



Department  
of Energy &  
Climate Change

# Woodfuel Advice Note

9 September 2014

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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC).

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# Introduction

On 22 August 2013, the UK government announced its decision to bring in sustainable forest management criteria for the use of feedstocks that are virgin wood or made from virgin wood from April 2014 under the Renewables Obligation (RO)<sup>1</sup>.

Similarly the UK government has confirmed its intention to bring in biomass sustainability criteria, including land criteria<sup>2</sup>, for the Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI), and also confirmed that for Non-Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive land criteria consistent with those of the RO are expected to come into force in April 2015 (subject to Parliamentary timings). These changes will also be incorporated into the terms and conditions of the FIDeR contracts and generic Contracts for Difference. The land criteria are the government's definition of sustainable forest management in relation to the procurement of woodfuel.

The Timber Standard for Heat and Electricity<sup>3</sup> sets out how the land criteria will apply to the use of woodfuel under the Renewable Heat Incentive, Contracts for Difference (CfD) and Renewables Obligation. The standard draws upon the principles set under the UK government Timber Procurement Policy (UK-TPP). These principles, and the wider UK-TPP, were developed for central government and public bodies for use when purchasing timber and wood products, including woodfuel. The principles cover a range of social, economic and environmental considerations that are part of good sustainable forest management practices and are based on internationally agreed criteria<sup>4</sup>. The principles also include a requirement to demonstrate evidence that the wood supplied is from legal and sustainable sources, including traceability from the forest source.

The principles used in the Timber Standard are based on the same set of principles as the UK-TPP, however they are not exactly the same and their method for assessment is different.

**Existing compliance under the UK-TPP ensures compliance to the Timber Standard however compliance with the Timber Standard does not ensure compliance to the UK-TPP.** This advice note as well as the accompanying guidance documents *Checklist for Regional Supply Base Evaluation* and *Mass Balance Guidance* provide advice and information on how

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<sup>1</sup> DECC (2013) Government Response to the sustainability requirements for solid biomass feedstocks used for electricity under the Renewables Obligation (RO):

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/231102/RO\\_Biomass\\_Sustainability\\_consultation\\_-\\_Government\\_Response\\_22\\_August\\_2013.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/231102/RO_Biomass_Sustainability_consultation_-_Government_Response_22_August_2013.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> DECC (2012) Government Response to non-domestic Renewable Heat Incentive consultation

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/128679/Gov\\_response\\_to\\_non\\_domestic\\_July\\_2012\\_consultation\\_-\\_26\\_02\\_2013.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/128679/Gov_response_to_non_domestic_July_2012_consultation_-_26_02_2013.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Timber Standard for Heat & Electricity: Woodfuel used under the Renewable Heat Incentive and Renewables Obligation

<sup>4</sup> The Pan-European Criteria and Indicators, and Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management, as endorsed by the Lisbon Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (June 1998), the UNCED Forest Principles (Rio de Janeiro, June 1992) and the ITTO criteria and guidelines for sustainable forest management.

you can comply and demonstrate compliance with the Timber Standard. It is important to note that the UK government's stated long-term goal is to align the Timber Standard with the full UK-TPP assessment processes as well as its principles which already align with international standards.

This guidance is based on the 10 February 2014 version of the Timber Standard document.

The Timber Standard sets out definitions for two categories of woodfuel: 'Sustainable' and also 'Legal'.

### What is sustainable?

Woodfuel originates from a sustainable source if it comes from a forest which is managed in accordance with a definition of sustainable that meets the requirements S1-S10 as set out in the box below.

S1. The definition must be consistent with a widely accepted set of international principles and criteria defining sustainable or responsible forest management at the forest management unit level.

S2. The definition must be performance-based, meaning that measurable outputs must be included and cover all of the issues set out in S5 to S10.

S3. The process of defining sustainable must seek to ensure balanced representation and input from the economic, environmental and social interest categories.

S4. The process of defining sustainable must seek to ensure: no single interest can dominate the process for setting or changing the policy; And no decision on the contents of the policy can be made in the absence of agreement from the majority of an interest category.

S5. Management of the forest must ensure that harm to ecosystems is minimised. In order to do this the policy must include requirements for: appropriate assessment of impacts and planning to minimise impacts; protection of soil, water and biodiversity; controlled and appropriate use of chemicals and use of Integrated Pest Management wherever possible; and proper disposal of wastes to minimise any negative impacts.

