SBP

Sustainable Biomass Program

NEPCon Evaluation of Pellets Power 2 Compliance with the SBP Framework: Public Summary Report

Fourth Surveillance Audit

www.sbp-cert.org

Completed in accordance with the CB Public Summary 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

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1 Overview

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Current report completion date:	26/Jun/2019
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Certified Supply Base:	Portugal
SBP Certificate Code:	SBP-01-13
Date of certificate issue:	09/Mar/2016
Date of certificate expiry:	08/Mar/2021

This report relates to the Fourth Surveillance Audit

2 Scope of the evaluation and SBP certificate

Description of the scope: Production of wood pellets, for use in energy production, at Pellets Power II and transportation to Sines harbour. The scope of the certificate includes Supply Base Evaluation for primary feedstock limited to two pine species (*Pinus pinea* and *Pinus pinaster*) coming from thinnings/prunings rom Alentejo, Portugal. The scope of the certificate does not include communication of Dynamic Batch Sustainability Data.

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, including requirements designated in applicable SBP Standards and Instruction Documents;
- Review of the updated Supply Base Report;
- Review of the risk assessment results;
- Review of FSC system control points, analysis of the existing FSC CoC system;
- Evaluation of mitigation measures implemented for primary feedstock (including inspection of primary feedstock suppliers);
- Review of the records, calculations and conversion factors;
- Interviews with responsible staff;
- SAR and relevant energy use data review

4 SBP Standards utilised

4.1 SBP Standards utilised

Please select all SBP Standards used during this evaluation. All Standards can be accessed and downloaded from https://sbp-cert.org/documents/standards-documents/standards

☒ SBP Framework Standard 1: Feedstock Compliance Standard (Version 1.0, 26 March 2015)

☒ SBP Framework Standard 2: Verification of SBP-compliant Feedstock *(Version 1.0, 26 March 2015)*

☒ SBP Framework Standard 4: Chain of Custody *(Version 1.0, 26 March 2015)*

☒ SBP Framework Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data *(Version 1.0, 26 March 2015)*

4.2 SBP-endorsed Regional Risk Assessment

Not applicable – Regional Risk Assessment for Portugal was not endorsed yet by SBP at the time of the annual audit. The BP has used their own Risk assessment for the region of Alentejo.

5 Description of Company, Supply Base and Forest Management

5.1 Description of Company

BP is a biomass producer with a production situated in Alcácer do Sal, Portugal. Pellets Power II. is a part of Gesfinu group. Gesfinu is a privately owned family group operating in electricity generation and bio energy as main business activities, continuing in the real estate activity.

BP is producing only industrial wood pellets with the annual production capacity of .100 000 tones.

BP is sourcing mostly primary feedstock for its production. The input material consists of branches, tree tops, stem wood from thinning as well as roundwood. Insignificant share of the feedstock is secondary, which is delivered from local sawmills.

The input material is mostly delivered from Pine stands (*Pinus pinaster* and *Pinus pinea*). This material consists of low quality stemwood or material from pruning of *Pinus pinea* trees planted for production of pine nuts. For purposes of drying there are also sourced some wood industry residues. Material is supplied locally (cca. 50 km around the plant). All the input material is therefore coming from Portugal.

All Feedstock types are delivered to the pellet plant by trucks.

Incoming feedstock is either FSC certified (FSC 100%, FSC Controlled Wood) or controlled according to the existing biomass producer (BP) FSC Controlled wood verification program. FSC controlled material verification program is applicable for feedstock originating from Portugal. Origin information is kept and origin information access agreements are signed with feedstock suppliers. As a part of the Verification program BP is conducting supplier audits.

The BP is implementing FSC credit system. However, the amount of FSC 100% feedstock is so insignificant, that BP has implemented SBP supply base evaluation of the feedstock which is considered then as SBP-compliant. BP maintains a credit account for SBP inputs and outputs, separately from FSC credit account.

BP is implementing Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) limited to two pine species (*Pinus pinea* and *Pinus pinaster*) coming from thinnings/prunings from Alentejo region. The BP has developed its own risk assessment with some indicators designated as unspecified risk and has implemented out Supplier Verification Program resulting in low risk for all these indicators.

After the production, pellets are stored in BP's production storage or transported into the Sines harbour and loaded directly to the vessel.

