



Supply Base Report: Ecolin and K LLC

Re-assessment

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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: Ecolin and K LLC

Producer address: Building AVM Kormopredpriyatiya "Ubolotye" to. 1, Village Ubolete, 223134 Minsk Region, Belarus

SBP Certificate Code: SBP-01-42

Geographic position: 54.414911, 27.782847

Primary contact: Andrey Titov, +375 291 147 550, 1147550@list.ru

Company website: www.ecolin.by

Date report finalised: 31 May 2021

Close of last CB audit: N/A

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: <http://ecolin.by/dokumenty>

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
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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

Exclusions: No

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 Polesky 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 Pripyat 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.

LLC “Ecolin and K” uses the raw materials for pellets production from secondary feedstock. Secondary feedstock originates as forest residues from own production as well as from external sawmills. Feedstock is:

SBP-compliant Secondary Feedstock from own production 53,42% (FSC 100%)

SBP-compliant Secondary Feedstock from external production 46,58% (FSC 100%)

Quantity of Suppliers – 3

Species: Species: *Picea abies* (L.) H. Karst.); *Pinus sylvestris* (L.);

Feedstock for FSC 100% and SBP- compliant pellets is secondary feedstock from only FSC 100% wood.

2.3 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier

For SBP pellets production we use wastes of internal and external wood factories. We purchase round timber from different State forest enterprises, which mostly have FSC certificates. LLC "Ecolin and K" give priority to certificate holders suppliers and explain all the suppliers the certification requirements, rules, usage and application.

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 (Public)
- 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):**9.12 (FSC)

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

Explanation: Forest harvesting is subdivided into primary use cuttings, intermediate use cuttings, and other cuttings. The following harvesting methods and types of harvesting shall be classified as clearcuts: clearcuts (clear-cutting); gradual cuttings (even-stage, group-stage, band-stage, and long-stage); and selective cuttings (voluntary selective cuttings). The cuttings of the intermediate use include the following types of cuttings: forest maintenance cuttings (clarifying, clearing, thinning, through cuttings); selective sanitary cuttings; reconstruction cuttings; renewal cuttings; cuttings of forest plantations formation (reshaping). The maximum area of clearcuts is up to 10 hectares, and the maximum area of gradual clearcuts is up to 20 hectares. The industrial felling includes thinnings, thinning, and selective felling. Roundwood is used for the production of lumber products, while sawmill residues (sawdust, chips, and slabs) are used for the production of pellets.

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

Explanation: 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 specializes 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: Reforestation and afforestation in the Republic of Belarus provides: mandatory reforestation of felling sites, burnt areas and other categories of forest lands in the period not exceeding 2-3 years after their formation; correspondence of tree species to conditions of a place of growth; rational use of lands of forest fund; conservation of biodiversity and gene pool of the woods; increase in the area of the oak, ash and

lime woods; creation of the forest plantings which are mainly mixed on structure; improving water-conservation, protective and recreational forest values as well as their productivity and sustainability; saving (increase) of forest cover of the Republic of Belarus and its administrative-territorial units; satisfaction of social and economic requirements of society for various forest production and utilities of the forest.

Was the feedstock used in the biomass removed from a forest as part of a pest/disease control measure or a salvage operation? No

Explanation: In the report period we didn't use the roundwood removed from a forest as part of a pest/disease control measure or a salvage operation

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 m3
- c. **List percentage of primary feedstock, by the following categories.**
 - Certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 0%
 - 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:** 0 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: Chips, Sawdust, Offcuts
- 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:	Andrei Titov	Deputy Director	31 May 2021
	Name	Title	Date
<p>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.</p>			
Report approved by:	Grigorij Titov	Director	31 May 2021
	Name	Title	Date

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

N/A