S6. Management of the forest must ensure that productivity of the forest is maintained. In order to achieve this, the policy must include requirements for: management planning and implementation of management activities to avoid significant negative impacts on forest productivity; monitoring which is adequate to check compliance with all requirements, together with review and feedback into planning; operations and operational procedures which minimise impacts on the range of forest resources and services; adequate training of all personnel, both employees and contractors; and harvest levels that do not exceed the long-term production capacity of the forest based on adequate inventory and growth and yield data.

S7. Management of the forest must ensure that ecosystem health and vitality is maintained. In order to achieve this, the definition of sustainable must include requirements for: management planning which aims to maintain or increase the health and vitality of ecosystems; management of natural processes, fires, pests and diseases; and adequate measures to protect the forest from unauthorised activities such as illegal logging, mining and encroachment.

S8. Management of the forest must ensure that biodiversity is maintained. In order to achieve this, the policy must include requirements for: implementation of safeguards to protect rare, threatened and endangered species; the conservation/set-aside of key ecosystems or habitats in their natural state; and the protection of features and species of outstanding or exceptional value.

S9. The forest management organisation and any contractors must comply with local and national legal requirements relevant to: labour and welfare; and health and safety.

S10. Management of the forest must have full regard for: identification, documentation and respect of legal, customary and traditional tenure and use rights related to the forest; mechanisms for resolving grievances and disputes including those relating to tenure and use rights, to forest (or land) management practices and to work conditions; and c. safeguarding the basic labour rights and health and safety of forest workers.

The criteria for 'Legal and Sustainable' in the Timber Standard do not include all of the criteria in UK TPP.

## What is legal?

Woodfuel originates from a legal source if it has been legally harvested. For this purpose, 'legally harvested' has the same meaning as in Article 2 of the EU Timber Regulation No 995/2010 (EUTR) as stated below:

"Harvested in accordance with the applicable legislation in the country of harvest". "Applicable legislation" means the legislation in force in the country of harvest covering the following matters:

- rights to harvest timber within legally gazetted boundaries,
- payments for harvest rights and timber including duties related to timber harvesting,
- timber harvesting, including environmental and forest management including forest
- legislation and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to timber harvesting,
- third parties' legal rights concerning use and tenure that are affected by timber harvesting, and
- trade and customs, in so far as the forest sector is concerned.

EUTR is enforced in the UK by the Timber and Timber Products (Placing on the Market) Regulations 2013 which came into force on 3rd March 2013.

'Legal and sustainable' material therefore refers to material that complies with the definition of 'sustainable' as listed above **as well as** with the definition of 'legal'. This is different to 'legal' material which **only** complies with the definition of 'legal' as set out above.

The means of demonstrating that woodfuel meets the legal and sustainability criteria in the Timber Standard differs from the TPP. The Timber Standard permits a regional risk approach. As in the UK TPP the Timber Standard recognises voluntary certification schemes as offering one means of demonstrating compliance with the legal and sustainability requirements. This is referred to as Timber Standard Category A (TS Category A) evidence. The alternative route is to provide bespoke evidence of compliance, referred to as Timber Standard Category B (TS Category B) evidence.

## Other criteria

In order to supply under the RO, RHI and CfD, there are other criteria which have to be met, including the greenhouse gas savings criteria. This document seeks to provide guidance only on complying with the land criteria as set out in the Timber Standard, including ensuring the minimum 70% 'legal and sustainable' is met. Generators and suppliers should consult relevant guidance for further requirements.

## Why should I read this advice note?

This advice note has been developed to help suppliers of woodfuel and generators using woodfuel to demonstrate compliance with the Renewable Obligation (RO), CfD and Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) sustainable forest management criteria for woodfuel as set out in the Timber Standard.

Showing compliance with the sustainability criteria is different for generators under the RO than for RHI suppliers.

If you are a generator complying with RO or under Contracts for Difference (CfDs) reporting directly to Ofgem, you will need to demonstrate in your sustainability audit report to Ofgem that the woodfuel you have used meets the sustainable forest management criteria for woodfuel set out in the Timber Standard. The independent auditor who audits your sustainability audit report and is accredited to an ISAE 3000 or an equivalent standard will therefore decide if you meet the sustainable forest management criteria for woodfuel set out in the Timber Standard.

