



Supply Base Report: POLIPROFSEVIS, Private Production Unitary Enterprise

First Surveillance Audit

www.sbp-cert.org



The promise of good biomass

Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 1.4

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

Document history

Version 1.0: published 26 March 2015

Version 1.1 published 22 February 2016

Version 1.2 published 23 June 2016

Version 1.3 published 14 January 2019; re-published 3 April 2020

Version 1.4 published 22 October 2020

Contents

- 1 Overview**
 - 2 Description of the Supply Base**
 - 2.1 General description
 - 2.2 Description of countries included in the Supply Base
 - 2.3 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier
 - 2.4 Quantification of the Supply Base
 - 3 Requirement for a Supply Base Evaluation**
 - 4 Supply Base Evaluation**
 - 4.1 Scope
 - 4.2 Justification
 - 4.3 Results of risk assessment and Supplier Verification Programme
 - 4.4 Conclusion
 - 5 Supply Base Evaluation process**
 - 6 Stakeholder consultation**
 - 6.1 Response to stakeholder comments
 - 7 Mitigation measures**
 - 7.1 Mitigation measures
 - 7.2 Monitoring and outcomes
 - 8 Detailed findings for indicators**
 - 9 Review of report**
 - 9.1 Peer review
 - 9.2 Public or additional reviews
 - 10 Approval of report**
- Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators**

1 Overview

Producer name: POLIPROFSERVIS, Private Production Unitary Enterprise

Producer address: ul. Centralnaya, 29A, building 1, Minsk region, Slutsk region, 223638 d. Stary Gutkov, Belarus

SBP Certificate Code: SBP-07-98

Geographic position: 53.073455, 27.857979

Primary contact: Aliaksandr Mikhalkevich, +375 179 554 951 or +375 291 666 140,poliprofservis2015@yandex.ru

Company website: N/A

Date report finalised: 29 Apr 2021

Close of last CB audit: 22 Apr 2020

Name of CB: NEPCon OÜ

SBP Standard(s) used: SBP Standard 2: Verification of SBP-compliant Feedstock, SBP Standard 4: Chain of Custody, SBP Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data Instruction, Instruction Document 5E: Collection and Communication of Energy and Carbon Data 1.4

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

SBP Endorsed Regional Risk Assessment: N/A

Weblink to SBR on Company website: www.facebook.com/groups/PoliprofservisSBRreports

Indicate how the current evaluation fits within the cycle of Supply Base Evaluations

Main (Initial) Evaluation	First Surveillance	Second Surveillance	Third Surveillance	Fourth Surveillance	Re-assessment
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Description of the Supply Base

2.1 General description

Feedstock types: Secondary

Includes Supply Base evaluation (SBE): No

Feedstock origin (countries): Belarus

2.2 Description of countries included in the Supply Base

Country: Belarus

Area/Region: Minsk region

Exclusions: No

In the Republic of Belarus forests are one of the main renewable natural resources and the major national wealth. The woods and forest resources are of great importance for sustainable social and economic development of the country, ensuring its economic, energy, ecological and food security. For a number of the key indicators characterizing forest fund (woodiness of the territory, forest area and growing wood stock in terms of per capita), Belarus is among the top ten forest states of Europe.

Forestry of Belarus successfully implementing the principles of sustainable

multipurpose forest management, is important for stable functioning of the forest sector of the country and contributes to the development of allied industries of economy, making a significant contribution to the implementation of the signed international treaties at the global level in the field of environmental protection.

Its economic, environmental and social role has been steadily increasing. All this gives grounds to say that in modern conditions the forestry sector from traditional commodity industry turns into infrastructural and one of the key sectors of the national economic complex, especially in the rural areas of the country.

Forests in the Republic of Belarus are the exclusive property of the State, which means that all produced timber origins from state managed forests. The Forest Code (Forest Code of the Republic of Belarus of 2015 No. 332-Z) states that Belarusian forests are divided into 4 categories according

to the management purpose: conservation forests, recreation and health forests, protective forests, and managed forests. Harvesting of timber is allowed depending on the management and protection regime assigned based on the forest category.

As a result of purposeful work on reproduction of the woods and forest growing, positive dynamics of forest fund is reached.

