Supply Base Report:

CAT PHU QUANG NINH JOINT VENTURE COMPANY LIMITED

Main (Initial) 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
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1 Overview

Producer name:	CAT PHU QUANG NINH JOINT VENTURE COMPANY LIMITED
Producer address:	Viet Hung Industrial Park, 01000-02000 Viet Hung Ward, Quang Ninh Province, Vietnam, Viet Nam
SBP Certificate Code:	SBP-14-04
Geographic position:	21.009208, 106.994262
Primary contact:	Thi Phuc Pham, +84 969 841 189, catphu.qn@gmail.com
Company website:	
Date report finalised:	26 Dec 2025
SBR reporting period from:	01 Sep 2024
SBR reporting period to:	31 Oct 2025
Name of the Certification Body:	SGS North America Inc.
Certification Body Approval date:	25 Feb 2026
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 Japan: Bridging Requirements for meeting Japanese sustainability, legality and GHG saving requirements v1.1 -, Instruction Document EU RED: Bridging Requirements for Meeting the Directive EU/2023/2413
Feedstock origin (countries)	Viet Nam (Quang Ninh Province)
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

- Cat Phu Quang Ninh Joint Venture Co., Ltd. was established under the business registration certificate No. 5701499227 issued by the Department of Planning and Investment of Quang Ninh province for the first time on July 18, 2011 and registered for the 13th change on July 18, 2023.
- Our company is operating a biomass factory in Vietnam, located in Quang Ninh province with a system of factories with an area: 35.000 m^2. Production Capacity about 45,000 tonnes/year with 55 employees of the company. Modern closed production line Internal Vehicle Transportation System And Process System Efficiently Operate the Product Journey Chain System and ensure that the source of input materials is continuously monitored without interruption

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

Number of employees: *55*

Annual maximum production capacity (metric tonnes): *45000*

Number of direct feedstock suppliers: *214*

Approximate number of feedstock sub-suppliers: *214*

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

- Our company implements FSC CoC certified product journey chain; The Mass Blance Mass Balance System complies with the SBP Standard to ensure traceability from the point of origin through the transportation, processing and production of pellets.
- Input materials are FSC 100% certified or audited through the company's FSC CW
- Primary input materials: Round timber with FSC 100% or FSC CW certification is purchased from family-owned plantations. The logs are transported to the factory and shredded into chips on the spot. The entire process is monitored and controlled to avoid the risk of mixing ingredients
- SBP Scope: All input materials are registered as SBP Controlled corresponding to the output product is "SBP-Controlled Biomass"
- Tree species: Acacia species (Acacia spp) and Eucalyptus species (Eucalyptus spp)