If you are a RHI supplier who wishes to be registered on the RHI Biomass Suppliers List (BSL), you will be required to demonstrate to the BSL Administrator that you meet the sustainable forest management criteria for woodfuel set out in the Timber Standard.

The requirements for self-suppliers of woodfuel under the RHI have also been provided on page 14. For further guidance on the applications and audit processes for self-suppliers provided by the Biomass Suppliers List Website please click [here](#).

In addition to the sustainable forest management criteria, in order to receive incentives under the RO, RHI and CfD schemes, suppliers must also comply with the greenhouse gas (GHG) savings criteria, as set out in the August 2013 consultation response<sup>1</sup>.

## What is the Timber Standard?

The Timber Standard sets out the sustainability and legality requirements for woodfuel used under the RO, RHI and Contracts for Difference (CfDs). The requirements have also been referred to as the land criteria, for example in the Government Response to the consultation on adjustments to sustainability and reporting provisions for biomass URN 14D/290 August 2014.

For other types of non-woodfuel biomass, biofuels and bioliquids the Timber Standard is not applicable.

## What are the requirements of the Timber Standard?

The Timber Standard states that:

*Woodfuel meets the Timber Standard for Heat & Electricity if it originates from an independently verifiable legal and sustainable source and appropriate documentation is provided to prove it<sup>5</sup>.*

The Timber Standard permits a risk-based regional approach that uses credible information at a regional rather than at an individual forest level to demonstrate compliance with the sustainability criteria without the use of certification. The approach implies that credible evidence for compliance with the sustainability criteria can only be provided on a regional level instead of an individual forest level if it can be demonstrated that the regional level is a low risk environment.

The Timber Standard permits that at least 70% (by volume or weight) is from a legal and sustainable source with the balance from a legal source.

To be treated as originating from a *legal* source, the woodfuel must be supplied in accordance with the EU Timber Regulation. It is a legal requirement to meet the EUTR requirements.

To be treated as originating from a *legal and sustainable source*, the woodfuel must come from a forest that is managed in a way that meets the sustainability requirements and is legal at the same time.

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<sup>5</sup> Section 1: The Timber Standard

Credible evidence must be provided of the legality and sustainability of the source of the wood. Traceability evidence (chain of custody) must link the end-use for energy with the original source.

Certified material received with specific claims from a Timber Standard Approved Certification Scheme will meet these requirements.

For generators under the RO or CfDs, compliance with the requirements will be assessed by an independent assessor who audits the sustainability audit report or, for biomass suppliers on the Biomass Suppliers List (BSL), assessed by the List Administrator, as either 'adequate' or 'not adequate'.

Failure to comply with the Timber Standard results in failure to comply with sustainability requirements under the RO, RHI and CfD schemes and associated incentives will not be paid.

## Do I need to demonstrate compliance with the Timber Standard?

If you are a generator with a total installed capacity (TIC) equal to or greater than 1MW using woodfuel under the RO, or CfDs then you will need to demonstrate compliance with the Timber Standard.

CfDs may include sustainability requirements beyond those of the Timber Standard.

If you are operating under the RHI and are using woodfuel registered on the Biomass Suppliers List (BSL) you will not need to demonstrate that you meet TS. It is the responsibility of the supplier on the BSL to demonstrate compliance with the sustainability criteria and to meet the 70%-30% legal and sustainable threshold in the woodfuel that they supply.

If you are a biomass supplier on the Biomass Suppliers List (BSL), compliance with the Timber Standard will be assessed by the List Administrator.

If you are a self-supplier of woodfuel under the RHI then the Timber Standard does not apply. Other requirements will apply, such as a limit of 1MWth per estate and self-suppliers will need to be able to demonstrate the estate's capacity to supply woody biomass. Where self-suppliers also supply woodfuel to other generators those generators will need to demonstrate compliance with the appropriate requirements. The requirements for self-suppliers of woodfuel under the RHI have also been provided on page 14. Further guidance on the applications and audit processes for self-suppliers provided by the Biomass Suppliers List website.

Woodfuel supplied to central government departments, their executive agencies, executive non-departmental public bodies, and non-ministerial government departments in England must comply with the UK-TPP. Compliance with the UK-TPP is considered to demonstrate compliance with the TS.



