



Supply Base Report:

Binh Dinh Wood Joint Stock Company First Surveillance Audit

Sustainable Biomass Program
sbp-cert.org



Completed in accordance with the Supply Base Report Template Version 2.2 and SBP Bridging Requirements for Meeting the Directive EU/2023/2413 (REDIII)

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

Document history

Version 1.0	Published 26 March 2015
Version 2.0	Published 10 August 2023
Version 2.1	Published 15 April 2024
Version 2.2	Published 21 May 2025
Version 2.3	Published 14 August 2025

© Copyright Sustainable Biomass Program Limited 2025

Table of contents

1 Overview

2 Description of the Biomass Producer and the Supply Base

- 2.1 Description of the company
- 2.2 Detailed description of the Supply Base
- 2.3 Feedstock information

3 Supply Base Risk Assessments and Risk Management Measures

- 3.1 Summary of the Supply Base Evaluation
- 3.2 Conflicts with applicable national and sub-national legislation
- 3.3 Risk Management Measures

4 Stakeholder engagement

- 4.1 General description
- 4.2 Response to stakeholder comments

5 Report updates and approval

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

Annex 2: EU RED Supply Base Evaluation

Annex 3: SBP Processing residues and/or Post-consumer feedstock requirements

Annex 4: EU RED detailed findings for Trees Outside Forest (TOF) feedstock

1 Overview

Producer name:	Binh Dinh Wood Joint Stock Company
Producer address:	19 DT750 Street, Group 2, Hamlet 3, Tru Van Tho Commune Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam
SBP Certificate Code:	SBP-13-05
Geographic position:	11.337596, 106.610774
Primary contact:	Luong Van Hung, +84 911 566 799, n2tuyettrinh@gmail.com
Company website:	
Date report finalised:	29 Aug 2025
SBR reporting period from:	01 Sep 2024
SBR reporting period to:	30 Jun 2025
Name of the Certification Body:	Preferred by Nature OÜ
Certification Body Approval date:	31 Oct 2025
SBP Standard(s) used:	SBP Standard 2: Feedstock Verification v2.0, SBP Standard 4: Chain of Custody v2.0, SBP Standard 5: Collection and Communication of Data v2.0, Instruction Document 5E: Collection and Communication of Energy and Carbon data. v2.1, Instruction Document EU RED: Bridging Requirements for Meeting the Directive EU/2023/2413 v2.0
Feedstock origin (countries)	Viet Nam (Dong Nai, Ho Chi Minh City, Tay Ninh)
Weblink to Standard(s) used:	https://sbp-cert.org/documents/standards-documents/standards

2 Description of the Biomass Producer and the Supply Base

2.1 Description of the company

Binh Dinh Wood Joint Stock Company (BDW) is in Ho Chi Minh City, southern Vietnam. Launched in 2007, produces wood pellets for export. It implements a due diligence system for sourcing SBP-controlled feedstock (FSC CW/controlled material) from private and state forest owners who supply hybrid acacia, rubber, cashew and eucalyptus from plantations. The company also purchase as well as FSC-certified 100%. Burning material used in the drying process FSC CW that are also subject to due diligence.

Products included in the scope of SBP Certification: WB 1.1 Wood pellets

Number of employees: 60

Annual maximum production capacity (metric tonnes): 100000

Number of direct feedstock suppliers: 69

Approximate number of feedstock sub-suppliers: 1

Description of the chain-of-custody and upstream supply chain:

The Company is FSC Chain of Custody certified and has used the management and control systems required for these certifications to implement the SBP program. The CoC certificates are for a single site. It sources primary feedstock: round wood with FSC 100% claim and FSC CW claim. It also sources secondary feedstock (sawdust and shavings with an FSC 100% and FSC CW) as residue from primary wood processing. The species composition of all feedstocks is Rubber, Acacia and Eucalyptus. The BP has implemented mass balance for claims simultaneously, and a physical separation system for non-certified feedstock. Material sourced from Viet Nam. Pellets are manufactured at the facility and transported to the Nguyen Ngoc port in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Binh Duong Province), Vietnam, where they are loaded directly onto the vessel FOB under Incoterm.

