



# Supply Base Report: Imperiya Green, Limited Liability Company

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](http://www.sbp-cert.org)*

### *Document history*

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# 1 Overview

**Producer name:** Imperiya Green, Limited Liability Company

**Producer address:** Prospect Schmidta d.114/2, Mogilev region, 212035 Mogilev, Belarus

**SBP Certificate Code:** SBP-07-59

**Geographic position:** 53.908400, 30.345600

**Primary contact:** Oksana Voitava, +375 29 335 03 45, imperiya\_grin@mail.ru

**Company website:** N/A

**Date report finalised:** 01 Dec 2021

**Close of last CB audit:** 30 Nov 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 1.5

**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:** ecogreen.by

## 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%. Forest plantations have a total stock of 1831.8 million m<sup>3</sup>, of which 83.5% are possible to exploit. The share of mature and overmature forests is 375.4 million m<sup>3</sup>. 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: - 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: 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 m<sup>3</sup>, 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 million m<sup>3</sup> or 35.8% of total volume harvested in 2020 and this volume maybe used in bioenergy sector. At current logging levels, the technically available potential of woody biomass for fuel and energy purposes is about 10 million m<sup>3</sup>, or 2.5 million ton of reference fuel. A large part of the firewood is sold to households and organizations as fuel wood, while the remainder is chipped into fuel chips, which are used to generate heat and electricity in boiler houses and mini-CHPs in small towns and rural areas. 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. In the spring, all cleared areas are planted with forest crops or left to overgrow naturally. All established plantations are cared for annually. 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. Great importance is given to the conservation of rare and endangered species of plants and animals on the territory of the Republic of Belarus. There are protection obligations for each species of these plants and animals. Data on rare species is recorded in passports of detours with indication of their habitats. The lesхоз implements all necessary measures to ensure preservation of rare and endangered species of plants and animals. 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 2021, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) has certified 276 Chain of Custody (CoC) members and 72 Forest Management (FM) members. Fund owned by the Ministry of Forestry) is certified according to the requirements of PEFC (Program for Endorsement of Forest Certification). 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.

*Limited liability company «Imperiya Green» located in the eastern part of the Republic of Belarus, on the territory of the Mogilev region. The company has no separate divisions. The company does not carry out forestry activities and does not harvest wood. Limited liability company «Imperiya Green» produces fuel pellets from secondary feedstock only. Limited liability company «Imperiya Green» sources from the whole territory of the Republic of Belarus, mainly from Mogilev and Gomel regions.*

*Limited liability company «Imperiya Green» uses both certified and non-certified feedstock. The company purchases raw materials for the production of pellets in reporting period from 10 certified suppliers with an FSC 100% declaration, as well as non-certified raw materials from about 20 suppliers. Non-certified raw materials are used for the production of fuel pellets on the domestic market or export supplies for further sale by retail buyers in small batches.*

*For the production of certified pellets for export only certified raw materials are used (100% of feedstock (sawdus, wood chips) with an FSC 100%).*

- *SBP-compliant secondary feedstock – 82.1 % of the total amount of raw materials purchased.*

*The following tree species are used: Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris), Norway spruce (Picea abies), Hanging birch (Betula pendula), Alder (Alnus spp), Common aspen (Populus tremula), English oak (Quercus robur), Common hornbeam (Carpinus betulus), Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)*

*No CITES species are identified within the supply base.*

## **2.3 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock supplier**

The policy of Imperiya Green LLC is to give preference to certified suppliers and completely abandon controlled and uncontrolled raw materials. Raw materials (sawdust and wood chips) consist of sawmill

residues from the main production of suppliers. Therefore, non-certified and new suppliers are encouraged to certify their supply chain and benefit from the use of their leftovers. Imperiya Green LLC offers sawdust suppliers a higher price for FSC-certified products and informs suppliers about benefits of FSC certification.

## 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):**8.30 (FSC), 8.00 (PEFC)

**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). In 2020 by forestry farms of the Republic of Belarus at cutting of the main use was harvested 11500 thousand m<sup>3</sup> of wood, at cutting of intermediate use - 6900 thousand m<sup>3</sup> of wood, at other cutting - 8700 thousand m<sup>3</sup> of wood. Data on 2021 will be formed in the next reporting period. Roundwood is used to produce lumber, and sawmill residues (sawdust, wood chips) are used to produce pellets.

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

**Explanation:** Limited liability company «Imperiya Green» uses both certified and non-certified feedstock. The company purchases raw materials for the production of pellets from 10 certified suppliers with an FSC 100% declaration, as well as non-certified raw materials from about 20 suppliers.

**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:** It is planned that as a result of the implementation of the State Program for 2021-2025: the forest cover of the republic's territory will reach 40.3 percent; the volume of timber harvesting will grow to 3.2 cubic meters. meters from 1 hectare; the average planting stock will increase to 225 cubic meters. meters from 1 hectare, which will significantly expand the scale of all types of forest use, increase the export of timber.

**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:** N/A

### Feedstock

**Reporting period from:** 01 Dec 2020

**Reporting period to:** 30 Nov 2021

- a. **Total volume of Feedstock:** 1-200,000 m<sup>3</sup>
- 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 m<sup>3</sup>
- 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**

| <b>Feedstock type</b> | <b>Sourced by using Supply Base Evaluation (SBE) %</b> | <b>FSC %</b> | <b>PEFC %</b> | <b>SFI %</b> |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 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:   | Oksana Voitova    | Deputy Director for Development and FEA | 01 Dec 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:   | Yauhen Supiashkou | Director                                | 01 Dec 2021 |
|   | Name              | Title                                   | Date        |

# **Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators**

N/A