# How can I demonstrate compliance?

Evidence needs to demonstrate that the forest source of woodfuel is legal and sustainable. Two types of evidence are accepted:

- Timber Standard approved schemes, also known as Timber Standard Category A (TS Cat A) evidence
- Bespoke evidence, also known as Timber Standard Category B (TS Cat B) evidence.

The UK TPP also uses the terms Category A and Category B evidence. Note however that applicable evidence may vary between the Timber Standard and the UK TPP. Voluntary certification schemes recognised under Category A may differ in the future between the TS and UK TPP. For Category B evidence the Timber Standard permits a regional risk and mass balance approach which are not permissible under the UK TPP.

## What is evidence for Timber Standard Category A?

The Timber Standard Category A are independent certification schemes recognised by the UK Government as meeting the criteria set out in the Timber Standard. Currently, these are the same schemes as recognised under Category A evidence of the UK-TPP, namely the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification). As the requirements of the TS and UK-TPP are different, Timber Standard Category A and schemes accepted as UK-TPP Category A evidence may differ in the future.

The list of voluntary certification schemes recognised as Timber Standard Category A evidence will be posted on the relevant gov.uk website.

Woodfuel received with a mixed claim from one of the Timber Standard Category A is not considered to be wholly compliant with the Timber Standard legal and sustainable criteria, see page 12 for further information.

Unlike the TPP, woodfuel sourced from a Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT<sup>6</sup>) partner country will not be automatically deemed as sustainable under the Timber Standard for Heat and Electricity; it will, however, be deemed as legal.

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<sup>6</sup> The Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan (FLEGT) is the European Union's response to the problem of illegal logging and trade in associated timber products. A key part of the FLEGT Action Plan is the negotiation of bilateral Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) between the European Union and timber-producing countries. Under the terms of a VPA a country agrees with the EU to implement a timber licensing system. From that country, the EU will only accept licensed products, and unlicensed products will be refused customs clearance with the aim of preventing illegal products from entering the EU market.

## How do I demonstrate evidence for Timber Standard Category A?

To demonstrate that raw material or woodfuel<sup>7</sup> is supplied under a Timber Standard Category A the raw material or woodfuel needs to be supplied with a claim under that approved scheme. The material supplied needs to be included in the scope of the certification of the supplier, in terms of location of supplier and also product supplied. The certification of the supplier must be valid for the period that the material is supplied. Certificate eligibility for the current Timber Standard Category A can be found here:

FSC: <http://info.fsc.org/certificate.php>

PEFC: <http://www.pefcregs.info/search1.asp>

A supplier or generator **buying** woodfuel with a Timber Standard approved scheme claim does not itself have to be certified to that scheme.

A supplier cannot **supply** raw material or woodfuel with a Timber Standard approved scheme claim if it is not itself certified to that scheme as the raw material or woodfuel must be covered under the scope of the supplier's certification.

Examples:

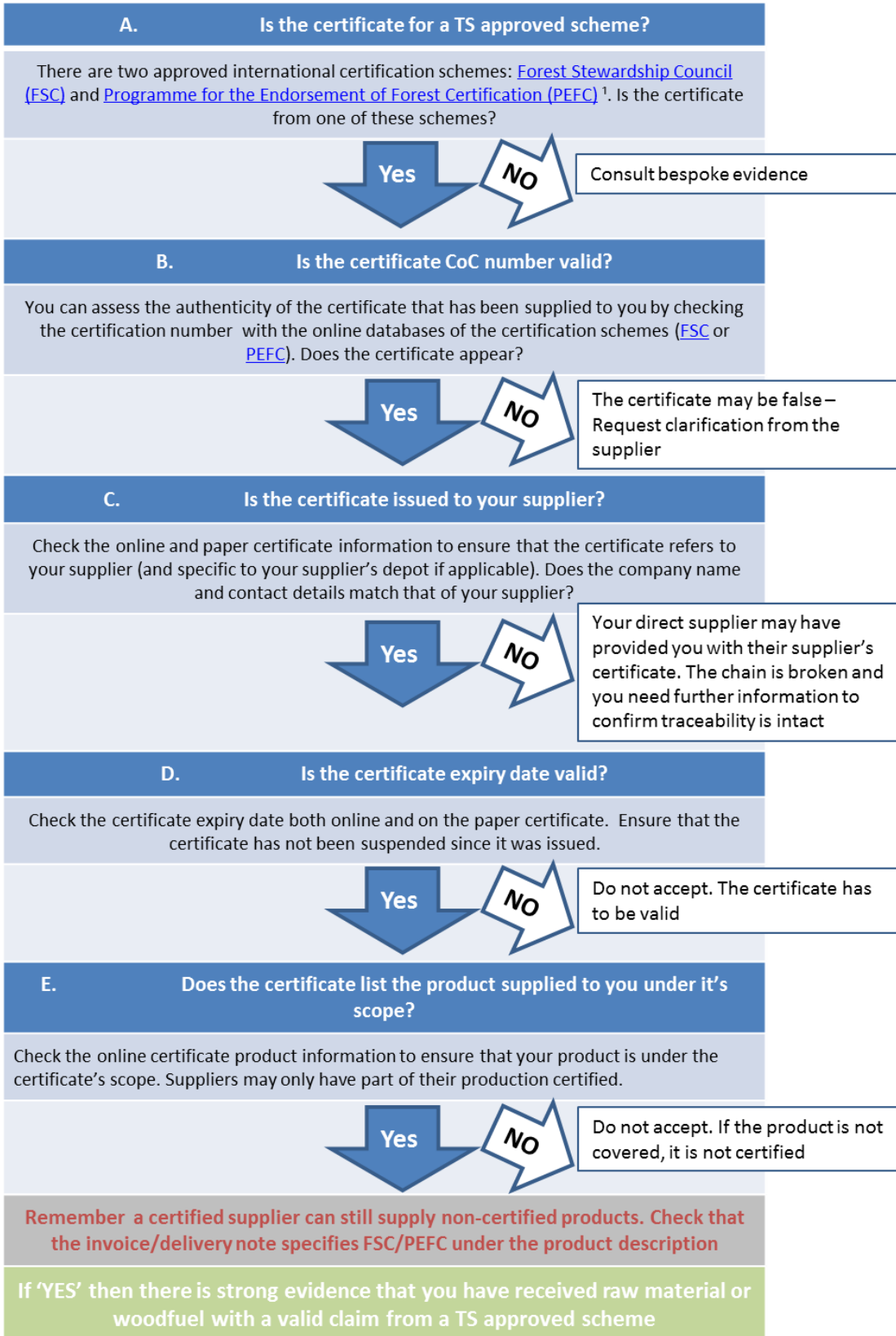
- A generator does not have to be FSC certified to buy woodfuel with an FSC certified claim.
- A wood chip producer cannot sell material with an FSC claim unless they are FSC certified.

From the point at which the Timber Standard Category A scheme chain of custody is broken, (i.e. where a legal owner in the supply chain is not certified) Timber Standard Category B bespoke evidence must be provided. The upstream certified part of the supply chain may help to provide evidence for Timber Standard Category B.

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<sup>7</sup> Raw materials are set to undergo further processing (e.g. cutting, drying, chipping) before they are used in a boiler. A fuel is something that will not undergo any further processing before it is used in a boiler BSL Q&A document (Issue 1.5)

# Check the certificate for all certified woodfibre



<sup>1</sup> Or endorsed by PEFC

## Record purchase and use of certified material: mass balance supply chain evidence for certified woodfibre

Generators or suppliers using Timber Standard Category A as evidence of compliance for a woodfuel consignment will be able to use the mass balance (MB) approach across the feedstock supply-chain as well as within the fuel storage bunkers at the generating station or heat installation. The mass balance approach requires that, at each step in the chain, parties can only use/sell biomass with the same characteristics and in the same volume as the biomass they took in originally, less any biomass they have recorded as being used or sold previously and taking account of any conversion factors or losses, for example in processing or drying. For specific guidance on the MB approach please see the *Mass Balance Guidance* document.

Timber Standard Category A may permit the mixing of raw material which is fully compliant with the scheme's sustainability criteria with material which does not meet all of the sustainability criteria. This may be referred to material 'with a mixed claim'. In this case only the proportion of the material that is fully compliant with the Timber Standard Category A scheme's sustainability criteria shall be considered legal and sustainable. The other proportion shall be considered to meet the Timber Standard legality requirements only.