2.2 Detailed description of the Supply Base

Guidance: Tables below have been generated automatically for each sourcing country based on the selection of 'Feedstock origin (countries)' in section 1 above.

Annex 1 is generated by the system if the SBP SBE is used without Regional Risk Assessment(s) (RRAs). In case RRA(s) is used, further details shall be given only in section 3 below.

Annex 2 is generated if EU RED SBE is in the scope for each country separately.

Country	Viet Nam
Area/Region	Dong Nai, Ho Chi Minh City, Tay Ninh
Exclusions	
Feedstock types	Primary, Processing residues ¹
Feedstock Product Groups	Forest feedstock (1A), Processing residues feedstock (4A)
Feedstock inputs	SBP Controlled feedstock
Is the forest managed to supply energy and non-energy markets?	Yes - Majority

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																
Risk assessment(s)	N/A – Primary and/or Processing residues certified to an SBP- recognised controlled scheme																
Provide a concise summary of why a SBE was determined to be required or not required here:																	
SBE was not required as Standard 1 is out of scope of this audit. The company is only aiming to be able to produce SBP-controlled biomass and SBE only applied for complying with EU RED.																	
Feedstock types included in SBE:	N/A																
Includes EU RED SBE:	Yes																
Includes EU RED II SBE grandfathering	No																
Includes EU RED TOF:	No																
Includes EU RED II TOF grandfathering	No																
Size of Supply Base area (million ha):	2.8000																
Map(s) of the Supply Base area:																	
The supply base, defined as the entire Vietnam, guarantees that future feedstock origins are comprehensively covered. In practice, the company's sourcing is primarily concentrated in the southern part of Vietnam (including Ho Chi Minh city, Dong Nai, and Tay Ninh provinces (formerly Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, and Tay Ninh provinces)). <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Supply Base</th><th>Area (Mil ha)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Đồng Nai</td><td>1.27</td></tr> <tr> <td>(Binh Phước + Đồng Nai)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Tây Ninh</td><td>0.85</td></tr> <tr> <td>(Long An + Tây Ninh)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>TP. Hồ Chí Minh</td><td>0.68</td></tr> <tr> <td>(Binh Dương + TPHCM + Bà Rịa - Vũng Tàu)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Sum (Mil ha)</td><td>2.80</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Supply Base	Area (Mil ha)	Đồng Nai	1.27	(Binh Phước + Đồng Nai)		Tây Ninh	0.85	(Long An + Tây Ninh)		TP. Hồ Chí Minh	0.68	(Binh Dương + TPHCM + Bà Rịa - Vũng Tàu)		Sum (Mil ha)	2.80
Supply Base	Area (Mil ha)																
Đồng Nai	1.27																
(Binh Phước + Đồng Nai)																	
Tây Ninh	0.85																
(Long An + Tây Ninh)																	
TP. Hồ Chí Minh	0.68																
(Binh Dương + TPHCM + Bà Rịa - Vũng Tàu)																	
Sum (Mil ha)	2.80																



2.3 Feedstock information

- a. **Total volume of Feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes
- b. **Volume of primary feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes
- c. **List of all the species in primary feedstock, including scientific name:**

Acacia spp	Acacia
Eucalyptus spp	Eucalyptus
Hevea brasiliensis	Rubber
Anacardium occidentale	Cashew

