



Supply Base Report: Kopyl State Forest Experiential Enterprise

Second 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: Kopyl State Forest Experiential Enterprise

Producer address: Ulitsa Zaozernaya 2, d.35., Minsk region, 223927 Kopyl, Belarus

SBP Certificate Code: SBP-07-55

Geographic position: 53.158800, 27.088200

Primary contact: Sergey Uldinovich, +375 291 703 654, leskhozcopyl@yandex.ru

Company website: <http://www.kopyllh.by/>

Date report finalised: 25 Jan 2022

Close of last CB audit: 28 Jan 2022

Name of CB: NEPCon OÜ

SBP Standard(s) used: SBP Standard 4: Chain of Custody, SBP Standard 2: Verification of SBP-compliant Feedstock, SBP Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data Instruction, Instruction Document 5E: Collection and Communication of Energy and Carbon Data 1.5

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: leskhozcopyl@yandex.ru

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: Primary, 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 Kopyl district

Exclusions: No

The supply base of the Kopyl experimental forestry is the area of its own forest fund, since timber for processing comes only from its own forest fund. The enterprise has a right of permanent long-term use of forests, which includes possibility to use timber and non-timber forest resources. As of 01.01.2022 the enterprise manages area of 35 650 ha of state forest fund. The FMU is one of the smallest forest enterprises in Belarus. Right of forest use is confirmed by long-term forest management plan and forest inventory documents as well as appropriate maps that are available at the FE. These and other documents regulate scope of forest management. Forests (forest lands) in Belarus are not subject for purchase and sale. The enterprise also has a right to conduct game management on hunting properties handed over it into long-term use. Totally in the composition of Kopyl State Forest Enterprise there are 5 forest districts. The territory of the FE is covered by forests of temperate biome. On forest zonation the territory is located in the zone of coniferous-broadleaves forest, mainly in sub-zone of hornbeam-oak-spruce forests, though south part of the territory, close to Polesye nature region, belongs to sub-zone of oak-pine forests. In whole, pine is dominating specie on the territory of the enterprise.

Forest management system in Kopyl FE aims making of ecological stable mixed forest and even age structure of the forest. Existing age class distribution of forests of Kopyl FE on 01.01.2016 is as follows and presented on graph below:

Young stands – 23.2%;

Medium stands – 41.4%;

Pre-mature stands – 28.9%;

Mature and over mature stands – 6.5%.

Coniferous forest predominate in the forest fund of the forest fund, which account for 59% of the land covered by forests, soft-wooded broadleaved species make up 32%, hard-wooded broadleaved species 9.0%. The dominant forest formations are: pine forests 35%, birch forests 17.6%

Table 1. Forest area distribution of the Forestry Sector in accordance with their environmental, economic and social significance

Total area, ha	Distribution of forests depending on their functions, ha				
	environmental	recreational	protecting	exploitative	
35650		800.4	718.4	10509.6	23491.7

In total in 2021 the leshoz harvested 102.635 thousand m3 including fuel wood – 71.256 thousand m3, which maybe potentially used as biofuel.

Within the forest of the FMU were not identified many significant nature and ecological values that is connected with considerable agricultural development of the territory and lack of big forest plots. Nevertheless there are available some conservation zones, e.g. botanical reserves of local significance: “Dubrava kislichnaya” (37.9 ha) and “Rakitnik” (4.8 ha) with concentration of biodiversity important on local level. Also considerable ecological role play sites with RTE species identified and allocated in productive forests and other specially protected forest area’s (OZU), particularly are identified specially protected forest areas around habitats of RTE mammals, birds and plant spp (151 ha). Forest management regime in conservation areas is established in accordance with national regulations and status of reserves. Reserves together with specially protected forest areas make network of areas with limited regime of forest use. On the territory of the Kopyl experimental forestry enterprise, the habitats of wild animals and the growth of wild plants included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus were transferred under protection: Badger, black stork, Volzhanka ordinary, feathery necker. The black stork is listed in CITES Appendix I.