2.2 Detailed description of the Supply Base

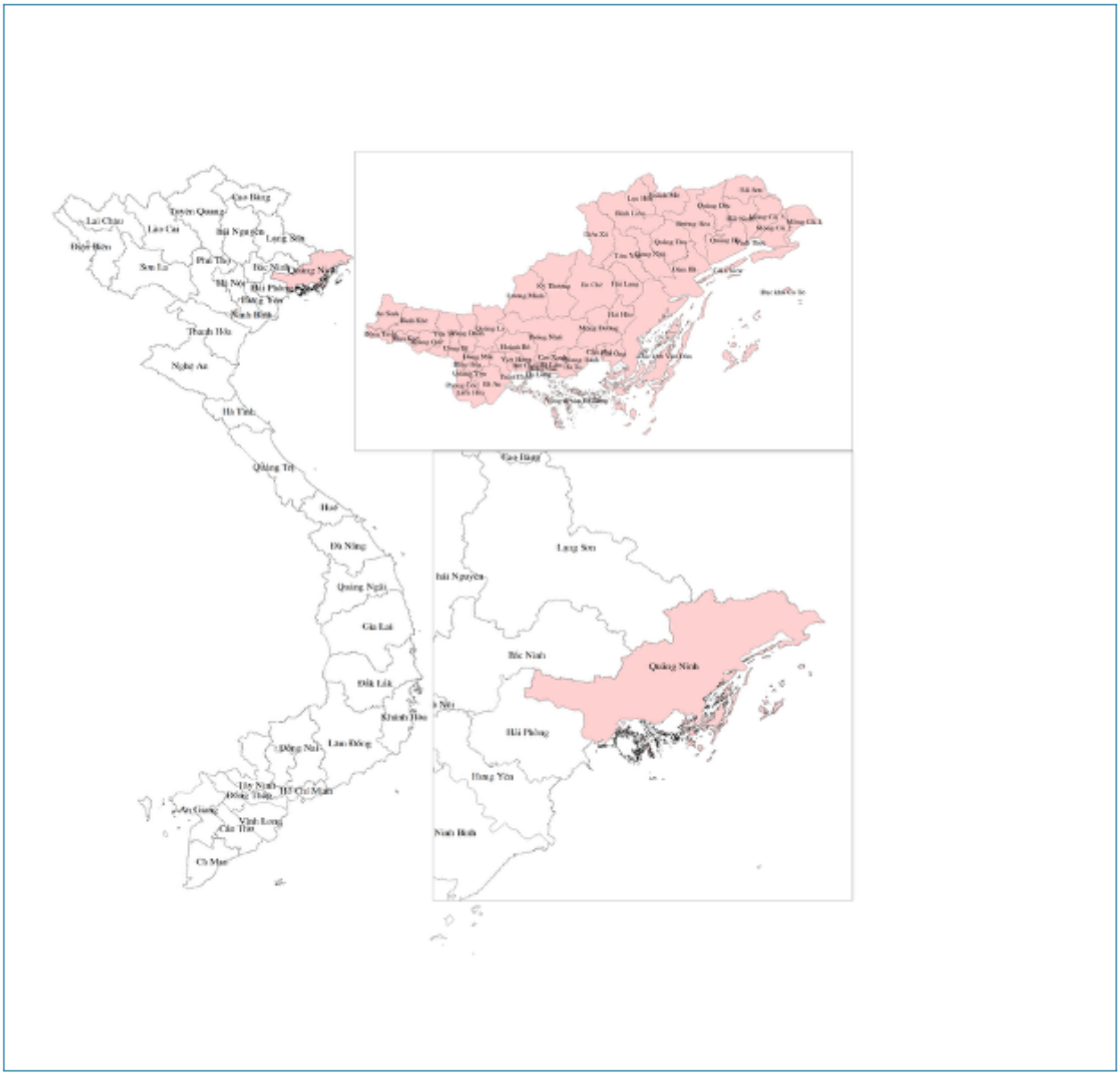
Guidance: Tables below have been generated automatically for each sourcing country based on the selection of 'Feedstock origin (countries)' in section 1 above.

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	Quang Ninh Province
Exclusions	HCVs
Feedstock types	Primary feedstock
Feedstock Product Groups	Forest feedstock (1A)

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)	Yes – Regional Risk Assessment (RRA) used
Provide a concise summary of why a SBE was determined to be required or not required here:	
- Input materials purchased with FSC declaration; PEFC or rated through our company's FSC Controlled Wood process. At present, our company can only produce the statement "SBP-Controlled Biomass". This statement is equivalent to the FSC Controlled Wood statement. If any 100% FSC input material is purchased, it will be downgraded to CW FSC declaration. - Input materials can only be classified as 'SBP compliant' if they pass the audit under an approved SBP Supplier Facility Assessment	
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):	0.2700
Map(s) of the Supply Base area:	


Cao Bang
Lang Son
Bac Ninh
Quang Ninh
Hai Phong
Hung Yen
Nam Dinh
Ninh Binh
Thanh Hoa
Nghe An
Ha Tinh
Quang Tri
Hue
Da Nang
Quang Ngai
Gia Lai
Dak Lak
Khanh Hoa
Lam Dong
Dong Nai
Tay Ninh
Ho Chi Minh
An Giang
Vinh Long
Can Tho
Ca Mau

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 mangium	Acacia spp
Eucalyptus spp	Eucalyptus spp
Acacia auriculiformis	Acacia spp
Acacia spp	Acacia spp

d. **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

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 (%):** 0.00

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

m. **Volume of processing residues feedstock:** 0
Physical form of the feedstock: N/A

n. **Share of SBP-recognised system claim for processing residues:**

o. **Volume of post-consumer feedstock:** 0
Physical form of the feedstock: N/A

p. **Estimated amount of EU RED-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be collected annually by the BP:** 450000 tonnes

q. **What is the estimated amount of EU RED-compliant sustainable feedstock that could be harvested annually in a Supply Base (estimated):** 9500000.00 tonnes