- d. **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: The branches from the pruning from cashew plantation.
- e. **Hardwood (i.e. broadleaf trees): specify proportion of feedstock from (%):** 100.00
- f. **Softwood (i.e. coniferous trees): specify proportion of feedstock from (%):** 0.00
- g. **Proportion of feedstock composed of or derived from saw logs by weight (%):** 5.79
- h. **Indicate how you determine the proportion of saw log:** Specification used by the sawmill closest to where the wood was grown.
- i. **Roundwood from fellings from forests with > 40 yr rotation times - Average % volume of fellings delivered to BP (%):** 0.00
- j. **Select forest type(s) where the primary feedstock was sourced from:** Planted Forest
- k. **Select the main harvesting system(s) used for the sourced primary feedstock:** Clearcutting
- l. **Volume of primary feedstock from primary forest:** 0 tonnes
- m. **Volume of processing residues feedstock:** 1-200,000 tonnes
Physical form of the feedstock: Sawdust
- n. **Share of SBP-recognised system claim for processing residues:**
- o. **Volume of post-consumer feedstock:** 0
Physical form of the feedstock: Sawdust
- p. **Estimated amount of EU RED-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be collected annually by the BP:** 100000 tonnes
- q. **What is the estimated amount of EU RED-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be harvested annually in a Supply Base (estimated):** 100000.00 tonnes
Explanation: Based on supply base capacity

3 Supply Base Risk Assessments and Risk Management Measures

Guidance: Biomass Producers shall demonstrate that any specified risks of sourcing feedstock not in compliance with SBP Standard 1 have been adequately reduced to low risk, following Standard 2 requirements. Following section applies to Biomass Producer's implementing SBP Supply Base Evaluation (SBP RRA or company own risk assessment). EU RED Supply Base Evaluation details are reported in Annex 2.

☒ **Not Applicable – Supply Base Evaluation not implemented**

3.1 Summary of the Supply Base Evaluation

3.2 Conflicts with applicable national and sub-national legislation

3.3 Risk Management Measures

Guidance: Please provide more details about specified risk indicators in each supply country and describe mitigation measures taken to address all specified risks associated with indicators.

4 Stakeholder engagement

4.1 General description

Biomass Producer's stakeholder engagement start date: 20 May 2025

Biomass Producer's stakeholder engagement end date: 04 Jun 2025

Total number of stakeholders contacted: 25

Give a general description of the process of Stakeholders Engagement, including stakeholders contacted, method of communication and a summary of the comments received:

Types of stakeholders contacted: Economic (4), Social (7), Environment (5), (Sub) Forest protection departments (6)

Method of communication: Email (21 stakeholders) and in person (3 stakeholders)

Summary of the comments received :

Land management and use rights: No negative impacts

- Rubber companies and forest and orchard households have legal red books. Land boundaries are determined by ditches, fences, etc. No disputes with local communities.

Exploitation licenses: No negative impacts

- Forest and orchard households are autonomous in selling forests and orchards.
- When exploiting, they must notify the commune for statistics.
- Exploitation units must make a list of forest products when transporting forest products.

Protected areas and species: No negative impacts

- Forest areas in the assessed raw material area are not located in areas of species that need protection. Not located in natural, conservation or protection forests.
- No rare animals have been found living long-term in the forest.

Environmental requirements: No negative impacts

- Rubber companies have annual environmental impact reports
- Fire prevention measures include collecting fallen leaves, fire barriers, coordinating the implementation of local fire prevention plans.
- Protecting the mining environment, collecting waste, treating vegetation, and preventing erosion.

Safety and health: No negative impact

- Provide adequate and appropriate PPE and provide annual training on occupational safety and fire prevention for workers.
- Forestry and orchard households provide PPE or seasonal workers provide their own PPE (costs are included in wages) and provide annual training on occupational safety and fire prevention for workers.

Legal labor: No negative impact

- Forestry and orchard households hire seasonal workers, benefits are included in wages.

- Only employ workers aged 18 and over, do not employ child labor, and do not force labor.

Plant species:

- Rubber companies, forest plantation households and orchards in DDS only plant rubber, acacia and cashew trees.