5.2 Description of Company's Supply Base

Portugal forest area covers 3 154 800 hectares. According with ICNF (Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e Florestas), forest land use is the dominant use of the mainland (35.4% in 2010). Over 60% of the territory of continental Portugal consists of forest areas, where 84.2% of the forests are located on private land, 13.8% in

community land and only 2% in public areas (source: 6.º Inventory Forest National. Areas of land use and forest species of Portugal continental (Preliminary results v1.1, fevereiro 2013).
All types of forest areas presented in Portugal mainland are plantations, semi-natural and natural forests.

Distribution of soils areas in Portugal (ICNF, 2013) is the following:

- Forests - 35%,
- Pastures - 32%,
- Inland water – 2%,
- Urban – 5%,
- Agriculture – 24%,
- Infertile land -2%;

In 2010 the forest land use was the dominant use of the mainland Portugal, occupying 35.4%. The woods and pastures are the following class of land use with larger area, the bushes corresponding to 32% of this class. Agricultural areas account for 24% of the mainland.

The distribution of total areas for species/species group Portuguese forest is the following:

- *Pinus pinaster* - 23%,
- *Eucalyptus spp.* - 26%,
- *Pinus pinea* - 6%,
- *Quercus suber* - 23%,
- *Quercus ilex* - 11%,
- *Quercus spp.* - 2%,
- *Castanea sativa* - 1%,
- Other hardwoods - 6%,
- Other softwoods - 2%,
- Other softwoods - 2%.

Area occupied by coniferous species corresponds to 31% of the Portuguese forest, and 69% is occupied by broadleaf species. The forest area from which the dominant species is the eucalyptus is the largest area of the country (812 000 ha, 26%), cork the second (737,000 ha; 23%), followed by maritime pine (Pinus pinaster) (714,000 there is; 23%) and 6% *Pinus pinea*.

According with the 6.º Inventory Forest National areas of land use and forest species of Portugal continental (preliminary results v1.1, fevereiro 2013)

The Portuguese forest management areas are protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.

The main threats mentioned by WWF are the continuing conversion of these forest areas in agriculture, grazing or urban use. Among other threats there´s frequent fires, harvesting of the remaining areas of natural forests, the excessive use of exotic species and overgrazing. According with this indicator, Portugal can be considered a low risk country. www.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/mediterranean_forests_scrub.cfm
www.icnb.pt

Portuguese legislation prohibits conversion of natural forest to plantations (1901 and 1903 "*regime florestal*" decrees, decree-laws n.º 166/2008, of 22-08 on the National Ecological Reserve, decree-laws n. º254/2009, of 24-09, revoke by Decree-Laws n.º 12/2012, of 24-09 on the Forest code and 169/2001, of 25-05 on cork and holm oak).

Furthermore, land use changes after forest fires are conditioned by law (decree-laws n. º254/2009, of 24-09, revoke by Decree-Laws n.º 12/2012, on the Forest code and 169/2001, of 25-05); changes must be submitted to the National Forest Authority (AFN).

Natural forests are classified as habitats, and are safeguarded by another legal framework, which is even more limiting. The results of the last National Forest Inventory (2013) show an increase of forest area.

As mentioned before, legislation does not allow conversion of natural forest. After forest fires, any changes have to be submitted to the national forestry authority. There is also legislation to protect wetlands, peat land, protected areas and highly biodiverse grasslands.

The raw material received in Pellets Power 2 – Produção de Pellets, Lda is coming from private land suppliers or National Authority forests.

Law No. 33/96 of 17 August defines the bases of the national Forest Policy and the foundations of national Forest Policy, including the fundamentals to the development and strengthening of institutions and programs for the management, conservation and sustainable development of forests and associated natural systems, aimed at meeting the needs of the community, a framework of spatial planning. (decree-laws n. º 254/2009, of 24-09, - Forest National Code, revoke by Decree-Laws n.º 12/2012).

The declaration of felling, pruning, and circulation of conifer wood, set out in article 6 of Decree-Law no. 123/2015, dated 3 July, must be obligatorily provided in advance whenever; a) it concerns the felling, and transport, or transport of wood from the felling of conifers that are hosts of the pine wood nematode in continental territory, b) it concerns the pruning of host conifers in continental territory.

The new legal framework applying to the harvesting, transportation, storing, transformation, import, and export of *Pinus pinea L.* in continental territory, which was approved by Decree-Law no. 77/2015, dated 12 May, is effective as of 10 August 2015.
The regulations require that the ICNF is given advance notice of any economic activity or operation involving the harvesting, transportation, storing, transformation, import, and export of *Pinus pinea L.* and that those carrying out such activities are registered.

