritage and/or for scientific research and/or education purposes.

Approximately, over 6,300 species in 8 major species groups in Denmark have been assessed according to IUCN Red List criteria, and just over 1,500 or 24% of these have been red-listed. Forests constitute 52% of the habitat affiliations for red-listed species. Furthermore, areas enjoying protection under the Forest Act, Natura 2000 and/or the Nature Protection Act are also mapped and available online via the Danish Nature Agency's digital nature map. Biodiversity data is updated regularly by the Danish Nature Agency and, as mentioned above, it will be completing the registry of "especially valuable forest" over 2016 - 2019. There is one forest area in North Zealand which is listed as UNESCO world heritage due to its historical significance as royal 'Parforce' (a type of hunting system) hunting grounds landscape as, the site demonstrates the application of Baroque landscaping principles to forested areas.

The Biomass producer has adopted the description above from the draft Region Risk Assessment for Denmark

5.3 Detailed description of Supply Base

Skovdyrkerne Vestjylland is defining the Supply Base as the following regions of Denmark: Midtjylland, Syddanmark and Nordjylland. Data is collected from the National Forest Inventory (2014)

- a. Total Supply Base area (ha): 474.088 ha
- b. Tenure by type (ha): 351.763 ha privately owned, 122.286 ha public owned, 0 ha community concession (7.559 other)
- c. Forest by type (ha): 0 ha boreal, 474.088 ha temperate, 0 ha tropical
- d. Forest by management type (ha): 375.437 ha semi-natural forest, 98.652 ha natural forest (most of the natural forest is situated outside the area marked with red line in figure 1).
- e. Certified forest by scheme (ha): ca. 162.000 ha FSC-certified forest and ca. 196.000 ha PEFC forest. Note that many forests hold both FSC and PEFC certificates. The numbers are based on an estimate for the regions 'Midtjylland', 'Syddanmark' and 'Nordjylland'.

The Qualitative description of the Supply Base can be found in the Biomass Producer's Public Summary Report

5.4 Chain of Custody system

Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland a.m.b.a. is itself a part of the umbrella organization "De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger" and is also covered by the NEPCoN issued PEFC CoC certificate held by this organization (NC-PEFC/COC-000070). Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland a.m.b.a. also offers its members the opportunity of participating in FSC / PEFC Forest management group certification in collaboration with "De Danske Skovdyrkerforeninger".

The PEFC CoC system is based on physical segregation, and therefore PEFC or SBP claims can only be made for material that is delivered directly from the wood chipper in the forest, or alternatively, when stacks of wood chips consist only of material meeting certification requirement, and no uncontrolled material has been added.

All relevant information with regards to volume tracking and verification of origin is handled in the BP's system for tracking projects and production orders and in the system from in- and outbound sales documents.

6 Evaluation process

6.1 Timing of evaluation activities

The SBP assessment was carried out on August 15th and 16th 2016 and it included visit of the Skovdyrkerne Vestjylland a.m.b.a. Main office in Hostebro, Denmark and of three sites where there have been or currently are sourced feedstock and produced wood chips.

Total of 2,5 days were used for this evaluation – 1 day of preparations, 1 day at the BP site and 0,5 day for audits at the forests stands of origin.

Activity	Location	Auditor(s)	Time (Aug 15)
Opening meeting*	Office	CAR, OT	09.00- 09.30
Interview with SBP responsible staff	Office	CAR, OT	09.30- 12.30
Review SBP Management system, SBP Risk Assessment, implementation of mitigation measures, Supplier verification program.			
Lunch break		CAR, OT	12:30-13.00
(continued) Review SBP Management system, SBP Risk Assessment, implementation of mitigation measures, Supplier verification program.	Office	CAR, OT	13:00 -14:30
Review implemented PEFC CoC system	Office	CAR	14:30 – 15:30
Review methodology for GHG calculations	Office	OT	14:30 – 15:30
Evaluation system for Batch specific data and GHG profiling data	Office	CAR, OT	16:00 – 18:00
Preliminary closing meeting	Office	CAR, OT	18:00 – 19:00

Activity	Location	Auditor(s)	Time (Aug 16)
Evaluation at forest of origin of primary feedstock, evaluation of relevant mitigation measures.	Supplier site: Stabelhøj Plantage Haunstrupvej 6b, Vildbjerg	CAR, OT	08.00-09:00
Evaluation at forest of origin of primary feedstock, evaluation of relevant mitigation measures.	Supplier site: Skomagerbakken 44, Herning	CAR, OT	9.00-10:00
Evaluation at forest of origin of primary feedstock, evaluation of relevant mitigation measures.	Supplier site: Gammelmark Skov, Gammelmarksvej 16, Brande	CAR, OT	10.00-11:00