Explanation: According to Decision 646/QD-UBND of the People's Committee of Quang Ninh Province issued on March 5, 2025 on approving the results of monitoring forest developments and announcing the current state of forests in 2024: The area of planted forests has become forests: 162,652.7 hectares The average exploitation age is 5 years and the estimated exploitation volume is 120 tons/ha. We estimate that about 50% of this area complies with EU RED requirements and Cat Phu Quang Ninh Joint Venture Co., Ltd. can purchase about 5% of the input materials for pellet production

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: 05 Sep 2025

Biomass Producer's stakeholder engagement end date: 05 Oct 2025

Total number of stakeholders contacted: 31

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

Stakeholder description:
Stakeholders included government authorities, NGOs, forest owners, local communities, employee of the supplier who is the private organization and forestry experts.
+ Go to the scene to directly interview adjacent households, supplier households, representatives of village heads of villages; Transport drivers; mining workers and ethnic minorities in the area.
+Sending consultationletters by email, Zalo to domestic specialized organizations and individuals, NGOs; commune officials, specialized forestry agencies
+ Collect opinions from neighboring people, workers, supplier forest owners, representatives of local authorities directly through the supplier assessment process and on-site inspection with consultation sheets and supplier site inspection records

4.2 Response to stakeholder comments

Stakeholder description: Stakeholders included government authorities, NGOs, forest owners, local communities, employee of the supplier who is the private organization and forestry experts.

Stakeholder comment: - Results of consultation responses: + Face-to-face interview: 15 consultation forms and 214 field inspection records + Sent a consultation email to 11 individuals and organizations: No answer results Through the inspection and evaluation of 214 suppliers in the communes and wards of Hoanh Bo, Ba Che, Thong Nhat, Hai Hoa - Quang Ninh province in 2024 - 2025 and consultations with stakeholders, the results are summarized as follows: - Forest owners are suppliers + All forest owners are granted land use registration certificates, the boundaries are clearly delimited on the field and there are no disputes between households + All forest owners must comply with the requirements prescribed by the law on labor, the requirements when logging such as notifying the local authorities, making lists of forest products as prescribed + 100% of pure acacia and eucalyptus planted forests, boundaries not adjacent to natural forests, forests of high conservation value and no use of genetically modified trees; in the plantation forest area without rare and precious animals and plants, there are only a few types: bees, squirrels, birds, frogs, etc. + Forest exploitation, planting and care activities have little impact on the environment and society; after exploitation, reforestation shall be carried out immediately; replanting forests on transportation routes; limit the burning of vegetation comprehensively after exploitation; do not use pesticides when treating vegetation, so the impact on the environment and society is limited - Local governments: + Ensuring output helps people feel secure in planting forests, thereby maintaining the level of forest cover, greening bare hills and mountains; all households have land use right certificates, so they are not responsible; Households comply well with local legal requirements + Not violating conventions on trade in endangered and rare animals and plants, complying with labor safety requirements and regulations when exploiting locally; waste collection according to the regulations of the Commune People's Committee + Laborers on the field are mainly households and family members who do it themselves - Interview workers: + Clear salary and working time agreements; 100% local workers + Fairness in terms of salary and no discrimination and sexual harassment at work + Employees who are full 18 years old and have no child labor, forced labor + To be trained on the job when performing; Field staff have avocado head training before implementation; Full labor protection allocation - Positive Impact: + Through the activities of planting, caring for and exploiting timber, timber trading has contributed to raising income for local people and contributing to the local budget through full tax payment, contributing to increasing revenues for the budget. + The implementation of sustainable afforestation and exploitation as well as the protection of environmental and cultural values has contributed to

improving forest cover, preserving rare and precious species, restoring forests to their original value, which has initially increased the level of diversity of plant species, which is one of the practical activities and needs to be maintained and developed More spacious + The settlement of conflicts and disputes, ensuring the cultural values and beliefs of the people has also been well implemented without any conflicts or disputes. + For ethnic minority communities: activities that do not affect the community, raise incomes from activities of exploitation, afforestation and forest care. Ethnic minorities live intertwined with Kinh people, in the commune there are no places with cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance of the people

