



Supply Base Report: **Yugum-Drev, Limited Liability Company, Chausy**

First Surveillance Audit

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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

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1 Overview

Producer name: Yugum-Drev, Limited Liability Company, Chausy

Producer address: Republic of Belarus, Mogilev region, Chausovsky district, Kamensky s/s, mehdvor SPK «Svetly putj, 213208 Chausy, Belarus

SBP Certificate Code: SBP-07-86

Geographic position: 53.836746, 30.938622

Primary contact: Vladimir Shelepa, +375296632041,yugum@mail.bn.by

Company website: <https://yugum-drev.by/books/>

Date report finalised: 15 Apr 2021

Close of last CB audit: 15 Apr 2021

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: Not applicable

Weblink to SBR on Company website: <https://yugum-drev.by/books/>

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
☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐

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: all areas

Exclusions: No

The supply base of Yugum-Drev LLC is the entire territory of the Republic of Belarus.

All forests in Belarus are exclusively owned by the state. The total area of the forest fund is 9.7 million hectares, of which 8.26 million hectares are forest lands. The share of forest cover in Belarus has reached 40.1%. The total stock of wood is 1796 million m³, including mature and overripe stands-more than 296 million m³. As a result of conscious efforts to regenerate forests, the area covered by forest has doubled over the past 60 years and reached its highest value in more than 100 years. This increase is the result of both natural processes and afforestation of barren land unsuitable for agriculture. In Belarus, along with the increase in the total area of forest land, there is a steady growth of ripe, ripe and overripe stands. The proportion of mature and overripe forests is 16.8%. The average age of the stands is more than 56 years.

In Belarus, the basic principles of forest management are based on the following regulatory documents:

- State program for 2016-2020 " Belarusian Forest";
- National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Belarus;
- Forest Code of the Republic of Belarus.

Belarus has 28 species of trees and about 70 species of shrubs. The most common are: Scots pine-54.8%, Birch-18.8%, European Spruce-11%, Black alder-8.2%, Oak-2.9%, Aspen-2.2%, others -2,1%.

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. Forest management in Belarus is based on the principle of continuity and sustainability. The average annual volume of wood harvesting is about 21.2 million m³, including:

- final cutting (mature wood) - 40%
- cleaning of cuttings and sanitary felling (young, middle-aged and maturing stands) - 48%
- other cuttings – 12%.

The volume of fuel wood was 7.6 mlh m3 or 35.8% of total volume harvested and this volume maybe used in bioenergy sector.

The main conditions for the exploitation of forests are ensuring the reproduction of forests and protective afforestation. In 2020, forest reproduction and afforestation were carried out on a total area of 38.9 thousand hectares, including such activities as planting new forests . Belarus has been a signatory of the CITES Convention since 1995. CITES requirements are respected in forest management, although there are no plant species included in the CITES lists in Belarus. There are species included in IUCN list. 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.

On the territory of the Republic of Belarus there are two protected areas-the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve (85.2 thousand hectares) and the Polessky State Radioecological Reserve (216.1 thousand hectares), as well as four national parks - Belovezhskaya Pushcha (152.962 thousand hectares), Braslav Lakes (69.115 thousand hectares), Narachan National Park (93.3 thousand hectares) and Pripjat National Park (85.841 thousand hectares), as well as 334 forest and local reserves and 874 natural monuments.

Forest certification is an effective tool to combat illegal logging and illegal timber trafficking. In the Republic of Belarus, two forest certification schemes are implemented: FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and PEFC (Forest Certification Approval Program). As of January 1, 2019, 96 forest management units (98.5% of the total forest fund owned by the Ministry of Forestry) and 93 forest management units (95% of the total forest fund) were certified in accordance with the requirements of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). The fund owned by the Ministry of Forestry) is certified in accordance with the requirements of the PEFC (Forest Certification Approval Program).

In Belarus, the timber industry includes forestry (13.5%), wood processing (69.5%) and the pulp and paper industry (16.4%). Timber processing is one of the largest production sectors of the Republic of Belarus and accounts for about 2% of the total manufacturing sector of the Republic of Belarus. The timber industry in Belarus accounts for about 1.1% of the gross domestic market. Wood products are exported to about 30 countries around the world.

For the production of pellets SBP Chaussky branch uses sawdust purchased from its main supplier-supplier-Chaussky Forestry (Chaussky State Forestry). About 81.5% of incoming raw materials are SBP-compliant secondary raw materials (FSC 100%), and about 18.5% are non-SBP-compliant secondary raw materials. All raw materials come from the Republic of Belarus.