6.2 Description of evaluation activities

Composition of audit team:

Auditor(s), roles	Qualifications
Ondrej Tarabus, Lead auditor	Czech citizen, graduated in University of Life Sciences Prague, The Faculty of Forestry. He has participated in several FSC assessments in Czech Republic, Slovakia, Italy, Germany, Vietnam, Egypt, Spain, Romania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austria, etc. and FSC FM audits in Czech Republic and Lithuania. Ondřej Tarabus successfully completed SBP training course and he has practical experience with carbon footprint certification as well as biofuels certification.
Christian Rahbek, Auditor in training Local expert	M.Sc. (Forestry) from University of Copenhagen. Has passed NEPCoN Lead Auditor Training for FSC and PEFC FM and CoC certification. Experience from more than 180 FSC and PEFC CoC audits in Denmark and Europe. Christian is under SBP Lead auditor training and has partaken in several SBP assessments.

6.3 Process for consultation with stakeholders

Stakeholder consultation processes were carried out by both the Biomass Producer and the Certification Body

BP conducted a stakeholder consultation process that took place in a 30-day period from July 1st 2016 to July 31st 2016. 14 stakeholders were notified by e-mail, this included associations, national NGOs, Copenhagen University, and umbrella organizations for recreational and labour organizations. The full list of stakeholders is available at BP and in the exhibit of this report. The BP received no stakeholder responses as a result of the stakeholder consultation.

CB conducted a 30-day stakeholder notification process by e-mail message the same stakeholders on July 14th 2016. No comments were received, but most of the key stakeholders had taken part in the Stakeholder meeting in relation to the Regional Risk Assessment for Denmark. This RRA stakeholder Process is ongoing and all relevant stakeholders are included in the work with the RRA for Denmark.

The BP and CB stakeholder processes ran with a partial overlap. This was in the light to the BP adapting the draft regional risk assessment for Denmark and implementing the suggested mitigating measures. These had all been subject to discussion at a stakeholder meeting were all relevant stakeholder had been invited. The meeting was held on May 20th, 2016, and was attended by most of the key stakeholders, with some providing their input to the process by email in advance. All comments from the previous stakeholder consultation were taken into account by the organization while preparing the final draft of their risk assessment. SBP has been informed about the two stakeholder processes running partially concurrently, and has accepted this.

7 Results

7.1 Main strengths and weaknesses

Main strengths: All processes have been well documented; project management system provides a strong backbone for material balances, and is very functional and ensures that all relevant information can be reported. The BP has a professional staff of foresters with good training and qualification for sourcing feedstock, including determining the need for mitigation measures and implementing these when needed. Strong engagement in implementation of SBP system and positive approach.

Weaknesses: See the NCR section of this report

7.2 Rigour of Supply Base Evaluation

At the moment the Supply Base Evaluation was implemented only for primary feedstock sourced from 3 regions of Denmark. Skovdyrkerforeningen Vestjylland a.m.b.a. will carry out the SBE for primary feedstock (forest products) that are originating from Denmark and is sold without SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme claim, SBP-approved Forest Management partial claim, SBP-approved Chain-of-Custody (CoC) System claim. Risk mitigation measures are implemented for material coming from both forest land and from other origin, e.g. landscape maintenance, or residential areas.

The BP has used the draft of the regional risk assessment which has been widely circulated for stakeholder consultation by NEPCon. Based on the “specified risks” in this risk assessment the organization has suggested some mitigation measures which were consulted with relevant stakeholders during a meeting held on May 20th, 2016, organized by NEPCon and calls/emails which took place prior the assessment.

The stakeholder consultation process started with sending email to numerous stakeholders. The BP keeps records of communication with stakeholders.

The supply base evaluation was a rigorous process, and there has generally been acceptance of the defined sub-scopes and the associated risk conclusions.

7.3 Compilation of data on Greenhouse Gas emissions

Prior to the main assessment the organization has not systematically recorded data on greenhouse gas emissions, but had conducted trials for gaining accurate knowledge about the fuel use of the various equipment used. Further information about fuel consumption for transport was also collected from trucking companies. The methodologies for collecting and reporting data were complete and accurate at the end of the assessment.

7.4 Competency of involved personnel

During the assessment it was identified that number of staff members are involved into the SBP system management and implementation, including the Managing Director, Forestry Specialist, Foresters and administrative staff. Interviewed staff demonstrated awareness of their responsibilities within SBP system.

