

Supply Base Report: Bifesa SL

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Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 1.3

For further information on the SBP Framework and to view the full set of documentation see www.sbp-cert.org

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1 Overview

Producer name: Bifesa SL
Producer location: CALLE RICARDO VELÁZQUEZ 11-1°HUELVA, Spain
Geographic position: 37.257059 N; 6.948086 E
Primary contact: Oliver Camacho
 +34626570893, administracion@bifesa.com
Company website: www.bifesa.com
Date report finalised: 20/03/2019
Close of last CB audit: [Date and location of the closing meeting CB]
Name of CB: Control Union BV
Translations from English: Yes
SBP Standard(s) used: Standard 1 version 1.0,
 Standard 2 version 1.0,
 Standard 4 version 1.0,
 Standard 5 version 1.0
Weblink to Standard(s) used: <https://sbp-cert.org/documents/standards-documents/standards>
SBP Endorsed Regional Risk Assessment: not applicable
Weblink to SBE on Company website: www.bifesa.com/sobre-nosotros/

Indicate how the current evaluation fits within the cycle of Supply Base Evaluations				
Main (Initial) Evaluation	First Surveillance	Second Surveillance	Third Surveillance	Fourth Surveillance
X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Description of the Supply Base

2.1 General description

Bifesa SL is a biomass producer located in the city of Huelva and performing harvesting operations within the Huelva, Seville and Cadiz provinces of the Andalusia Autonomous Community.



Bifesa SL is a 30 years old, vertically integrated, company specialised in the production and delivery of wood products for different users: roundwood for pulpmills, wood chips for biofuel producers. It has multidisciplinary staff of around 80 people and 7 – 8 permanent harvesting teams. The harvesting teams consist of 2 to 8 people, which are mainly performing harvesting manually, but sometimes by means of a harvester. Other machinery used in forest operations are: forwarders, skidders, forestry tractors and chipping machines. Bifesa SL has a team of engineers, responsible for the technical processes. They organize the harvesting, chipping and transportation processes. Bifesa SL is mainly engaged in maintenance cuttings, prunnings, sanitary cuttings, selective fellings and final cuts of mature trees, as well as fire protection cuttings, and reforestation. In total, it harvests more than 50 000 tons of wood per year, of which around 30 000 tons is for biomass production. Regionally, Bifesa SL is considered a medium sized enterprise. Bifesa SL is the second biggest company in the region. The biggest forest company in the region is producing biomass for its own energy plant.

Country level description of the Supply base

Spain has approximately 27,7 million ha of forests and wood lands, representing 56% of total land area. Of this area 18,0 million ha is considered 'Forested land' (36%) and 9,5 million (19%) falls in the category of 'Other wooded land'. Of the forested land, approximately 90% is considered seminatural; 10% are plantations. A small, but growing, proportion of these plantations consists primarily of introduced eucalypt species (580 thousand ha, representing 5% of the forested land in 2005).

According to the National Forest Inventories, over 80% of forests in Spain are composed of two or more tree species. The largest formation is made of holm oaks (which represents 15,3% of the tree covered area), followed by pine stands.

There are four main categories of forest types:

- The Mediterranean broadleaved forests (in the south-central region);
- The Mediterranean conifer forests (also in the south-central region);
- The Atlantic forests, a group of mixed formations of beech, oak, chestnut, birch, etc;
- Plantations of mainly introduced tree species.

The Spanish Forest Law (Law 43/2003, '*Ley de Montes*') forms the legislative basis for forest management. Most Autonomous Communities have their own forestry laws regulating the protection, management and harvesting of forests in their territory. Article 33 establishes the need for public utility forests and protective forests to have a Forest Management Plan and a working scheme or other equivalent Management Instrument. These documents will be elaborated by the holder of the forest and must always be approved by the regional forestry organization. Regional forestry organization will regulate in which cases it may be mandatory to have a management instrument for non-protected private and public forests not cataloged. Multiple laws in each Autonomous Community regulate forestry and harvesting and the specific technical forest operating constraints.