Labor rights: No negative impacts

- In cases where raw material areas of rubber companies, forest growers and orchards in DDS have ethnic people living and working, the rights of ethnic people are protected and respected, without distinction between Kinh people and ethnic people.
- The government has preferential policies and support for ethnic people.

Conservation value, including peat land: No negative impacts

- Raw material areas of rubber companies, forest growers and orchards in DDS do not have conservation values.
- There is no peat land in the planted forest area

Forest conversion: No conversion from natural forests.

- Forest land of rubber companies often originates from French plantations or from exhausted forests granted by the state with legal sovereignty.
- Forest growers and orchards with red books are recognized by the state for the purpose of growing perennial trees.

4.2 Response to stakeholder comments

5 Report updates and approval

This document is: Updated SBR (surveillance audits/scope-change audits)

Change the name of the province within SBR due to Vietnam officially merging provincial boundaries in June 2025, with the changes formally applied and enforced from July 1, 2025, as part of a nationwide governance reform.

Name	Luong Van Hung
Title	Management representative
Date of report approval	29 Aug 2025

Annex 1: Detailed findings for Supply Base Evaluation indicators

Annex 2: EU RED Supply Base Evaluation

Countries where EU RED Supply Base Evaluation is used	
Country	Viet Nam
Area	Dong Nai, Ho Chi Minh City, Tay Ninh
Sustainable harvesting criteria 29(6)	
(i) The legality of harvesting operations	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	The BP ensures the legality of harvesting operations by verifying land and harvest permits, conducting field inspections, maintaining complete traceability of timber origin, obtaining supplier declarations, and retaining records for SBP and EU RED audits in details below: 1. Legal Document Verification Verify land ownership or land-use rights: Red Book (Land Use Right Certificate) or equivalent government document. Check legal harvesting permits: Issued by the Vietnamese Forest Protection Department (FPD). Ensure harvest volume, species, and area match the permit. Transport documentation: Log transport permits or timber origin declarations (the “Bảng kê lâm sản”). Ensure chain of custody from forest to biomass facility. 2. Onsite verification Conduct on-site verification and confirm no land dispute, clear boundaries between the plantation plots Check for compliance with species, volume, and boundary conditions. Verify no harvesting in restricted or protected areas: Protected forests, conservation areas, or high biodiversity zones. Mitigate risks identified in the Supply Base Evaluation (SBE): If risk of illegal harvesting exists, implement controls or avoid that source. 3. Stakeholder consultation: Several stakeholders were consulted and confirmed the forest owners harvests legally.

	4. Record-Keeping and Traceability Maintain a full chain-of-custody log from forest to plant: Harvest permit, transport permit, purchase contract, delivery note.
(ii) Forest regeneration of harvested areas	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☒ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	SBP-RED-AS-VN-FOR_v1.0 REDIII Level A for Vietnam FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(iii) That areas designated by international or national law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes, including in wetlands, grasslands, heathland and peatlands, are protected with the aim of preserving biodiversity and preventing habitat destruction, unless evidence is provided that the harvesting of that raw material does not interfere with those nature protection purposes	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☒ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	SBP-RED-AS-VN-FOR_v1.0 REDIII Level A for Vietnam FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(iv) that harvesting is carried out considering the maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity in accordance with sustainable forest management principles, with the aim of preventing any adverse impact, in a way that avoids harvesting of stumps and roots, degradation of primary forests, and of old growth forests as defined in the country where the forest is located, or their conversion into plantation forests, and harvesting on vulnerable soils, that harvesting is carried out in compliance with maximum thresholds for large clear-cuts as defined in the country where the forest is located, and with locally and ecologically appropriate retention thresholds for deadwood extraction and that harvesting is carried out in compliance with requirements to use logging systems that minimise any adverse impact on soil quality, including soil compaction, and on biodiversity features and habitats	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	The BP ensures soil quality and biodiversity are maintained by planning low-impact harvests, protecting riparian and habitat areas, rehabilitating disturbed sites, monitoring regeneration, and documenting all measures in line with EU RED sustainable forest management principles in detail below: 1. Onsite verification