Kopyl forest enterprise is separate legal body with single forest management plan developed for the entire FMU. Planning process in Kopyl FE includes strategic, tactical and operational tasks. The long-term (strategic) tasks of forest management that cover period of 5 and more years include: improvement of quality of the forest over the rotation period, assistance to implementation of forests of their ecological functions, optimization of forest resources use and development of ecosystem services.

Tactical tasks of forest management, which cover period of 2-4 years, are introduction of modern technologies of harvesting and reforestation, introduction of more environmental friendly machines and mechanisms, increasing extension of natural forest regeneration, increasing employment of local population. Operational tasks of forest management (up to 1 year) aim increasing income of forest enterprise, forest roads construction and repairing, reforestation of harvested areas, processing and sale of forest products.

Main strategic planning document is 10-years forest management plan. This document is prepared on the base of forest inventory results and, in particular, determines annual allowable cut on the period of 10 years. Current FMP was prepared for 2009-2018. For forest maintenance and nursing the enterprise conducts various thinning operations that include enlightening, clearing, thinning and advanced thinning (for selection and abandonment of the best trees before final harvesting), and also selective and clear sanitary cuttings. There is clear determined age of these cuttings, e.g. for pine enlightening is conducted up to 10 years, clearing –11-20 years, thinning – 21-40 years and advanced thinning – 41-65 years.

During the reporting period we produced pellets from secondary raw materials that meet SBP requirements - sawdust and chips (SBP compliant secondary feedstock - 29% of all used volume) and from fuel wood (SBP compliant primary feedstock - 71%)

Tree species are *Picea abies*; *Pinus sylvestris*, *Populus tremula* L., *Betula pendula*, *Alnus incana* (L.) Moench.

2.3 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

Kopyl State Forest Enterprise uses only waste from its own woodworking production and does not buy raw materials from third-party organizations.

2.4 Quantification of the Supply Base

Supply Base

- a. **Total Supply Base area (million ha):** 0,04
- b. **Tenure by type (million ha):**0.04 (Public)
- c. **Forest by type (million ha):**0.04 (Temperate)
- d. **Forest by management type (million ha):**0.04 (Managed natural)
- e. **Certified forest by scheme (million ha):**0.04 (FSC)

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

Explanation: Planning of harvesting is done on the base of forest inventory data taking into account annual allowable cut. Annual allowable cut is established for period 10 years on the base of data about forests stock and maturity. Final harvesting is done only in mature forest. Annual volumes of harvesting are established taking into account allowable cut and cannot exceed it in 10-years period. Age of final cutting for production forests is established on species: alder and aspen – 51 and more years, birch – 61 and more years, pine – 81 and more years. Final harvesting is done by clear, progressive and selective cuttings. At the moment clear cuttings prevail with following forest planting or natural regeneration on the place of cut areas. Allowed area of clear cutting in productive forests cannot exceed 10 ha, and in some forests with protective functions it has not exceed 5 ha. More and more intensively are used progressive cuttings by narrow strips with width up to 50 meters that makes possible better natural regeneration. Also there are used some kinds of selective cuttings. During clear cuts at the operational sites are left seed trees of pine and oak, and other valuable species, in quantity 10 units per 1 ha of harvesting site. Timber harvesting is done mostly by chain saws, as a rule of “Husqvarna” or “Stihl” trademarks. On harvesting operations are used harvesters of local production “Amkodor”. Also there are introduced technologies of harvesters use on thinning operations. Wood transportation from forest is done by forwarders “Amkodor” or specialized wheeled forest tractors developed on the base of agricultural Belarusian tractor MTZ with use of autoloader MPTL-5-11.

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

Explanation: The Republic of Belarus is a forest power, and the strategic goal of the state is a rational and integrated use of forest resources of the country. The logging sector includes procurement and hauling of timber, its cross-cutting, production of industrial wood and wood products, production of sawlog, veneer, matchbox and technological raw materials, resin extraction. Sector of pulp and paper industry is specialized in the production of cardboard and paper products. There are over 20 types of paper and cardboard. Sector of woodworking and furniture production is divided into two major branches, which are closely intertwined: on the one hand - it is the primary processing of wood raw material and production of elements for the furniture and construction industries (windows, doors, moldings, wood boards, etc.), on the other hand – production of furniture directly addressed to the end market. The woodworking sector includes industrial wood production,