According to the 2010 report of the SECF "Spanish Society of Forestry Sciences" these are the aspects of Spanish forests that serve as the basis for a better understanding of the forestry sector:

- Spanish forests are expanding and this trend manifests itself to a greater extent than in other European countries. Spanish forests occupy more than half of the national surface and Spain is the third European country with the largest forested area, ahead of France, Germany and Poland.
- The forested area per inhabitant is higher in Spain than the average of the European Union. There are 0,4 ha of forest per inhabitant compared to 0,3 ha per inhabitant in the EU.
- Most forests are populated by native species. Contrary to what is usually disseminated, the area occupied by hardwood species is greater than that occupied by coniferous species.
- Spanish forests are multifunctional. The main role is nature conservation and the conservation of the hydrological cycle and biodiversity, but its productive capacity of raw materials: wood, firewood, biomass for energy, cork, resins, edible mushrooms, pinion, livestock, is not negligible. This includes hunting, that scarcely is taken advantage of. The role related to the fixation of carbon and the maintenance of the landscape and biological wealth is transcendent.
- **The annual growth of wood in Spanish forests is three times higher than the amount that is actually cut and harvested.** The increment is 45 million m³ annually and the extraction is around 15 million m³ per year. The annual consumption ranges from 32 to 33 million m³, so the import from other

countries is about 15 million m³. Certain guidelines contained in forestry policies, aspects related to the costs of exploitation, the structure of the market for forest products and the use of current legal, financial and administrative instruments that have become obsolete in today's society are some of the causes of this situation.

- The current average consumption of wood in Spain is 0.8 m³ per inhabitant, in Central Europe 1.5 m³ and in Northern Europe 3.0 m³ per inhabitant. Everything indicates that Spanish consumption of wood will continue to grow and that there will be a need to extract it from forests or import it from other countries.
- More than 2/3 of the Spanish forest area is privately owned, which poses some difficulties that must be taken into account when encouraging certain forest policies.
- The Forestry Sector has a great potential in the creation of rural employment. If wood removals increased from 15 to 30 million m³, forestry employment could double, going from the current 155.000 to around 300.000 jobs.
- The Forestry Sector has an increasing influence on rural development through forestry, hunting, landscape formations, recreational use and rural tourism.
- **Spanish forests are to a large extent abandoned.** The lack of management and exploitation has declined due to an array of different causes. The forests are accumulating fuel biomass in excess, which favors the development of large fires, and yet the use of biomass for energy purposes is not considered an attractive business by energy companies.
- Spanish forests play an important role in air purification and mitigation of climate change. A study carried out in the CIFOR-INIA shows that at present, Spanish forests accumulate around 87 million tons of CO₂ every year due to their growth. This means that the forests fix more than 24% of the total emissions of Spain each year.

Region level description of the Supply base

In the Supply Base there are Mediterranean conifer forests (in the south-central region) with a clear presence of eucalyptus plantations. Other tree species within the Supply Base are native:

- Umbrella pine - *Pinus pinea*;
- Maritime pine - *Pinus pinaster*;
- White eucalyptus - *Eucalyptus globulus*;
- Red eucalyptus - *Eucalyptus rostrate*;
- Holm oak - *Quercus ilex*;
- Cork oak - *Quercus suber*;
- Sweet chestnut - *Castanea sativa*.

Introduced species, such as eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus spp.*) are allowed in short rotation forestry, but on a very limited scale.

For biomass production, Bifesa SL is mainly working in conifer forests, mostly formed by Umbrella pine and Maritime pine, and in a very limited extend – in eucalyptus plantations.

Table 1 indicates the forest area, canopy-covered forest area, coniferous forest area and Umbrella pine forest area for Huelva, Seville and Cadiz province.

Table 1: Forest cover characteristics per region of the Supply Base

Supply Base	Total forest area (ha)	Coniferous forest area (ha)	Pinus pinea forest area (ha)
Huelva province	787.737	149.670	88.467
Cádiz province	373.670	70.997	41.964
Seville province	422.001	80.180	47.392
Total	1583.408	300.847	177.823

73% of the forest area in the Supply Base (Huelva province) is private property (table 2). The prevailing private forest property size of the Supply Base is around 60 ha, but the total of private forest areas is larger than the area of public forests. Public forests are larger in scale, but much less frequent.

Table 2: Characteristics of forest properties per region of the Supply Base

Supply Base	Ownership			Prevailing property size*	
	National	Municipal	Private	Private	Public
Huelva province	11,9%	15,0%	73,1%	Medium	Large
Cádiz province	8,9%	12,8%	91,4%	Medium	Large
Seville province	5,3%	3,3%	91,4%	Medium	Large

* Property size:

Large – more than 100 ha;

Medium – 20-100 ha;

Small – 6-20 ha;

The dominant use of the land is forestry. Land use is characterized by a small number of large properties and a great number of small owners.