So since 1994 the key quantitative and qualitative indices of the forests have

improved:

- the forest area has increased by 889.2 thousand hectares from 7371.7 to 8260.9 thousand hectares;
- the area under forest of the Republic has reached 39.8 per cent (increased by 4.3%);

- the total stock of standing timber has increased by 702.8 million cubic meters and amounted to 1796.0 million cubic meters; the total stock in mature and overmatured stands has increased by 250.4 million cubic meters and amounted to 296.0 million cubic meters;
- the stock per 1 ha of forested land has increased by 69 cubic meters and amounted to 217 cubic meters per 1 ha; the stock of mature and overmatured stands has increased by 54 cubic meters and reached 267 cubic meters per 1 ha;
- the stand average age has increased from 44 to 56 years.

In Belarus, along with an increase in total area of forest fund the sustainable growth of the areas of ripening as well as mature and overmatured stands is

observed. Over a twenty-year period, the area of mature and overmatured stands has increased significantly and amounted to 14.7% of the total forest area.

Belarus has been a signatory of the CITES Convention since 1995. CITES

requirements are respected in forest management, although there are no species included in the CITES lists in Belarus.

When harvesting wood, according to the forest legislation of the Republic of

Belarus, individual species listed in the Red Book and their habitats are subject to conservation. Cutting of valuable, endangered and protected tree species is prohibited.

Forest certification is an effective tool to combat illegal logging and illegal timber trafficking. Two schemes of forest certification have found their place in the Republic of Belarus - the forest certification system FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and the forest certification system of the National Conformity Certification System, recognized by the Pan-European Forest Certification Council (PEFC). Taking into account the requirements of the international scheme of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), 9.4 million hectares of forest fund are certified (98% of the total forest fund). PEFC certified forest management and forest management systems of 105 legal entities conducting forestry on an area of 8.8 million hectares of forest fund

Belarus has been a signatory of the CITES Convention since 1995. CITES

requirements are respected in forest management, although there are no species included in the CITES lists in Belarus.

When harvesting wood, according to the forest legislation of the Republic of

Belarus, individual species listed in the Red Book and their habitats are subject to conservation. Cutting of valuable, endangered and protected tree species is prohibited.

Forest certification is an effective tool to combat illegal logging and illegal timber trafficking. Two schemes of forest certification have found their place in the Republic of Belarus - the forest certification system FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and the forest certification system of the National Conformity Certification System, recognized by the Pan-European Forest Certification Council (PEFC). Taking into account the requirements of the international scheme of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), 9.027 million hectares of forest fund are certified (94.2% of the total forest fund). PEFC certified forest management and forest management systems of 105 legal entities conducting forestry on an area of 8.8 million hectares of forest fund.

2.3 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

In production of SBP pellets only FSC certified supplier material is used. Since company's policy is to give preference to certified suppliers, the company constantly invites other non-certified suppliers to participate in

FSC/PEFC certification.

2.4 Quantification of the Supply Base

Supply Base

- a. **Total Supply Base area (million ha):** 9,58
- b. **Tenure by type (million ha):**9.58 (Public)
- c. **Forest by type (million ha):**9.58 (Temperate)
- d. **Forest by management type (million ha):**9.58 (Managed natural)
- e. **Certified forest by scheme (million ha):**9.03 (FSC), 8.80 (PEFC)

Describe the harvesting type which best describes how your material is sourced: Other

Explanation: "Poliprofservis" Private Production Unitary Enterprise uses secondary feedstock as raw materials (small part of primary is used for drying). Secondary feedstock is obtained in the form of sawmill waste, purchased from other manufacturers and SFE's. Primary feedstock comes only from the forest fund of the Republic of Belarus. Input raw materials are divided into: SBP compliant Secondary Feedstock 77% (sawdust); non-certified feedstock 23% . For drying process slabs, smaller fraction residues, firewood are used. Species: *Alnus glutinosa*; *Betula pendula*; *Fraxinus excelsior*; *Picea abies*; *Pinus sylvestris*; *Populus tremula*; *Quercus robur*. were used for operation of the heat generator. For burner in drying process, Private Enterprise "Poliprofservis" uses firewood obtained from intermediate felling and top parts from principle felling. Stem wood from principle felling is not used. Determining the proportion of wood received from main cutting, involves a request for logging tickets from suppliers in order to determine what logging was carried out, at which the raw materials were received.