The legal framework applicable to the application of resin and the circulation of pine resin in continental territory was approved by Decree-Law no. 181/2015, dated 28 August. This law is effective as of 28 September 2015, with the exception of articles 6 to 9, ‘prior notification’ and ‘registration of a resin operator’, which are effective as of 1 January 2016.
The regulations require that the ICNF is provided with advance notice of the extraction of pine resin, its import and export, as well as transportation, storing, and entry to an establishment for the first industrial transformation, and that resin operators are subject to registration.

Portuguese forests are influenced by the climate and geography, among other factors, being significantly different in the North and in the South. The North is mostly mountainous and influenced by the Atlantic climate. Here there are oak forests of *Quercus pyrenaica*, with settlements of *Cytisus sp*. and several pockets of invasive species, such as *Acacia sp*.. The South is characterized for plains and less relief. Portugal‘s endemic Mediterranean forests are characterized by oak forests (*Quercus robur* and *Quercus rotundifolia*) with several types of vegetation. Pine trees (*Pinus pinaster* and *Pinus pinea*) and Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*) exists in all territory, as well as abundant bushes of rockrose orlabdanum (*Cystus ladanifer*) and strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*) (source: *Godinho-Ferreira et al., 2005*).

All types of forest areas presented in Portugal mainland can be plantations, semi-natural and natural forests.

Alentejo forest area can be divided into public forest, private forest and public and private forest areas inside of protected areas.

Public forests are managed by the Institute for Nature and Forests Conservation (ICNF).

Since 1988, there is in Portugal a Decree Law No. 174/88 of 17 May which requires a felling permit for cutting and extracting trees for sale a/or for industrial processing. Its aim is to promote the necessary statistical information, to contribute to achieve a sustainable production of raw material, and to increase efficiency of public forest management, promoting any intervention on the market in order to correct imbalances between supply and demand for timber.

One of the aims of the Regional Forest Planning is the definition of the minimum area of the management units, above which they will be compelled to base their management in Forest Management Plans (PGF), elaborated according with the rules defined by the Decree - Law nº 205/99 of 9 of June. The use of forest management plans is already a reality in most of part of the forest Alentejo area. Some agro-forest management units, where the effects of the economy of scale are present, are examples. The non-generalization of this type of instrument to support management is essentially due to the fact that the gains attained are null or even negative when the management units are in a lower baseline of dimension and complexity.

The first goal of forest management is to improve the production (timber and cones/pine nuts). The strategic forest planning methodology allows the integration of two different silvicultures activities (timber production and forest products) and the choice of the best at each stand.

Timber and resin constitutes the most financially profitable forest products, that target the various activities such as sawmills, production of paper pulp, cellulose or energy, among many others (*Plano Director Municipal de Penacova, Caracterização Florestal, Abril 2015*).

The Mediterranean stone pine, *Pinus pinea* L. (Pinaceae), is one of the most appreciated specie in the Mediterranean basin due to the multiple products and functions it offers (timber and fruit production, resins, soil protection, biodiversity, or landscape). The most interesting activity from the economic point of view is the pine nut production.

Stone pine forests have been used since ancient times as a source of timber, edible pine nuts, fuelwood, barks and resins. Forests provide an important ecological, landscape and recreational services and due to their capacity for growing over continental and coastal dunes, they have been widely used as protectors against soil erosion.

Stone pine forests have been managed under multifunctional principles since the end of the 19th century. Bark extraction, resin tapping and pruning for fuelwood are abandoned practices in stone pine forests. Timber prices for the species have recently dropped so, cone production and pine-nut extraction have become the most interesting and profitable outputs from these forests.

Today, cone harvesting from the trees, subsequent industrial pine nut extraction and market are economically profitable activities, supporting an increase in employment in south of Portugal regions.

Extensive research and development have been conducted on the biology, ecology and silviculture of the species and, in particular, its cone and nut.

Thinning assumes special importance in softwoods, and youth wood being of poor quality, requires a plantation at relatively high densities, in order to form less youth wood per tree and increase intra-specific competition, favoring the height growth and natural pruning. Reduces then chopping density in order to concentrate the growth potential of the best future trees. Currently thinning in *Pinus pinea* forest, aims to promote the production of pine cone.