The SBE was mainly implemented by the Managing Director and the Forestry Specialist, both holding M.Sc. degrees in forestry, and between them, they have more than 30 years of experience in forest management within the supply base.

All involved personal has provided good knowledge in relevant fields, including project management and recognition of HCVF aspects, and implementation of relevant mitigating measures during the site visits. The BP has documented qualification requirements for personnel involved in the different aspects of the SBP system, including the qualifications needed for SBE.

According to interviews, review for formal qualifications and the set of procedures and documents that were composed for the SBP system, auditors evaluated the competency of main responsible staff to be sufficient.

7.5 Stakeholder feedback

During the BP's stakeholder consultation, no comments were received and the consultation only proved that the stakeholders already expressed their opinion to certification body in charge of the Regional Risk Assessment Process for Denmark. The CB finds that the BP stakeholder consultation was sufficient, but comments that the BP should have contacted the new national authority, and organization representing the wood industry. See OBS 01/16

The CB, however, has received number of comments from stakeholders during the Regional risk assessment stakeholder consultation. All comments will be take into account in the Regional Risk Assessment for Denmark. The BP is aware that it must implement the conclusion from the regional risk assessment for Denmark, once this has been endorsed by SBP.

7.6 Preconditions

There are no open preconditions to this certification.

8 Review of Biomass Producer’s Risk

Table 1. Final risk ratings of Indicators as determined after the SVP and any mitigation measures.

Indicator	Risk rating (Low or Specified)		Indicator	Risk rating (Low or Specified)	
	Producer	CB		Producer	CB
1.1.1	Low	Low	2.3.3	Low	Low
1.1.2	Low	Low	2.4.1	Low	Low
1.1.3	Low	Low	2.4.2	Low	Low
1.2.1	Low	Low	2.4.3	Low	Low
1.3.1	Low	Low	2.5.1	Low	Low
1.4.1	Low	Low	2.5.2	Low	Low
1.5.1	Low	Low	2.6.1	Low	Low
1.6.1	Low	Low	2.7.1	Low	Low
2.1.1	Low	Low	2.7.2	Low	Low
2.1.2	Low	Low	2.7.3	Low	Low
2.1.3	Low	Low	2.7.4	Low	Low
2.2.1	Low	Low	2.7.5	Low	Low
2.2.2	Low	Low	2.8.1	Low	Low
2.2.3	Low	Low	2.9.1	Low	Low
2.2.4	Low	Low	2.9.2	Low	Low
2.2.5	Low	Low	2.10.1	Low	Low
2.2.6	Low	Low			
2.2.7	Low	Low			
2.2.8	Low	Low			
2.2.9	Low	Low			
2.3.1	Low	Low			
2.3.2	Low	Low			

9 Review of Biomass Producer’s mitigation measures

Skovdyrkerne Vestjylland has used the mitigation measures in the first draft of the Regional Risk Assessment for Denmark, which found 4 Indicators with specified risk and suggests mitigating measures. The table below shows the specified risk Indicators and the corresponding mitigation methods that Skovdyrkerne Vestjylland will implement. However, the BP will not implement the suggestion that HCV maps are made publicly available.

Skovdyrkerne Vestjylland has documented and described procedures both for proceeding with extraordinary caution in potential areas and of specified risk, and for monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of the planned mitigation measures.