Response to the stakeholder: - Face-to-face interview: The Sustainable Biomass Program Management Board will directly answer the opinions of stakeholders: adjacent households, suppliers, representatives of village heads; Transport drivers; mining workers and ethnic minorities in the area. - Send emails, Zalo to stakeholders: When there is feedback from stakeholders, the company will send staff to summarize opinions and send confirmation letters to stakeholders who have received feedback and notify stakeholders of the expected time to resolve opinions. Then hold a management meeting to agree on the solution and send a reply to the parties through the company's gmail address according to the agreed time. - Based on the results of stakeholder consultations, the management will apply appropriate technical measures to minimize negative environmental and social impacts that meet SBP and EU RED standards

5 Report updates and approval

This document is: New Supply Base Report (Assessments/reassessments)

Summary of changes: N/A

Name	Huang Wen Jung
Title	Management representative
Date of report approval	26 Dec 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	Quang Ninh Province
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	1. Supplier Verification - The company only uses raw materials from FSC-certified suppliers with a 100% FSC commitment or FSC-controlled wood. These suppliers must strictly comply with FSC mining standards and national legal requirements - 100% of suppliers are granted land use right certificates; The entire exploitation area is planted production forests of households - Land use right certificate with the same name as the user's citizen identity card - 100% of suppliers are field-tested to meet requirements - Mapping suppliers, locating the coordinates of each forest lot - Making a purchase contract between the company and the supplier - The supplier shall make a list of forest products in accordance with the provisions of Circular 26/2022/TT-BNNPTNT and Circular 22/2023/TT-BNNPTNT - Weigh slips at the factory - Exploitation activities comply with the requirements of law: Forestry Law No. 16/2017/QH14 dated November 15, 2017; Land Law 2024, Law No. 31/2024/QH15 dated January 18, 2024; Labor Code 2019 No. 45/2019/QH14; Law on Tax Administration 2019 No. 38/2019/QH14; Law No. 45/2009/QH12 of the National Assembly promulgated on 25/11/2009 on severance tax; Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Environmental Protection No. 72/2020/QH14 dated November 17, 2020 of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Law on Biodiversity No. 20/2008/QH12 2. Stakeholder consultation: In order to confirm that there is no dispute over land use rights in the mining area, the consulting parties include: - Department of Agriculture and Environment of Quang Ninh Province: Mr. Vu Duy Van - Deputy Director - Quang Ninh Provincial Forest Protection Department: Mr. Nguyen Van Nam - Deputy Director of the Forest Protection Department

	- Department of Home Affairs of Quang Ninh Province: Mr. Le Van Su - Labor Policy Department - Economic Department of Hoanh Bo Ward: Mr. Nguyen Duy Quynh – Specialist - Economic Department of Ba Che Commune: Mr. Nong Viet Bang – Specialist - Economic Department of Thong Nhat Commune: Mr. Diep Van Phang – Specialist - Economic Department of Hai Hoa Commune: Mr. Ngo Van Dung – Specialist - Head of Dong La village – Thong Nhat commune: Mr. Ban Duc Hong - Head of Dong Dang village – Thong Nhat commune: Mr. Hoang Van Long All consultations confirmed that there was no dispute over land use rights in the exploitation area; All suppliers have been granted land use right certificates and have the same name as the citizen identity card of the current user. Good compliance with local laws and regulations. Risk Conclusion: Low Risk
(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	1. Supplier Verification - Conduct post-exploitation inspections at the site to collect negative impacts and propose mitigation measures: Do not use fertilizers and chemicals; Reforestation immediately after logging; Limit the burning of vegetation comprehensively; Limit road paving; Do not dig up the roots after mining; The protection corridor along rivers and streams is not affected. Do not declare more than 30 hectares at the same time. - Environmental impact monitoring and assessment reports. - Supplier field inspection records: 100% of suppliers do not use chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides - Stakeholder consultation - Exploitation activities comply with the requirements of law: Forestry Law No. 16/2017/QH14 dated November 15, 2017; Land Law 2024, Law No. 31/2024/QH15 dated January 18, 2024; Labor Code 2019 No. 45/2019/QH14; Law on Tax Administration 2019 No. 38/2019/QH14; Law No. 45/2009/QH12 of the National Assembly promulgated on 25/11/2009 on severance tax; Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Environmental Protection No. 72/2020/QH14 dated November 17, 2020 of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Law on Biodiversity No. 20/2008/QH12 - Comply well with Circular No. 16/2025/TT-BNNMT dated June 19, 2025 regulating decentralization, decentralization and delimitation of state management competence and some contents in the field of Forestry and Forest Protection (Replacing Circular 28/2018 on Sustainable Forest Management) 2. Stakeholder consultation - Department of Agriculture and Environment of Quang Ninh Province: Mr. Vu Duy Van - Deputy Director - Quang Ninh Provincial Forest Protection Department: Mr. Nguyen Van Nam - Deputy Director of the Forest Protection Department - Department of Home Affairs of Quang Ninh Province: Mr. Le Van Su - Labor Policy Department - Economic Department of Hoanh Bo Ward: Mr. Nguyen Duy Quynh – Specialist - Economic Department of Ba Che Commune: Mr. Nong Viet Bang – Specialist - Economic Department of Thong Nhat Commune: Mr. Diep Van Phang – Specialist - Economic Department of Hai Hoa Commune: Mr. Ngo Van Dung – Specialist - Head of Dong La village – Thong Nhat commune: Mr. Ban Duc Hong - Head of Dong Dang village – Thong Nhat commune: Mr. Hoang Van