A pruning is the removal of floors composed by branches, dead or alive, below of the crown, promoting the formation of stem high trees, without imperfections (Alves, 1988). Nowadays thinnings are in young forest stands of *Pinus pinea* when thinnings are made in old stand, branches can be upper 30-40 cm.

The *Pinus pinaster* is a fast-growing specie, intolerant to shade. *Pinus pinaster* has higher hardiness and has been used in Portugal, in afforest very small fertile land (as in the case of some dunes) in the northern and center mountains.
Due to forest fires and the phytosanitary problems, the pine, in the last National Forest Inventory, decreased by 263,000 hectares between 1995 and 2010. It occupied in 2010, about 714 445 000 hectares (IFN 6). In the maritime pine pruning the goal is to obtain the best quality timber production (sawmill, papermill, etc).

Pellets Power 2 - Produção de Pellets, Lda, receives the majority of fiber from *Pinus pinea* forest maintaince. The forest management practices consist in cleaning the trees and soil and promoting the wood pine growing. Forestry products derives from the same species, timber and pine nut (*Pinus pinea*).

Pellets Power 2 – Produção de Pellets, Lda receives wood from an area near to the plant, with specific features, different from the remaining area of national forest.

Please see detailed information about BP's supply base in Supply Base Report available at BP's homepage:
SBR - Portuguese version
http://www.gesfinu.com/arq/fich/SBR_PP2_2020_PT_2.pdf

SBR - English version
http://www.gesfinu.com/arq/fich/SBR_PP2_2020_EN.pdf

5.3 Detailed description of Supply Base

Total Supply Base area (ha):

- 3,2 mln ha

Tenure by type (ha):

- Privately owned – 3,1 mln ha;
- Public forest (private domain of the National Authority forests) – 0,1 ha

Forest by type (ha):

- Temperate Forests 3,2 mln ha

Forest by management type (ha):

- Managed natural : 2,3 mln ha;
- Planted forest: 0,9 mln ha

Certified forest by scheme (ha):

- FSC - certified forest - 473 179 ha
- PEFC-certified forest - 268 824 ha

Quantitative description of the Supply Base can be found in the Biomass Producer's Supply Base Report at BP's homepage as per the weblinks mentioned above.

5.4 Chain of Custody system

The Organisation holds valid FSC Chain of Custody and FSC Controlled wood certificate http://info.fsc.org/details.php?id=a024000000BNTYaAAP&type=certificate&return=certificate.php. Valid FSC system description and other documents exist.

The Organisation implements FSC Credit system of claims. FSC Credit system is used for materials received as FSC certified, FSC Controlled wood and feedstock verified according to the Organisation's own controlled

material verification system (such material is included in the company SBE). The controlled material verification system of the organisation is covering only Portugal (the scope of the certificate covers three different pellet plants, one of which is the Organisation, and risk assessment for this certification as a whole covers Portugal and Spain). No other feedstock is received. Supplier list is maintained.

After the reception, incoming feedstock is unloaded into piles according to type of feedstock and load is registered into the recordkeeping system. All input material is weighted and recorded in tones. For the credit account purposed the volume of feedstock is recalculated by using the conversion factor of the production, FSC credit account is updated once in a month: data about received raw materials by FSC certification status and volume of sold pellets are recorded.

In case of the FSC and / or SBP sales, the volume of sold pellets is withdrawn from the credit account.

6 Evaluation process

6.1 Timing of evaluation activities

The SBP annual audit was carried out on February 20-21, 2020 and it included visit of the Pellets Power II. Office and production facilities in Alcacer do Sal, Portugal, and field inspection of 3 forest properties / forest management units where currently the feedstock is sourced from.

Total of 2 auditor days were used for this audit, please see more details in the table below.

Activity	Location	Auditor(s)	Date/time
Opening meeting	BP's office	NT, PP	20/02/2020 09.00-09.15
Review of SBP-related documents (Supply Base Report, SBP Procedure, FSC CoC procedure) and open NCRs from previous audits; Interviews with SBP responsible person and staff involved into SBP certification; Planning of the feedstock suppliers visits for the next audit day	BP's office	NT, PP	20/02/2020 09.15-13.00
Break			20/02/2020 13.00-14.00
Energy use data review; site tour	BP's office	NT, PP	20/02/2020 14.00-17.00
Presentation of the results of the first day	BP's office	NT, PP	20/02/2020 17.00-17.15
Primary feedstock suppliers visits	Alentejo region of Portugal	NT, PP	21/02/2020 09.00-16.30
Closing meeting	BP's office	NT, PP	21/02/2020 16.30-17.00

6.2 Description of evaluation activities

Composition of audit team:

Auditor(s), roles	Qualifications
Nikolai Tochilov, audit team leader Overall responsibility for the audit process.	NEPCon SBP lead auditor. He has successfully passed SBP auditor training in Tallinn, Estonia in January 2015; previous experience with more than 40 SBP assessments and annual audits in Russia and Europe.