2.1.1	Forests and other areas with high conservation values in the Supply Base are identified and mapped.	<p>The goal of the mitigation measure is to ensure that any HCV in the area within the supply base is identified and sufficiently mapped before sourcing of feedstock for biomass production begins, so that the information about any HCV can be securely passed on to staff carrying out the felling and chipping operation. For non-FSC or PEFC certified forests and forests without a green management plan, identification and mapping of HCVs must be carried out.</p> <p>It is suggested that the HNV forest online map (available at http://miljoegis.mim.dk/cbkort?profile=miljoegis-plangroendk) is consulted for a calculated indication of the potential for HCVs prior to a field survey of HCVs, and that the catalog of key biotopes or similar is used. The effectiveness of the application of the catalog of key biotopes is reliant upon sufficient skill and training of the personnel carrying out the survey. For a skilled professional the identification and mapping of HCVs would be possible with an acceptable level of effort compared to the size of the area where sourcing of feedstock will take place. It is also suggested that, as a safeguard mechanism, the resulting maps are made publicly available. This would allow for expert and stakeholder review and comments.</p>
2.1.2	Potential threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values from forest management activities are identified and addressed.	<p>For forests with a green management plan, HCVs have been identified and mapped, but since there is no requirement for independent evaluation of adherence to limitations in the green management plan, the plan including the maps, must be consulted and planned activities must be compared to limitations in the management plan.</p> <p>For forests without at least a green management plan, HCVs in the area where feedstock for biomass production is sourced must first be identified and mapped (see indicator 2.1.1), and sufficient maps and instruction be prepared for personnel in charge for the felling or other activities, so that it is ensured that HCV will not be threatened for FM activities.</p> <p>It is also suggested that, as a safeguard mechanism, the resulting maps are made publicly available. This would allow for expert and stakeholder review and comments.</p>
2.2.3	Key ecosystems and habitats are conserved or set aside in their natural state (CPET S8b).	<p>The goal of the mitigation measure is to ensure that any HCV in the area within the supply base is identified and sufficiently mapped before sourcing of feedstock for biomass production begins, so that the information about any HCV can be securely passed on to staff carrying out the felling and chipping operation. For non-FSC or PEFC certified forests and forests without a green management plan, identification and mapping of HCVs must be carried out.</p> <p>It is suggested that the HNV forest online map (available at http://miljoegis.mim.dk/cbkort?profile=miljoegis-plangroendk) is consulted for a calculated indication of the potential for HCVs prior to a field survey of HCVs, and that the catalog of key biotopes or similar is used. The effectiveness of the application of the catalog of key biotopes is reliant upon sufficient skill and training of the personnel carrying out the survey. For a skilled professional the identification and mapping of HCVs would be possible with an acceptable level of effort compared to the size of the area where sourcing of feedstock will take place. It is also suggested that, as a safeguard mechanism, the resulting maps are made publicly available. This would allow for expert and stakeholder review and comments.</p>
2.2.4	Biodiversity is protected (CPET S5b).	<p>The goal of the mitigation measure is to ensure that any HCV in the area within the supply base is identified and sufficiently mapped before sourcing of feedstock for biomass production begins, so that the information about any HCV can be securely passed on to staff carrying out the felling and chipping operation. For non-FSC or PEFC certified forests and forests without a green management plan, identification and mapping of HCVs must be carried out.</p> <p>It is suggested that the HNV forest online map (available at http://miljoegis.mim.dk/cbkort?profile=miljoegis-plangroendk) is consulted for a calculated indication of the potential for HCVs prior to a field survey of HCVs, and that the catalog of key biotopes or similar is used. The effectiveness of the application of the catalog of key biotopes is reliant upon sufficient skill and training of the personnel carrying out the survey. For a skilled professional the identification and mapping of HCVs would be possible with an acceptable level of effort compared to the size of the area where sourcing of feedstock will take place. It is also suggested that, as a safeguard mechanism, the resulting maps are made publicly available. This would allow for expert and stakeholder review and comments.</p>

10 Non-conformities and observations

NCR: 01/16	NC Classification: minor	
Standard & Requirement:	SBP Standard 2, Instruction Note 2A requirement 1.6	
Description of Non-conformance and Related Evidence:		
The BP's documented system for sampling does not include specification that random sampling must be applied when selecting suppliers to visit.		
Corrective action request:	Organisation shall implement corrective actions to demonstrate conformance with the requirement(s) referenced above. Note: Effective corrective actions focus on addressing the specific occurrence described in evidence above, as well as the root cause to eliminate and prevent recurrence of the non-conformance.	
Timeline for Conformance:	12 months from the audit report finalization	
Evidence Provided by Organisation:	PENDING	
Findings for Evaluation of Evidence:	PENDING	
NCR Status:	OPEN	
Is the non-conformity likely to impact upon the integrity of the affected SBP-certified products and the credibility of the SBP trademarks?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

NCR: 02/16	NC Classification: minor	
Standard & Requirement:	SBP Standard 2, Instruction Note 2A requirement 1.7	
Description of Non-conformance and Related Evidence:		
The BP's procedures for supplier verification program does not include that all results, including any identified non-conformances, must be recorded.		
Corrective action request:	Organisation shall implement corrective actions to demonstrate conformance with the requirement(s) referenced above. Note: Effective corrective actions focus on addressing the specific occurrence described in evidence above, as well as the root cause to eliminate and prevent recurrence of the non-conformance.	
Timeline for Conformance:	12 months from the audit report finalization	
Evidence Provided by Organisation:	PENDING	
Findings for Evaluation of Evidence:	PENDING	
NCR Status:	OPEN	
Is the non-conformity likely to impact upon the integrity of the affected SBP-certified products and the credibility of the SBP trademarks?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