Example:

A hundred tonnes of woodchips are received with a valid FSC 70% mix claim. Seventy tonnes shall be considered to meet the Timber Standard sustainability and legality requirements and thirty tonnes the Timber Standard legality requirements.

## What is Timber Standard Category B bespoke evidence?

Timber Standard Category B bespoke evidence is all forms of credible evidence other than certification schemes that indicate that the forest source meets the Timber Standard's criteria for sustainability and legality.

### How do I demonstrate Timber Standard Category B bespoke evidence?

As stated above:

The Timber Standard permits a risk-based regional approach that uses credible information at a regional rather than at an individual forest level.

Credible evidence must be provided of the legality and sustainability of the source of the wood.

The document, *Checklist for Regional Supply Base Evaluation* provides more guidance on how this bespoke evidence may be presented.

Traceability evidence must link the end-use for energy with the original source.

### Risk-based regional approach

The Timber Standard permits a risk-based regional approach to be taken in the determination of sustainability and legality. The regional and risk elements represent a different approach from that used in the UK TPP where the legality and sustainability of *each item* has to be assured.

"A region can be defined as the largest area in which reliable and independent information is available at which conditions are sufficiently homogenous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability and legality characteristics. In a single 'region' we would expect that the following characteristics should be the same:

- a. legislation covering land ownership, use and harvesting rights

- b. legislation covering biodiversity, water, air and soil protection
- c. legislation covering basic labour rights and health and safety of forest workers
- d. legislation covering waste handling and disease control
- e. legislation covering tree felling licensing and replanting/regeneration requirements.

Within a region the risk of compliance with each criterion for sustainability (S1-S10) will need to be evaluated. For RO or CfD this evaluation is the responsibility of the generator and for the RHI of a supplier on the Biomass Suppliers List. Only raw material or woodfuel determined to be low risk at the regional level for all legality and sustainability criteria (S1-S10) shall be supplied as legal and sustainable. Raw material or woodfuel determined to be low risk at the regional level for legality shall be supplied as legal only and not sustainable. Raw material and woodfuel cannot be considered 'legal and sustainable' if it is not also legal.

For generators, this evaluation will be assessed by an independent auditor (to an ISAE 3000 or an equivalent standard), or, for biomass suppliers on the Biomass Suppliers List (BSL), assessed by the List Manager, as either 'adequate' or 'not adequate'. Compliance must be assessed as 'adequate' for every relevant criterion in order to be acceptable to the assessor.

Traceability evidence must link the end-use for energy with the original source and this must demonstrate that the original source was within the region for which the risk based assessment was undertaken.

The evidence used to demonstrate that regional risk can vary greatly but must include evaluation against all legality and/or sustainability criteria.

Examples of evidence may include:

- national legislation and evidence of implementation of this legislation
- control systems implemented by companies in the supply chain, such as approved supplier lists or supplier audits
- vertical integration of forest management operations with woodfuel processing operations where processors retain direct control over forest management activities.