	Conduct on-site verification to plantation plots and confirmed: + Maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity : - Rubber companies have annual environmental impact reports - Fire prevention measures include collecting fallen leaves, fire barriers, coordinating the implementation of local fire prevention plans. - Protecting the mining environment, collecting waste, treating vegetation, and preventing erosion. - Forest owners do not to use toxic chemicals, and only fertilize the first time with organic fertilizer, phosphate fertilizer and NPK fertilizer. In addition, through inspections of some planted forests, no gasoline or engine oil was detected on the ground surface - Forest areas in the assessed raw material area are not located in areas of species that need protection. Not located in natural, conservation or protection forests. - No rare animals have been found living long-term in the forest. + Avoids harvesting of stumps and roots: For rubber, cashew planation, the stumps and roots are removed but not for biomass production while the forest owners do not remove stumps and roots for acacia, eucalyptus. + Degradation of primary forests, and of old growth forests and harvesting on vulnerable soils: No conservation from natural forest/Peatland to plantation. + In compliance with maximum thresholds for large clear-cuts and ecologically appropriate retention thresholds for deadwood extraction: The company only purchases acacia, eucalyptus and melaleuca wood from forests that are 5 years old or older. After being cleared, these forests will be replanted in a very short time. The company use logs from Rubber after finished the latex collecting cycle and cashew plantation after they are harvested after finished nut collecting cycle. 2. Stakeholder consultation: Several stakeholders were consulted and they confirmed the information mentioned above in the section.
(v) That harvesting maintains or improves the long-term production capacity of the forest.	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☒ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	SBP-RED-AS-VN-FOR_v1.0 REDIII Level A for Vietnam FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(vi)¹ That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses	

referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs.

Article 29 (3): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:

(a) **primary forest** and other wooded land and **old growth forest**, namely forest and other wooded land of native species, where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed; and old growth forests as defined in the country where the forest is located. If there is no definition of **old growth forest** at the national level, then the following definition shall apply: A forest stand or area consisting of native tree species that have developed, predominantly through natural processes, structures and dynamics normally associated with late-seral developmental phases in primary or undisturbed forests of the same type. Signs of former human activities may be visible, but they are gradually disappearing or too limited to significantly disturb natural processes.

Type of Risk Assessment used	☒ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	SBP-RED-AS-VN-FOR_v1.0 REDIII Level A for Vietnam FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A

(vi)² That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs.

Article 29 (3): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:

(b) **highly biodiverse forest** and other wooded land which is species-rich and not degraded, and has been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority, unless evidence is provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes.

Type of Risk Assessment used	☒ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	SBP-RED-AS-VN-FOR_v1.0 REDIII Level A for Vietnam FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A

(vi)³ That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs.

Article 29 (3): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:

(d) **highly biodiverse grassland** spanning more than one hectare that is: (i) natural, namely grassland that would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention and that maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes; or (ii) non-natural, namely grassland that would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention and that is species-rich and not degraded and has been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority, unless evidence is provided that the harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve its status as highly biodiverse grassland.

Type of Risk Assessment used	☒ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
------------------------------	---