NCR: 03/16	NC Classification: minor	
Standard & Requirement:	SBP Standard 2, Instruction Note 2A requirement 1.8	
Description of Non-conformance and Related Evidence:		
The BP's procedures for supplier verification program does not include that additional sampling must be applied if credible and relevant allegations of violations are received.		
Corrective action request:	Organisation shall implement corrective actions to demonstrate conformance with the requirement(s) referenced above. Note: Effective corrective actions focus on addressing the specific occurrence described in evidence above, as well as the root cause to eliminate and prevent recurrence of the non-conformance.	
Timeline for Conformance:	12 months from the audit report finalization	
Evidence Provided by Organisation:	PENDING	
Findings for Evaluation of Evidence:	PENDING	
NCR Status:	OPEN	
Is the non-conformity likely to impact upon the integrity of the affected SBP-certified products and the credibility of the SBP trademarks?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

OBS: 01/16	Standard & Requirement:	SBP Standard 1 Instruction Note 1A requirement 4.3
	Report Section	Appendix A , 1.9
Description of findings leading to observation:	The BP has contacted most of the important stakeholders during the stakeholder consultation, but has not contacted wood industry associations, municipal authorities, nor the new state agency for water and nature management (SVANA).	
Observation:	The BP should include all relevant stakeholders when carrying out stakeholder consultations, including wood industry associations, municipal authorities and the agency for water and nature management.	

OBS: 02/16	Standard & Requirement:	SBP Standard # 2 requirement 7.2
	Report Section	Appendix B p 2.4
Description of findings leading to observation:	The BP was aware of the requirement for sending the SBR to the SBP secretariat, but has not documented procedures for doing this.	
Observation:	The BP should document procedures for sending the SBR to the SBP secretariat.	

OBS: 03/16	Standard & Requirement:	SBP Standard # 4 requirement 5.1.2
	Report Section	Appendix C p 1.2
Description of findings leading to observation:	<p>The BP has described its SBP CoC procedures in the documented SBP Management system. This system references and relies on the already implemented PEFC CoC system. The scope of the PEFC CoC system trading activities with Logs, Fuelwood and Wood chips under a Physical separation system.</p> <p>The BP has made very few PEFC claims for products sold, and it has been more than one year since the last claims were made</p>	
Observation:	<p>Since the BP has made very few PEFC claims for products sold, and it has been more than one year since the last claims were made, the BP should ensure that the latest version of the instruction for invoicing is used.</p>	

OBS: 04/16	Standard & Requirement:	SBP Standard # 4 requirement 5.3.1
	Report Section	Appendix C p 3.1
Description of findings leading to observation:	<p>At the time of the audit, The BP had implemented a PEFC CoC system based on Physical separation, and therefore there were no calculation of outputs required.</p>	
Observation:	<p>The BP must be aware that a possible future implementation of a PEFC Volume Credit system would require calculations of outputs, and that this would require a change of scope of the PEFC certificate.</p>	

11 Certification decision

Based on Organisation's conformance with SBP requirements, the auditor makes the following recommendation:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Certification approved: Upon acceptance of NCR(s) issued above
<input type="checkbox"/>	Certification not approved:
Based on auditor's recommendation and NEPCon quality review following certification decision is taken:	
NEPCon certification decision: The Biomass Producer has been certified by NEPCon as meeting the requirements of the specified SBP Standard, the certificate can be issued immediately after NEPCon will obtain the recognition as SBP certification body. The expiration of the certificate will be then 5 years.	
Certification decision by: Asko Lust	
Date of decision: xxx	

12 Surveillance updates

N/A.

13 Evaluation details

<p>Primary Responsible Person: (Responsible for control system at site(s))</p>	<p>Michael Gehlert, Forest Manager (CEO)</p>
<p>Auditor(s):</p>	<p>Ondrej Tarabus, Lead auditor Christian Rahbek - auditor in training, local expert</p>
<p>People Interviewed, Titles:</p>	<p>Michael Gehlert, Forest Manager Katrine Bang Hauberg, SBP responsible Johan Stubkjær Madsen, Forester Hans Grove Buch, Forester Anders Kruse Elmholdt, Forester Tove Nørlund Madsen, Office Team Leader</p>
<p>Brief Overview of Audit Process for this Location:</p>	<p>Please see the audit overview in section 6.1</p>
<p>Comments:</p>	