	Long - Forest owner of Hoanh Bo ward: Mr. Hoang Van Long - Forest owner of Hoanh Bo ward: Mr. An Van Kim - Forest owner of Hoanh Bo Ward: Mr. An Do Van Phang - Owner of neighboring forests: Mr. An Van Ngoc - Owner of neighboring forests: Mr. Phan Van Voong - Mining worker: Mr. Ban Duc Phat; Mr. Ban Duc Thuan; Mr. Ban Van Hoan - Transport driver: Mr. Le Van Huong; Mr. Dao Van Dong; Mr. Nguyen Van Hoan - Ethnic minority: Ms. Le Thi Hanh; Mr. Ban Duc Ngan; Mr. Le Van Chien Results of on-site inspection and assessment and consultation with relevant parties and forest owners; mining workers; transport drivers.. are trained before carrying out mining activities and understand measures to minimize negative impacts on the environment and society; forestry technical measures; occupational safety and health. Risk Conclusion: Low Risk
(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. *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:* *(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).*	
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. *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: (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).*	
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. *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.*	
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. Supplier Verification - According to the Vietnam Biodiversity Report 2022, Quang Ninh province is not in the area with peat land in Vietnam - Before exploiting and signing the purchase contract, the company conducts on-site inspections of all suppliers to ensure that the forest area is not exploited from coastal wetlands; peat soils; - Map all zone suppliers with satellite data and forest inventory maps to ensure that no areas were illegally converted after 2008; Coastal flooded forest areas; Peatland area - Examining the time of issuance of land use right certificates and land use purposes. - Pre-mining and post-tapping field inspections of all suppliers. Combine Using Planet satellite imagery to check the boundaries of the mining area of the suppliers to ensure the correct logging of the forest lot. 1. Stakeholder consultation - Local authorities - Department of Agriculture and Environment of Quang Ninh province: Mr. Vu Duy Van - Deputy Director - Quang Ninh Provincial Forest Protection Department: Mr. Nguyen Van Nam - Deputy Director of the Forest Protection Department - Department of Home Affairs of

	Quang Ninh Province: Mr. Le Van Su - Labor Policy Department - Economic Department of Hoanh Bo Ward: Mr. Nguyen Duy Quynh – Specialist - Economic Department of Ba Che Commune: Mr. Nong Viet Bang – Specialist - Economic Department of Thong Nhat Commune: Mr. Diep Van Phang – Specialist - Economic Department of Hai Hoa Commune: Mr. Ngo Van Dung – Specialist - Head of Dong La village – Thong Nhat commune: Mr. Ban Duc Hong - Head of Dong Dang village – Thong Nhat commune: Mr. Hoang Van Long - NGOs - Vietnam Association of Forestry Science and Technology: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tran Van Con - FSC Vietnam: Vu Thi Que Anh - WWF: Van Ngoc Thinh - ILO Viet Nam: Nguyen Thi Mai Oanh - Research institutions and universities Forest Science Institute of Central Highlands and South of Central Vietnam: Ph.D. Ngo Van Cam - Center for Tropical Forestry: Ph.D. Tran Hong Son - Tay Nguyen University: MA. Ho Dinh Bao Results of on-site inspection and assessment; Referring to the investigation reports and consultation results of stakeholders, the mining areas of the suppliers are granted land use right certificates and are not allowed to be exploited from coastal wetlands; peat soil. Risk Conclusion: Low Risk
(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	N/A
Level B management system at the level of the forest sourcing area	*Not applicable, requirement only applies to Level A*

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).