From a socio-economic point of view, people nowadays do not depend on forests. The forest industry is also not developed well within the regions of the Supply Base, in comparison to the rest of Spain. This is mostly due to the complex macrorelief (hills, slopes and mountains), which makes forestry operations very difficult.

The proportion of wood used for biomass production within the Supply Base is relatively the same compared to the other main variants of using the wood. Umbrella pine trunks (40% per tree) and eucalyptus trunks (75% per tree) are used for pulp and paper production. Only branches are used for biomass production (60% of pine trees, and 25% of eucalyptus trees). The production of wood pallets and boxes for the agricultural sector is another important final use of pine wood in the Huelva province. There are quite some sawmills in the region using sawnwood as well. However, the other industries can hardly utilize branch wood, which nevertheless needs to be removed from the forest plots, due to forest fire risks. The only feasible use for this feedstock is biomass production.

Nowadays, most of the pine forests in the Supply Base area are abandoned and unmanaged. This is due to the low profitability of the forests, these forests are capitalized, divided by the slopes, which normally are difficult to enter with machinery. The final product (wood) is of low quality and the forest industry produces products with little added value.

Umbrella pine wood is of poor quality, it has many knots and is crooked, and its diameter stays small. The forests are not managed intensively and without maintenance the quality of the wood only keeps deteriorating. Increased biomass (wood chips) production is an excellent incentive and opportunity for the reconstruction of the pine forests in the Supply Base.

Silviculture in Supply base area

The harvesting will be carried out mostly in **Umbrella pine** forests. The silviculture of this species is generalized by a rotation length of around 100 years, and thinings should be done every 20 to 25 years. It should be mentioned that most of these plots are old, planted forests, which have been abandoned. The relevant thinings have not been made. Due to the fact that most of forests have not been managed during the last decades, the main purpose of the operations is stand improvement and preventing forest fires. Stand improvement operations consist of practices designed to produce more and better quality wood and to increasing the rate of growth of the maintained trees in the stands. Several methods can be used, such as thinnings, clearings, regeneration fellings and phytosanitary harvesting operations. Clear cuts are not permitted.

Eucalyptus plantations are harvested approximately every 12 years. Several investigations have been made in creating clones of eucalyptus that allow to increase the growth rate and to speed up rotations to 10 years (for pulp production).

SBP product characteristics

SBP-compliant primary feedstock is the only product group that Bifesa SL has, within the scope of SBP certification. Bifesa SL prioritizes acquiring wood from forests harvested by its own harvesting teams. It will be able to take exhaustive control of all the SBP indicators.

The tree species harvested for SBP biomass production include:

- Umbrella pine - *Pinus pinea* – 89%;
- Maritime pine - *Pinus pinaster* – 1%;
- White eucalyptus - *Eucalyptus globulus* – 5%;
- Red eucalyptus - *Eucalyptus rostrata* – 5%;

Bifesa SL does not harvest, or purchase any tree species included in the CITES or IUCN lists. The CITES list does not include any tree species from Spain. The IUCN list includes Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) under “Near Threatened” status and Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) as “Vulnerable”.

2.2 Actions taken to promote certification amongst feedstock suppliers

Bifesa SL actively promotes FSC and PEFC certification among forest owners. Forest owners are invited to conferences organised by the local “Association of Huelva Producers of Wood” and are introduced to forest

management certification. Bifesa SL is one of the founding companies of this association. Bifesa SL explains the benefits of becoming certified and offers a better price for certified wood.

2.3 Final harvest sampling programme

Branches from final fellings are used for biomass production. The trunks are used for other end-uses (sawnwood, pulp). Regarding mature trees, both of these parts substitute 50% of the volume. So, 50% of the final fellings is used for biomass production.