Pablo Gómez-Reino Pérez, local technical expert Support in evaluation against SBP Standards 1 and 2. General support of the audit team leader.	Independent Forest Engineer. Lead auditor since 2009 or NEPCon on FSC CoC and FM, PEFC CoC, SBP (Sustainable Biomass Partnership), Legal Source/EUTR, SAN (Agriculture Rainforest Alliance). More than 75 CoC FSC/PEFC and more than 30 FM FSC assessments, reassessments and audits conducted as lead auditor in Spain and Portugal leading multidisciplinary teams.

Description of the evaluation:

All SBP related documentation connected to the SBP as well as FSC CoC/ CW system of the organisation, including SBP risk assessment, SBP Procedure, Supply Base Reports and FSC system description were provided by the company in the beginning of the audit.

The audit started with an opening meeting, where the lead auditor introduced the auditing team, provided information about audit plan, methodology, auditor qualification, confidentiality issues, and assessment methodology and clarified verification scope. Auditor explained the aim and objectives of the audit, informed about the evaluation process, underlined the need to collect objective evidence through a combination of document review, site visits, interviews and discussions, explained the essence and importance of sampling aspect of the auditing. Special attention has been paid to explanation of the differences in minor and major nonconformity reports (NCRs) and that NCRs are an expected part of the process designed to help the organization strengthen its procedures and processes.

After that audit team went through all applicable requirements of the SBP standards nr. 1, 2, 4 and 5 covering input clarification, existing chain of custody and controlled wood system, management system, CoC, recordkeeping/mass balance requirements, SBP risk assessment results and their justification, stakeholder consultation process, energy data and inputs and outputs of feedstock in the last period. Onsite inspection at pellet plant has been undertaken. During the process overall responsible person for SBP system and responsible staff having key responsibilities within the system were interviewed.

At the end of the first day, the sampling of the suppliers took place.
During the second day of the evaluation, audits of individual suppliers at the FMU level took place. NEPCon team was evaluating how BP staff is doing audits for the suppliers and evaluating their compliance with the SBP standards and how risk from the risk assessment is implemented on the ground.

In the reporting period BP was sourcing the feedstock from 30 suppliers (211 FMUs) included into SBE, all feedstock was coming from Alentejo region, Portugal. From that amount, BP has verified onsite 7 suppliers. It was decided by audit team, that witnessing of BP's field audits of 3 FMUs of 2 suppliers is sufficient for NEPCon audit. Preference was given to the FMUs where timber harvesting was on-going at the moment of inspection. It was also decided that the inspections are conducted by BP staff and witnessed by NEPCon audit team. NEPCon team was witnessing how BP staff is doing audits for the suppliers (including documents review, staff interviews and field inspections of the FMUs), and evaluating their compliance with the SBP requirements and how the supplier verification program is implemented.
At the end of the audit finding were summarised and audit conclusion based on use of 3 angle evaluation method were provided to the company representatives.

Impartiality commitment: NEPCon commits to using impartial auditors and our clients are encouraged to inform NEPCon management if violations of this are noted. Please see our Impartiality Policy here: http://www.nepcon.org/impartiality-policy

6.3 Process for consultation with stakeholders

No comments received from stakeholder prior, during and after this annual audit.

7 Results

7.1 Main strengths and weaknesses

Main strengths: Use of the FSC credit system. Effective recordkeeping system. Small number of the management staff and clearly designated responsibilities within the staff members.

Weaknesses: no weaknesses identified during this audit.

7.2 Rigour of Supply Base Evaluation

The Supply Base Evaluation was implemented only for primary feedstock sourced from 1 region of Portugal. The BP has carried out the SBE for primary feedstock (forest products) that are originating from Alentejo and is not received with FSC or PEFC claim. Risk mitigation measures are implemented for material coming from *Pinus pinea* and *Pinus pinaster* thinning and pruning harvesting operations (material from clear cut harvest operations is excluded from the SBE).