timber and lumber, wood products, production of plywood, matches, wood-based panels (particleboard, hardboard, MDF/HDF), laminated floor coverings, building structures, Windows, doors, houses and wood fuel. The sector of furniture production is represented by enterprises, which are consolidated to produce more than 25% of the total production of furniture in the country. The range of furniture encompasses all kinds: from simple furniture of small forms from inexpensive materials to highly artistic sets and sets made of natural wood using turning and carving. Sector pulp and paper industry specialize in the production of cardboard and paper products. The range of over 20 types of paper and paperboard, including newsprint paper, base paper for decorative coating materials and Wallpaper.

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: Planning of harvesting is done on the base of forest inventory data taking into account annual allowable cut. Annual allowable cut is established for period 10 years on the base of data about forests stock and maturity. Final harvesting is done only in mature forest. Annual volumes of harvesting are established taking into account allowable cut and cannot exceed it in 10-years period. Age of final cutting for production forests is established on species: alder and aspen – 51 and more years, birch – 61 and more years, pine – 81 and more years. Final harvesting is done by clear, progressive and selective cuttings. At the moment clear cuttings prevail with following forest planting or natural regeneration on the place of cut areas. Allowed area of clear cutting in productive forests cannot exceed 10 ha, and in some forests with protective functions it has not exceed 5 ha. More and more intensively are used progressive cuttings by narrow strips with width up to 50 meters that makes possible better natural regeneration. Also there are used some kinds of selective cuttings. During clear cuts at the operational sites are left seed trees of pine and oak, and other valuable species, in quantity 10 units per 1 ha of harvesting site. Timber harvesting is done mostly by chain saws, as a rule of “Husqvarna” or “Stihl” trademarks. On harvesting operations are used harvesters of local production “Amkodor”. Also there are introduced technologies of harvesters use on thinning operations. Wood transportation from forest is done by forwarders “Amkodor” or specialized wheeled forest tractors developed on the base of agricultural Belarusian tractor MTZ with use of autoloaders MPTL-5-11.

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

Explanation: The total volume of felling 173 891 cubic meters. Including sanitary logging: 71496 cubic meters. The reasons for sanitary logging are insect damage. Sanitary logging is carried out according to: "Sanitary rules of the Republic of Belarus".

Feedstock

Reporting period from: 01 Jan 2021

Reporting period to: 31 Dec 2021

- a. **Total volume of Feedstock:** 1-200,000 m3
- b. **Volume of primary feedstock:** 1-200,000 m3
- c. **List percentage of primary feedstock, by the following categories.**
 - Certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 80% - 100%
 - Not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 0%
- d. **List of all the species in primary feedstock, including scientific name:** Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine); Picea abies (Norway Spruce); Populus tremula (common aspen); Betula pendula (silver birch); Alnus glutinosa (common alder);
- e. **Is any of the feedstock used likely to have come from protected or threatened species?** No

- 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 (%):** 24,00
- g. **Softwood (i.e. coniferous trees): specify proportion of biomass from (%):** 76,00
- h. **Proportion of biomass composed of or derived from saw logs (%):** 29,00
- i. **Specify the local regulations or industry standards that define saw logs:** CTB 1510-2012; TY BY 100195503.009-2018
- j. **Roundwood from final fellings from forests with > 40 yr rotation times - Average % volume of fellings delivered to BP (%):** 22,00
- k. **Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest:** 0 m3
- 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: 1% - 19%
 - Primary feedstock from primary forest not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 0%
- m. **Volume of secondary feedstock:** 1-200,000 m3
- Physical form of the feedstock: Chips, 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	100,00	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:	Asipovich Anatoly	Standart and certification engineer	25 Jan 2022
	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:	Uldinovich S.S.	Director	25 Jan 2022
	Name	Title	Date
Report approved by:	Evsyuchenya S.B.	Chief Engineer	25 Jan 2022
	Name	Title	Date
Report approved by:	Mikolaevskiy S.I.	Chief Forester	25 Jan 2022
	Name	Title	Date

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

N/A