### **Checklist for Regional Supply Base Evaluation**

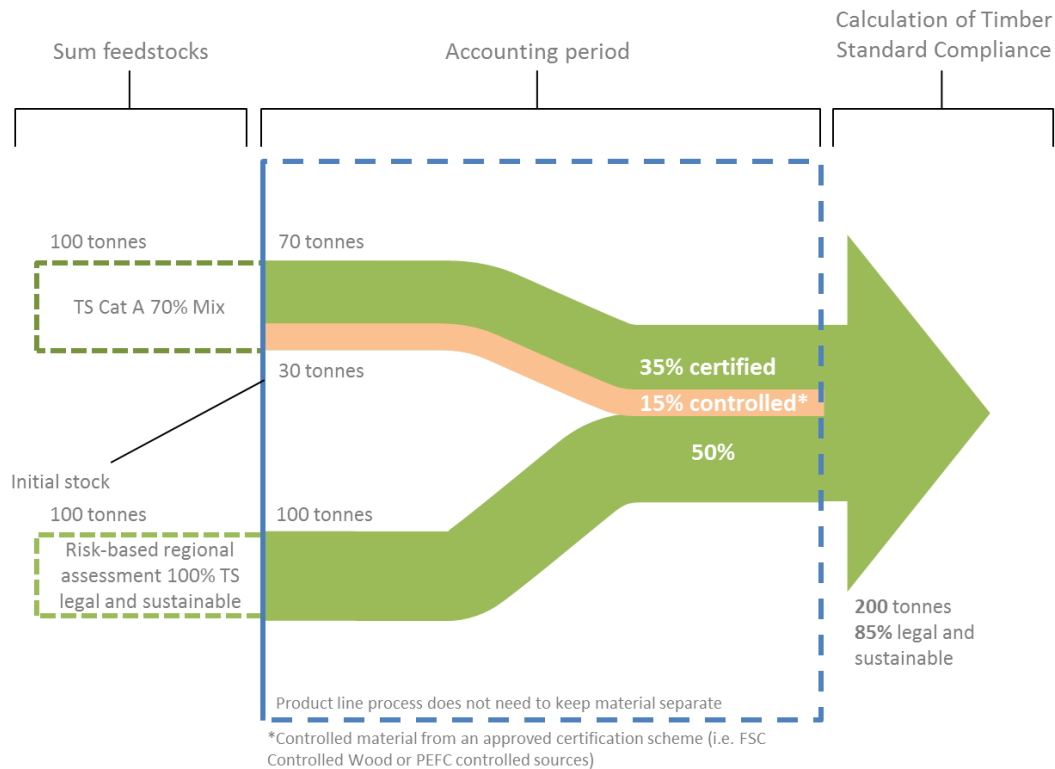
The checklist for regional supply base evaluation is an example of a regional risk based approach that would enable woodfuel buyers and suppliers to provide evidence for sustainability and legality requirements without the use of certification, i.e. through Timber Standard Category B bespoke evidence. The document is based on requirements of the UK government Timber Procurement Policy (UK-TPP) Category B checklist for legality and sustainability in the forest and the UK Timber Standard which adopts a "risk-based regional approach". This approach is based on the FSC and PEFC Controlled Wood and Controlled Sources regional risk assessment and also borrows from the work of the Sustainable Biomass Partnership (SBP).

### **Mass balance supply chain evidence for non-certified wood fibre**

Raw material and woodfuel which has passed through a risk-based regional approach shall be determined to be either sustainable and legal, or legal, if it is to be used in woodfuel. This material may be mixed with material supplied under a Timber Standard Category A scheme claim using a mass balance approach.

The requirement to meet the 70% legal and sustainable threshold must be met by the generator.

*Example: The mass balance approach allows woodfuel received with different Timber Standard Category A schemes mixed claims to be mixed. Only the proportion of woodfuel that fully meets the scheme’s own sustainability criteria within the total received with a mixed claim from a Timber Standard Category A certification scheme can be considered legal and sustainable. The remaining proportion can be considered legal where they have been assessed to comply with the Category A legality criteria. This proportion can be considered to be ‘Controlled’ for the Timber Standard legality requirements.*



Further information is provided on the mass balance approach in the *Mass Balance Guidance* document.

## I am a self-supplier, what do I have to do?

In the specific case of the RHI, woodfuel will be deemed to be sustainable and legal if it has been grown on the same estate as where the biomass boiler which uses the woodfuel is housed. With the additional provision that the maximum heat generating capacity of the boiler (or the total generating capacity where the estate has more than one biomass boiler) is to be 1MW thermal or below. Self-suppliers will need to be able to demonstrate the estate’s capacity to supply woody biomass. However where self-suppliers also supply woodfuel to other generators, those generators will need to demonstrate compliance with the appropriate requirements.

For further guidance on the applications and audit processes for self-suppliers provided by the Biomass Suppliers List Website please click [here](#).

# Are any raw materials “deemed sustainable”?

Arboricultural residues and material removed for ecological reasons where it originates from non-forest land are deemed to have come from a sustainable source under the Timber Standard for the RO and RHI (and the CfD), as set out in the August 2014 government response<sup>8</sup>

**Arboricultural residues** are considered as material from woody plants and trees planted for landscape or amenity value that are removed as part of tree surgery usually in gardens, parks or other populated settings, and the verges of roads and railways.

Material removed for **ecological reasons originating from non-forest land** is considered in contradiction to forest land which the UK Forestry Standard defines as “land predominately covered in trees (defined as land under stands of trees with a canopy cover of at least 20%), whether in large tracts (generally called forests) or smaller areas known by a variety of terms (including woods, copses, spinneys or shelterbelts)”<sup>9</sup>. It is expected that where trees are cleared for ecological reasons originating from areas managed as part of a wider forest have to meet the Timber Standard as part of the normal arrangements for forest management.