2.4 Flow diagram of feedstock inputs showing feedstock type [optional]

2.5 Quantification of the Supply Base

Supply Base

- Total Supply Base area (ha): 1583 408 ha
- Tenure by type (ha): Privately owned: 1 221 160 ha
Public: 325 808 ha
- Forest by type (ha): 1583 408 ha temperate;
- Forest by management type (ha): 291 500 000 ha plantation / 83 367 managed natural / 31 900 natural
- Certified forest by scheme (ha): FSC: 12 891,13 ha
PEFC: 13 084,1 ha

Feedstock

- Total volume of Feedstock: 23 855,84 tonnes
- Volume of primary feedstock: 23 855,84 tonnes
- List percentage of primary feedstock (g), by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes:
 - Certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 1 470,62 tons;
 - Not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 123 206,16 tons.
- List all species in primary feedstock, including scientific name.

Comon name	Scientific name
<i>Umbrella pine</i>	<i>Pinus pinea</i>
<i>Maritime pine</i>	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>
<i>White eucalyptus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>

<i>Red eucalyptus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i>
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- Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest – 0 ton
- List percentage of primary feedstock from primary forest (j), by the following categories. Subdivide by SBP-approved Forest Management Schemes:
 - Primary feedstock from primary forest certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 0%
 - Primary feedstock from primary forest not certified to an SBP-approved Forest Management Scheme: 0%
- Volume of secondary feedstock: specify origin and type: 0 ton
- Volume of tertiary feedstock: 0 ton

3 Requirement for a Supply Base Evaluation

SBE completed	SBE not completed
X	<input type="checkbox"/>

The SBE was carried out, because feedstock is coming from uncertified forests.

4 Supply Base Evaluation

4.1 Scope

The scope of the SBE is:

- *The Supply Base, which covers the forest areas from 3 provinces in Andalusia (Huelva, Sevilla, Cadiz).*
- *Forest maintenance operations (thinnings, no clear-cuts) in pine, semi-natural forests, as also clearcuts of eucalyptus plantations.*
- *Forest operations carried out in private and public forests by own harvesting teams.*

4.2 Justification

The approach used in this SBE is risk assessment, according to legality and sustainability principles. The following sources of information were studied to assess the risks:

- *Applicable legislation;*
- *Reports of official organizations;*
- *National statistics;*
- *FSC National Risk Assessment 2018;*
- *Scientific studies;*
- *Mass media sources;*
- *Company specific information of Bifesa SL forest work.*

Besides that, the SBR and SBE were published online for stakeholder consultation. Stakeholders were proactively approached and invited to provide their input and comments.

4.3 Results of Risk Assessment

Several indicators showd potential risks at the level of the country, but Bifesa SL had standard operational procedures in place mitigating these risks, already before start of preparing for SBP certification.

The result of the risk assessment was the identification of one (1) specified risk within the supply base related to indicator 2.8.1. "The BP has implemented appropriate control systems and procedures for verifying that appropriate safeguards are put in place to protect the health and safety of forest workers."

Bifesa SL actually already had implemented appropriate control systems and procedures for verifying that appropriate safeguards are put in place to protect the health and safety of forest workers. For instance, Bifesa SL is an OHSAS 18001 certificateholder. However, to be sure, and because this is an actual problem within the Supply Base, and Bifesa SL is working with feedstock suppliers, the indicator was cateroised "specified risk".

4.4 Results of Supplier Verification Programme

Supplier verification program was not developed and is not applicable, since Bifesa SL only harvests biomass using own harvesting teams. Sometimes the feedstock can be bought not from the forest owner, but from a supplier who sells standing timber stock. In this case forest work is carried out by the harvesting team of Bifesa SL. All legal documents required from the supplier are collected from them on a regular basis. If some legal documents are not available, the contract cannot be signed and no feedstock is coming from such sources.

4.5 Conclusion

Every indicator was deeply studied on the level of the supply base and/or at the level of country (Spain). Different sources of information were used to analyse every indicator in application to the scope of this SBE project. The analysis showed, legality issues are very well covered by the company's every day business procedures: they don't start business relationship without availability of any kind of legal documentation related to the forest work under consideration. Sustainability requirements investigation generally show low risk, except of 2.8.1, related to health and safety issues at the level of the supply base. However, it is very well mitigated by the measures taken by the company within OHSAS 18001 certification. Sustainability issues related with ecological values are additionally mitigated by the company within the ISO 14001 Ecological management certification. Social issues are managed by the ISO 9001 certification system, for instance, the company already has complaint procedure for taking into consideration concerns raised by interested parties. This is a main strength of the company being ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 certified. Besides that, the company does all harvesting operations itself and not through the suppliers or subcontractor. In this way the full control of the processes is ensured and risks can be mitigated or in some cases even excluded. Thus, the evaluators have good confidence that the Biomass Producer can ensure that all specified feedstock are in full compliance with SBP Standards.