The BP has identified 6 indicators with unspecified risk in their risk assessment for whose Supplier Verification Program is carried out to determine if the risk for the defined scope is specified or low:

2.1.1 Mapping of forests and other areas with high conservation value
2.1.2 Potential threats to forests and other areas with high conservation values from forest management activities are identified and addressed.
2.2.3 Key ecosystems and habitats are conserved or set aside in their natural state (CPET S8b).
2.2.4 Biodiversity is protected (CPET S5b).
2.3.2 Adequate training is provided for all personnel, including employees and contractors (CPET S6d).
2.8.1 Appropriate safeguards are put in place to protect the health and safety of forest workers (CPET S12).

After this risk assessment was conducted, the stakeholder consultation process started with sending email to 66 stakeholders. The BP keeps records of communication with stakeholders. The BP has shared the results of the risk assessment with the stakeholders as well as proposed mitigation measures (SVP content).

In order to define whether the risk constitute in specified or low risk for the defined area and species (Alentejo region, thinnings/prunings of *Pinus pinea* and *Pinus pinaster*) the BP has conducted Supplier Verification program. The BP has prepared several maps with protected areas as well as list of protected species which are used during the supplier audits to identify the extend of risk in each area. The supplier audit checklists contain requirements for evaluation of legal aspects, determination of scope (species, type of harvest and area), ecological aspects (such as biodiversity, HCVs for each category, fire protection elements) and health and safety requirements together with appropriate training. Normally audits start at the BP office where the harvesting site is evaluated using available maps with protected areas and species. Later on, the supplier office is visited where the forest management plan is evaluated and additional information about sites are collected. Finally, the audit continues at the forest site where the workers are interviewed and the forest conditions are evaluated using the checklist. In case the evaluation of all six indicators results in low risk the risk is confirmed as low and the material is received as SBP compliant. In case there would be identified that

the indicator can´t be assessed as low risk and the material can´t be received as SBP compliant, the number of suppliers verified would be increased. After the supplier audits the BP has concluded that for the specified area, thinning operations and pine species low risk can be considered for all indicators. The supplier verification is repeated annually on sample basis.

7.3 Collection and Communication of Data

The following energy sources are used by BP: electricity for pellet production; diesel for feedstock delivery and handling; diesel for biomass handling, shipping and delivery to customer. Diesel consumption value by loaders at pellet production is based on actual refuelling data; electricity consumption value by pellet plant is based on consumption values specified in invoices by external electricity supplier. BP expects that diesel consumption by trucks delivering the feedstock to plant, and biomass to customer, will be evaluated by end user based on reference values from BioGrace II.

7.4 Competency of involved personnel

Overall, BP staff showed good understanding of knowledge of all applicable SBP requirements. Generally, very few staff members are involved into SBP certification: Integrated Management Systems Engineer is appointed by the management as responsible for implementation and maintaining of the SBP system. The other responsible staff members are: receptionist (feedstock input records), production operator (biomass production records), financial administrator (diesel and electricity consumption records, credit account maintenance, DTS and invoices), mill supply manager (conversion factors and moisture measurements register), feedstock supply manager is responsible for verification of feedstock suppliers. He holds Masters Degree in Forest Engineering (with enough forestry knowledge of the area considered in the SBE, and forestry works developed in that region), and furthermore he have participated in management and forest certification trainings / workshops to improve his knowledge in this area. Director holds overall responsibility for SBP certification.

7.5 Stakeholder feedback

No feedback received from stakeholders prior, during and after this annual audit.

7.6 Preconditions

None.

8 Review of Company's Risk Assessments

Describe how the Certification Body assessed risk for the Indicators. Summarise the CB's final risk ratings in Table 1, together with the Company's final risk ratings. Default for each indicator is 'Low', click on the rating to change. Note: this summary should show the risk ratings before AND after the SVP has been performed and after any mitigation measures have been implemented.

The BP has developed the risk assessment with evaluation of each individual indicator. The risk assessment outlines "unspecified risk" for indicators 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.4, 2.3.2 and 2.8.1. To determine whether the risk can be considered as low or specified the organization has conducted Supplier Verification program and evaluated the compliance with these indicators.

Risk assessment taking into consideration results of the SVP is presented in Table 2. It is concluded that after the situation for each indicator was evaluated at the supplier level (for the suppliers included in the SBE) by the BP lead to conclusion that the final risk level for all indicators can be considered as "low risk".