Where a generator, RHI participant or biomass supplier seeks to use either **arboricultural residues** or **material removed for ecological reasons originating from non-forest land**, they have to show evidence that the material complies with the definition of arboricultural residues or material removed for ecological reasons originating from non-forest land, respectively. The material will then be ‘deemed sustainable’ and will be able to count towards the ‘legal and sustainable’ proportion of woodfuel under the Timber Standard for Heat and Electricity. As documented above (see Section 1.5) at least 70% of material must come from a legal and sustainable source, with the remainder from a legal source. Users of this material will still have to demonstrate that it complies with the relevant greenhouse gas emissions criteria under the RO, RHI and CfDs.

## What about wastes and ‘end of life’ materials?

Woodfuel which is classified as ‘waste’ or ‘material which is end of life’ does not need to meet the requirements of the land criteria or sustainable forest management criteria set out in the Timber Standard. Such post-consumer recycled material is not included in the Timber Standard mass balance calculations.

However, pre consumer recycled materials such as sawdust *are* included. **Please note that although the material is deemed to be sustainable, the legality requirements as outlined in EU Timber Regulation No 995/2010 remain.**

Raw material that is deemed sustainable may be mixed with other raw materials in line with the *Mass Balance Guidance*.

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/biomass-sustainability>

<sup>9</sup> Forestry Commission (2011) The UK Forestry Standard <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs>

# Where can I get more information?

*Timber Standard for Heat & Electricity:* This document sets out how the sustainable forest management criteria will apply to the use of woodfuel under the Renewable Heat Incentive and Renewables Obligation.

*Checklist for Regional Supply Base Evaluation:* The checklist for regional supply base evaluation helps woodfuel buyers and suppliers provide evidence for sustainability and legality requirements without the use of certification.

*Mass Balance Guidance:* This document provides guidance on implementing the mass balance approach in order to comply with Timber Standard requirements.

**Central Point of Expertise on Timber (CPET)** offer a helpline service providing advice to suppliers and generators of woodfuel on how they can comply with the sustainable forest management criteria for woodfuel set out in the Timber Standard.

Web: [www.gov.uk/government/groups/central-point-of-expertise-on-timber](http://www.gov.uk/government/groups/central-point-of-expertise-on-timber)

Email: [cpet@efeca.com](mailto:cpet@efeca.com)

Tel: +44 (0)1305 236 100 (Mon-Fri 9am – 5pm)

**Ofgem** can help provide enquiries regarding the RO scheme and Renewable Heat Incentive (Domestic and Non-Domestic).

Web: [www.Ofgem.gov.uk](http://www.Ofgem.gov.uk)

## **For Renewables Obligation (RO):**

Email: [renewable@Ofgem.gov.uk](mailto:renewable@Ofgem.gov.uk)

Tel: 020 7901 7310

## **For Domestic RHI Applicants:**

Email: [DomesticRHI@Ofgem.gov.uk](mailto:DomesticRHI@Ofgem.gov.uk)

Tel: 0300 003 0744 (Mon to Fri 8am to 7pm)

## **For Non-Domestic RHI Applicants:**

Email: [rhi.enquiry@Ofgem.gov.uk](mailto:rhi.enquiry@Ofgem.gov.uk)

Tel: 0845 200 2122 (Mon to Thurs 9am-5pm, and Fri 9am-4.30pm)



Please contact **DECC** if you have any enquiries regarding the RO and RHI policy or legislation process:

Web: [www.gov.uk/decc](http://www.gov.uk/decc)

Email: [correspondence@decc.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:correspondence@decc.gsi.gov.uk)

Tel: 0300 060 4000

The **BSL Helpdesk** provides advice and support regarding the authorisation process to the Biomass Suppliers List.

Web: <http://biomass-suppliers-list.service.gov.uk/contact-us>

Email: [bslhelpdesk@gemserv.com](mailto:bslhelpdesk@gemserv.com)

Tel: +44 (0)20 7090 7769 (Mon-Fri 9am – 5pm)

Further information on the BSL can be found [here](#).

# Glossary

[To be inserted in the final version]

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