Suppliers of certified raw materials are 2 enterprises Chaussky and Cherikov forestry enterprises. Non-certified raw materials are supplied by 3 suppliers.

Only sawdust is used for the production of fuel pellets.

2.3 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

All suppliers of non-certified raw materials are notified of the impossibility of purchasing non-certified products. Negotiations are underway with such suppliers about the FSC certificate.

2.4 Quantification of the Supply Base

Supply Base

- a. **Total Supply Base area (million ha):** 9,70
- b. **Tenure by type (million ha):**9.70 (Community concession)
- c. **Forest by type (million ha):**9.70 (Temperate)
- d. **Forest by management type (million ha):**9.70 (Managed natural)
- e. **Certified forest by scheme (million ha):**9.40 (FSC)

Describe the harvesting type which best describes how your material is sourced: Mix of the above

Explanation: Manual logging prevails in the Republic of Belarus - 11.7 million m3 per year, mechanized logging - 9.5 million m3 per year. The forestry equipment park of the Republic of Belarus includes 356 forwarders, 320 harvesters. Timber harvesting is carried out during main and intermediate felling - maintenance felling, selective sanitary felling and reconstruction felling. Cuttings for renewal and formation (re-formation) of plantations, sanitary felling, cleaning up litter, clearing forest areas for the construction of pipelines, roads, power transmission lines and communications, and other facilities are also carried out. In forests located on the territory of national parks, natural monuments of republican significance, specially protected parts of reserves, in especially valuable areas of the forest fund that have genetic, scientific and historical and cultural significance, in sanitary-hygienic and health-improving forests (urban forests, forests of forest park parts green zones, forests of the first and second zones of sanitary protection zones of water supply sources and forests of the first and second districts of sanitary protection zones of resorts), in protective forests (anti-erosion forests), only intermediate felling and other felling, as well as felling of renewal and reformation into ripe and over-mature stands, losing their protective properties and provided with natural or artificial regeneration. In the forests of the reserves, only other felling is allowed, corresponding to the reserve regime. In specially protected areas of the forest, felling may be completely or partially prohibited in the manner determined by the Rules for felling.

Was the forest in the Supply Base managed for a purpose other than for energy markets? Yes - Majority

Explanation: The woodworking industry is one of the most important sectors of the Belarusian economy. The Republic of Belarus has a fairly developed woodworking and pulp and paper industry. The state concern "Bellesbumprom" is responsible for this industry: large and technically equipped enterprises of the Republic of Belarus, which ensure the production of various types of wood products, are united into the state concern "Bellesbumprom". The concern unites about 50 organizations of various forms of ownership and manages them. The activities of the concern's enterprises are divided into three sectors: woodworking, furniture production and the pulp and paper industry. Enterprises carry out complex wood processing: from raw material procurement, primary sawing to deep processing - production of wood-based panels, furniture and other finished products. The production of sawn timber, profile moldings, chipboard and fiberboard (including insulation) boards is carried out. An environmentally friendly construction material is produced - furniture board. There are modern production facilities for various types of plywood.

For the forests in the Supply Base, is there an intention to retain, restock or encourage natural regeneration within 5 years of felling? Yes - Majority

Explanation: In the system of the Ministry of Forestry, a system of afforestation and reforestation has been built and is successfully functioning. The industry has created all the conditions for growing healthy, high-quality forests - from harvesting, processing forest seed raw materials and storing seeds of forest plants, growing standard planting material, carrying out reforestation and afforestation activities - to caring for forest plantations and introducing them into the category of valuable forest plantations. An advanced technology for processing forest seed raw materials and storing seeds of forest plants has been introduced and is functioning, which makes it possible to obtain high-quality seed material and ensure its full, long-term storage. In activities for the conservation of forest genetic resources, two main directions are distinguished: the conservation of the gene pool of populations and species in situ (i.e., in natural plantations) and ex situ (i.e., outside the natural growth of populations). The first direction is considered as the main one, since only it allows preserving the gene pool of populations of forest species in full.

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

Explanation: In order to promptly carry out sanitary and recreational activities in forests by forestry institutions and other persons and prevent the spread of pests and diseases, preserve the quality of damaged wood for its further use, at the suggestion of the Ministry of Forestry, the necessary changes were made to the Forest Code of the Republic of Belarus, which provide for the possibility of unplanned sanitary and recreational measures without making appropriate changes and (or) additions to the forest management project.

Feedstock

Reporting period from: 01 Jan 2020

Reporting period to: 31 Dec 2020

- 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: Not applicable

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:	Vladimir Shelepa	Deputy Director	15 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:	Dmitry Pikul	Director	15 Apr 2021
	Name	Title	Date

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

N/A