5 Supply Base Evaluation Process

The Supply Base Evaluation process was organized under the leadership of consulting company BiomassConsult. Experienced forestry specialists of Bifesa SL, Pedro Garcia and Oliver Camacho have assisted the process as local experts in legality and sustainability issues related to the Supply Base and details of the company business model.

The project leader was Tatiana Savelyeva, a consultant at BiomassConsult, having experience with preparation about 30 companies for SBP certification, including leadership and participation in 3 SBE projects in Portugal. Tatiana Savelyeva has passed the SBP exam in 2017. She completed her studies in Russia, Sweden and Finland with a background in forestry engineering. Her work experience includes 4 years in SBP certification.

For some parts of SBE, 2 other consultants of BiomassConsult were involved: Bea Groenen and Rens Hartkamp.

Bea Groenen is a specialist from Belgium, works for BiomassConsult 5 years. She worked as an assessor of PEFC national certification systems, has experience in the Beter Biomass Certification System, conducted biomass utilization and market reserches. She studied forestry in The Netherlands.

Rens Hartkamp is a PhD in forestry economics. He has around 20 years of experience in forest and biomass certification. Rens worked as an assessor for PEFC national certification systems, and on criteria development and benchmarking systems. His experience with SBP certification starts from the beginning of its development. He assisted around 40 companies on SBP certification, including SBE projects in Portugal.

6 Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholders were contacted by e-mail, providing the link to the Supply Base Report and Supply Base Evaluation report. Stakeholders are encouraged to provide their concerns within one month from the beginning of stakeholder consultation. However, all concerns raised after this period would be taken into consideration at a full extent. There were about 30 stakeholders identified. The list is the following:

- 1 AAEF – Asociación de Empresas Forestales de Andalucía
- 2 AESA – Asociación de Empresas del sector forestal
- 3 Amigos de la Tierra
- 4 APOM (Asociación Onubense de productores de madera)
- 5 ASAJA (Asociación Agraria de Jóvenes Agricultores)
- 6 Asociación Española de valorización energética de la biomasa
- 7 Ayuntamiento de Almonaster la Real
- 8 Ayuntamiento de Moguer
- 9 CCOO Comisiones Obreras
- 10 Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros Forestales y Graduados en Ingeniería Forestal y del Medio Natural
- 11 Control Union Certifications BV
- 12 Federación Andaluza de Caza
- 13 FSC ESPAÑA
- 14 GREENPEACE ESPANYA
- 15 Industrial Maderera José Carrasco
- 16 Junta de Andalucía - Consejería de Agricultura Ganadería, Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible – CADIZ
- 17 Junta de Andalucía - Consejería de Agricultura Ganadería, Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible – HUELVA
- 18 Junta de Andalucía - Consejería de Agricultura Ganadería, Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible – SEVILLA
- 19 La Vaqueriza S.A
- 20 Magdalena Conejo Prieto
- 21 Noceda servicios ambientales
- 22 Oficina de turismo de Cádiz
- 23 Oficina de turismo de Huelva
- 24 Oficina de turismo de Sevilla
- 25 PEFC ESPAÑA
- 26 SBP Secretariate
- 27 Sociedad española de ciencias forestales
- 28 Sucesores Prieto Cruz (aserradero)
- 29 Tecsema SLU
- 30 Universidad de Huelva departamento de ciencias agroforestales
- 31 WWF

6.1 Response to stakeholder comments

Once received all comments and our responses will be listed here.

Comment 1:

Response 1:

Comment 2:

Response 2:

7 Overview of Initial Assessment of Risk

Briefly describe the results of the Risk Assessment. This represents the initial evaluation of risk done prior to the SVP and prior to any mitigation measures. This section provides an opportunity to detail how the BP's management system is effective in reducing risk. List the result for each Indicator in Table 1. Where multiple sub-scopes are involved, prepare a separate overview table for each sub-scope showing the initial risk ratings for each Indicator.