Was the forest in the Supply Base managed for a purpose other than for energy markets? N/A

Explanation: In the local timber industry, the priority place is occupied by such purposes as: logging, woodworking, wood chemical, furniture, pulp and paper.

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

Explanation: Reforestation and afforestation in the Republic of Belarus provides: - compulsory reforestation of felling areas, burnt-out areas and other non-forested lands of the forest fund within a period not exceeding 2-3 years after their formation; - compliance of cultivated tree species with the growing conditions; rational use of forest lands; - conservation of biological diversity and forest gene pool; - increase in the area of oak, ash and linden forests;; - creation of forest plantations of predominantly mixed species composition - increasing the water saving, protective, health-improving properties of forests, as well as their productivity and steadiness; - preservation (increase) of forest cover of the Republic of Belarus and its administrative-territorial units; - meeting the socio-economic needs of society in a variety of forest products and forest benefits.

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

Explanation: Sanitary cuttings are carried out in plantations that have died or have lost their biological stability as a result of the strong influence of unfavorable factors (fire, massive damage to trees by diseases, damage by pests, wind, snow, hail, industrial emissions, etc.), which caused an irreversible loss of their viability and (or) ability to perform target functions. The percentage of the input of raw materials from such felling is very small.

Feedstock

Reporting period from: 01 Mar 2020

Reporting period to: 28 Feb 2021

- a. **Total volume of Feedstock:** 1-200,000 m³
- b. **Volume of primary feedstock:** 0 N/A
- c. **List percentage of primary feedstock, by the following categories.**
 - Certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: N/A
 - Not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: N/A
- d. **List of all the species in primary feedstock, including scientific name:** N/A
- e. **Is any of the feedstock used likely to have come from protected or threatened species?** N/A
 - Name of species: N/A
 - Biomass proportion, by weight, that is likely to be composed of that species (%): N/A
- f. **Hardwood (i.e. broadleaf trees): specify proportion of biomass from (%):** N/A
- g. **Softwood (i.e. coniferous trees): specify proportion of biomass from (%):** N/A
- h. **Proportion of biomass composed of or derived from saw logs (%):** N/A
- i. **Specify the local regulations or industry standards that define saw logs:** N/A
- j. **Roundwood from final fellings from forests with > 40 yr rotation times - Average % volume of fellings delivered to BP (%):** N/A
- k. **Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest:** N/A N/A
- l. **List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest, by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes:**
 - Primary feedstock from primary forest certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: N/A
 - Primary feedstock from primary forest not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: N/A
- m. **Volume of secondary feedstock:** 1-200,000 m³
 - Physical form of the feedstock: Sawdust
- n. **Volume of tertiary feedstock:** 0 N/A
 - Physical form of the feedstock: N/A

Proportion of feedstock sourced per type of claim during the reporting period

Feedstock type	Sourced by using Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) %	FSC %	PEFC %	SFI %
Primary	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Secondary	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00
Tertiary	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Other	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

3 Requirement for a Supply Base Evaluation

Is Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) is completed? No

N/A

4 Supply Base Evaluation

4.1 Scope

Feedstock types included in SBE: N/A

SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessments used: N/A

List of countries and regions included in the SBE:

Country: N/A

Indicator with specified risk in the risk assessment used:
N/A

Specific risk description:

4.2 Justification

N/A

4.3 Results of risk assessment and Supplier Verification Programme

N/A

4.4 Conclusion

N/A

5 Supply Base Evaluation process

N/A

6 Stakeholder consultation

N/A

6.1 Response to stakeholder comments

N/A

7 Mitigation measures

7.1 Mitigation measures

N/A

7.2 Monitoring and outcomes

N/A

8 Detailed findings for indicators

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

Is RRA used? N/A

9 Review of report

9.1 Peer review

N/A

9.2 Public or additional reviews

N/A

10 Approval of report

Approval of Supply Base Report by senior management			
Report Prepared by:	Svetlana Nemkovich	Chief accountant	29 Apr 2021
	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:	Sergej Makarenia	Director	29 Apr 2021
	Name	Title	Date
Report approved by:	Aleksandr Michalkevich	Director's deputy	29 Apr 2021
	Name	Title	Date

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

N/A