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

Indicator	Risk rating (Low or Specified)	
	Producer	CB
1.1.1	Low	Low
1.1.2	Low	Low
1.1.3	Low	Low
1.2.1	Low	Low
1.3.1	Low	Low
1.4.1	Low	Low
1.5.1	Low	Low
1.6.1	Low	Low
2.1.1	Specified	Specified
2.1.2	Specified	Specified
2.1.3	Low	Low
2.2.1	Low	Low
2.2.2	Low	Low
2.2.3	Specified	Specified
2.2.4	Specified	Specified
2.2.5	Low	Low
2.2.6	Low	Low

Indicator	Risk rating (Low or Specified)	
	Producer	CB
2.3.3	Low	Low
2.4.1	Low	Low
2.4.2	Low	Low
2.4.3	Low	Low
2.5.1	Low	Low
2.5.2	Low	Low
2.6.1	Low	Low
2.7.1	Low	Low
2.7.2	Low	Low
2.7.3	Low	Low
2.7.4	Low	Low
2.7.5	Low	Low
2.8.1	Specified	Specified
2.9.1	Low	Low
2.9.2	Low	Low
2.10.1	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	Specified	Specified

Table 2. Final risk ratings of Indicators as determined AFTER the SVP and any mitigation measures.

Indicator	Risk rating (Low or Specified)	
	Producer	CB
1.1.1	Low	Low
1.1.2	Low	Low
1.1.3	Low	Low
1.2.1	Low	Low
1.3.1	Low	Low
1.4.1	Low	Low
1.5.1	Low	Low
1.6.1	Low	Low
2.1.1	Low	Low
2.1.2	Low	Low
2.1.3	Low	Low
2.2.1	Low	Low
2.2.2	Low	Low
2.2.3	Low	Low
2.2.4	Low	Low
2.2.5	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

Indicator	Risk rating (Low or Specified)	
	Producer	CB
2.3.3	Low	Low
2.4.1	Low	Low
2.4.2	Low	Low
2.4.3	Low	Low
2.5.1	Low	Low
2.5.2	Low	Low
2.6.1	Low	Low
2.7.1	Low	Low
2.7.2	Low	Low
2.7.3	Low	Low
2.7.4	Low	Low
2.7.5	Low	Low
2.8.1	Low	Low
2.9.1	Low	Low
2.9.2	Low	Low
2.10.1	Low	Low

9 Review of Company's mitigation measures

Pellets Power II. has not implemented any mitigation measures but has reduced the scope where SBP-compliant feedstock can come from using SBE system instead. Based on the results from the SVP it was concluded that the risk is low for all the pine material (*Pinus pinea* and *Pinus pinaster*) supplied from Alentejo region.

10 Non-conformities and observations

Identify all non-conformities and observations raised/closed during the evaluation (a tabular format below may be used here). Please use as many copies of the table as needed. For each, give details to include at least the following:

- *applicable requirement(s)*
- *grading of the non-conformity (major or minor) or observation with supporting rationale*
- *timeframe for resolution of the non-conformity*
- *a statement as to whether the non-conformity is likely to impact upon the integrity of the affected SBP-certified products and the credibility of the SBP trademarks.*

No open NCRs from the previous annual audit:

No NCRs raised based on results of this annual audit.

Observations:

NC number 01/20	**NC Grading:** Observation
Standard & Requirement:	SBP Framework Standard 2, Instruction Note 2A, p.1.3: The BP shall define the sampling density as appropriate.
Description of Non-conformance and Related Evidence:	
The sampling intensity is defined in the FSC procedure (which has incorporated SBP) as well as in the SBR (section 8.1). The sampling is defined as 20% of suppliers per year and is implemented into practice. Out of 30 suppliers, 7 suppliers were evaluated in the reporting period. NEPCon considers that sampling based on a number of the FMUs (forest management units or properties) would be more appropriate than sampling based on a number of suppliers.	
Timeline for Conformance:	Other
Evidence Provided by Company to close NC:	-
Findings for Evaluation of Evidence:	-
NC Status:	Open

11 Certification decision

Based on the auditor's recommendation and the Certification Body's quality review, the following certification decision is taken:	
Certification decision:	Certification approved
Certification decision by (name of the person):	Ondrej Tarabus
Date of decision:	28/Jun/2020
Other comments:	*Click or tap here to enter text.*