Table 1. Overview of results from the risk assessment of all Indicators (prior to SVP)

Indicator	Initial Risk Rating		
	Specified	Low	Unspecified
1.1.1		X	
1.1.2		X	
1.1.3		X	
1.2.1		X	
1.3.1		X	
1.4.1		X	
1.5.1		X	
1.6.1		X	
2.1.1		X	
2.1.2		X	
2.1.3		X	
2.2.1		X	
2.2.2		X	
2.2.3		X	
2.2.4		X	
2.2.5		X	
2.2.6		X	
2.2.7		X	
2.2.8		X	
2.2.9		X	

Indicator	Initial Risk Rating		
	Specified	Low	Unspecified
2.3.1		X	
2.3.2		X	
2.3.3		X	
2.4.1		X	
2.4.2		X	
2.4.3		X	
2.5.1		X	
2.5.2		X	
2.6.1		X	
2.7.1		X	
2.7.2		X	
2.7.3		X	
2.7.4		X	
2.7.5		X	
2.8.1	X		
2.9.1		X	
2.9.2		X	
2.10.1		X	

8 Supplier Verification Programme

8.1 Description of the Supplier Verification Programme

Supplier verification program was not developed, because Bifesa SL does harvesting operations in private forests by it's own harvesting teams. In this way, all possible risks related to supplier's work in private forest are excluded.

However, Bifesa SL can buy standing timber from suppliers, who act as a middlemen between Bifesa SL and the forest owner. In this case, legal questions play the most important role. Bifesa SL ensures that supplier have all legal documentation in place, have payed all the taxes. In case the supplier have tax debts, they are charged by the state from Bifesa SL before payment to the supplier, in this way Bifesa SL can be confident that there are no tax debts. Bifesa SL ensures that the name of the forest owner is included in the contract and all documentation related to harvesting permits are available (authorization for harvesting, or notification and the forest management plan).

In relation to public forests, Bifesa SL can buy some wood that was harvested by the subcontractors of responsible authorities. Since the level of control is considered high in the region of the Supply Base, and Bifesa SL analized all possible risks on the level of the Supply Base and have concluded that they are low, the feedstock coming from public forests is taken as SBP-compliant without additional mitigation measures from Bifesa SL's side.

In this way Bifesa SL ensures that the feedstock remains in compliance with SBP Standards. If, for any reason, there is not enough confidence, Bifesa SL does not take particular feedstock as SBP-compliant and can take at as non-SBP or reject it.

8.2 Site visits

Not required, since Bifesa SL does all harvesting operations itself if private forests. In public forests, harvesting could be done by the companies hired by responsible municipalities. Bifesa SL considers that as a low risk in terms of legality and sustainability, since this is well checked well by the responsible authorities.

8.3 Conclusions from the Supplier Verification Programme

Higher risks potentially could be related to suppliers from private forests. This is excluded, because Bifesa SL does all harvesting using own forestry teams. Feedstock coming from public forests has low risk according to all indicators, since, as the analysis shows, the level of legislation implementation is high. This feedstock can be taken as SBP-compliant without additional mitigation measures. This way the compliance to SBP standards is ensured.

9 Mitigation Measures

9.1 Mitigation measures

Describe any mitigation measures taken to address specified risks associated with Indicators.

9.2 Monitoring and outcomes

Describe how the Indicators are being monitoring and what the outcomes are (if known) from that monitoring.

10 Detailed Findings for Indicators

See fully translated to Spanish SBE with detailed findings and all indicators.

11 Review of Report

11.1 Peer review

If an external peer review of this report was done prior to finalisation, describe the process that was followed and the competency of the parties involved.

11.2 Public or additional reviews

If another type of external review was done prior to finalisation of this report (e.g. publication for comments by stakeholders, NGOs, or other independent third parties), describe the process here.

12 Approval of Report

Approval of Supply Base Report by senior management			
Report Prepared by:	<i>Pedro Garcia</i>	<i>Certification Manager</i>	<i>21/03/2019</i>
	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:	<i>Oliver Camacho</i>	<i>Director</i>	<i>21/03/2019</i>
	Name	Title	Date

13 Updates

13.1 Significant changes in the Supply Base

Not applicable.

13.2 Effectiveness of previous mitigation measures

Not applicable.

13.3 New risk ratings and mitigation measures

Not applicable.

13.4 Actual figures for feedstock over the previous 12 months

23 855,84 tonnes.

13.5 Projected figures for feedstock over the next 12 months

25 000 tones.