Level A risk assessment description	SBP-RED-AS-VN-FOR_v1.0 REDIII Level A for Vietnam FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(vi)⁴ That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs. <i>Article 29 (3): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:</i> <i>(e) heathland - Biomass Producer shall use the official definition for Heathland used in the applicable feedstock origin country. In the absence of such a definition, then the following definition shall be applied: Vegetation with low and closed cover, dominated by bushes, shrubs, dwarf shrubs (heather, briars, broom, gorse, laburnum etc.) and herbaceous plants, forming a climax stage of development (Source: EU Copernicus).</i>	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☒ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	SBP-RED-AS-VN-FOR_v1.0 REDIII Level A for Vietnam FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(vi)⁵ That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs. <i>Article 29 (4): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with high-carbon stock, namely land that had one of the following statuses in January 2008 and no longer has that status:</i> <i>(a) wetlands, namely land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year (NOTE: Evidence of verification of wetlands should reflect seasonal changes within a year).</i>	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☒ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	SBP-RED-AS-VN-FOR_v1.0 REDIII Level A for Vietnam FOR
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A
(vi)⁶ That forests in which the forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses referred to in Article 29(3) points (a), (b), (d) and (e); Article 29(4), point (a), and Article 29(5), respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in those paragraphs. <i>Article 29 (5): biomass fuel produced from agricultural biomass shall not be made from raw material obtained from land that was peatland in January 2008, unless evidence is provided that the cultivation and harvesting of that raw material does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil. For a peatland that was partially drained in January 2008, a subsequent deeper drainage, affecting soil that was not fully drained, would constitute a breach of the criterion.</i>	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☐ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level

	☒ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	1. Onsite verification Conduct on-site verification to plantation plots and confirmed no primary forest, high biodiversity, or peatland conversion. Verify that harvest sites align with the legal forest use types (production/protection 1. Documentary review: ** Refer to peatland maps and Check land classification with Vietnamese authorities to confirm that: (1) No sourcing from primary forests, highly biodiverse forests, or protected areas, except 29(3)(c) for sustainable use. (2) No sourcing from highly biodiverse grasslands or natural grasslands, except 29(4)(b) and (c).; (3) No sourcing from high carbon stock areas (e.g., wetlands, continuously forested areas, peatlands). *3. Stakeholder consultation: Several stakeholders were consulted and they confirmed the information mentioned above in the section. No conservation from natural forest/Peatland to plantation.
(vii) that installations producing biomass fuels from forest biomass, issue a statement of assurance, underpinned by company-level internal processes, for the purpose of the audits conducted pursuant to Article 30(3), that the forest biomass is not sourced from the lands referred to in point (vi).	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☒ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	Level A for Vietnam forest: SBP interim Regional Risk Assessment v1.0
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	<i>Not applicable, requirement only applies to Level A</i>

LULUCF criteria 29(7)	
Type of Risk Assessment used	☒ Level A – proof at national or sub-national level ☐ Level B – management system at forest sourcing area level
Level A risk assessment description	SBP-endorsed REDII Level A risk assessment for Article 29(7) LULUCF
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	N/A

Annex 2a: EU RED II Supply Base Evaluation

Annex 3: SBP Processing residues and/or Post-consumer feedstock requirements

☒ Not Applicable (Processing Residues and/or post-consumer feedstock not used)

Verification and monitoring of suppliers

N/A

Feedstock inspection and classification upon receipt

N/A

Supplier audit for processing residues and post-consumer feedstock

N/A

Annex 4: EU RED detailed findings for Trees Outside Forest (TOF) feedstock

NOTE: For “Trees outside forests (TOF) – Urban and landscape feedstock” no EU RED sustainability requirements apply, only the GHG savings criteria apply (SBP EU RED Bridging ID v2.0 Section 1.1). The land use category in this case is neither forest land nor agricultural land. For “Trees outside forests (TOF) – Agricultural land feedstock” the applicable criteria are Article 29 paragraphs (2)-(5).

Not Applicable (RED II TOF not included)

Annex 4a: RED II detailed findings for Trees Outside Forest (TOF) feedstock

NOTE: For “Trees outside forests (TOF) – Urban and landscape feedstock” no REDII sustainability requirements apply, only the GHG savings criteria apply (SBP REDII Bridging ID Section 4.2). The land use category in this case is neither forest land nor agricultural land. For “Trees outside forests (TOF) – Agricultural land feedstock” the applicable criteria are Article 29 paragraphs (2)-(5).