



# Biomass Suppliers List

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## Land Criteria Guidance

Issue 3.1

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# 1.Introduction

## 1.1 Land Criteria overview

The Biomass Suppliers List (BSL) is a scheme to ensure suppliers are meeting the sustainability requirements for the Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) at a fuel level. There are two parts to this:

1. Greenhouse gas criteria: part of BSL since the scheme launched in April 2014;
2. Woodfuel land criteria: The land criteria was defined in the [Timber Standard for Heat and Electricity](#) in February 2014 and clarified in the [Woodfuel Advice Note 2](#) since March 2017.

Fuel quality criteria was added to the BSL requirements on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022. Regulation 47 Schedule 4A was amended in January 2021 and came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022.

The Land Criteria is part of the sustainability requirements for the RHI. In relation to the BSL, the Land Criteria ensures suppliers can show they comply and the fuel they are producing is from timber that is sourced from forests and woodlands with sustainable forest management measures in place.

This guidance document outlines the BSL specific requirements for a supplier to show that their BSL registered fuel meets the Land Criteria. Refer to section 2 to understand whether you are required to demonstrate compliance with the Land Criteria for your application.

Self-reporters to Ofgem and claimants under the Renewables Obligation (RO) and Non-Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) should refer to Ofgem for further information.

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## 1.2 Scope of the BSL in relation to land criteria

The BSL Administrator is responsible for defining the evidence required from BSL suppliers for Land Criteria, and for any issues or queries relating directly to applications for Land Criteria authorisation.

A change to the Land Criteria evidence required from BSL suppliers came into play in January 2021. This will affect any applications wishing to buy raw materials/woodfuel from any country with less than 100/100 from the [Preferred by Nature Sourcing Hub](#) (previously named Global Forest Registry). More detailed information on this change and the new evidence needed can be found in section 4.2. An additional change was that fuels are also required to meet the UK Timber Regulations requirements rather than EU Timber Regulations.

For queries related to policy around Land Criteria, and for queries about RHI, suppliers should contact the relevant organisations identified at the end of this document.

Please note the BSL Administrator cannot answer queries relating to RHI eligibility or claims.

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## 2. Who needs to demonstrate compliance with the Land Criteria?

The Land Criteria apply only to certain BSL suppliers and fuel types, as set out in the table below. The right-hand column confirms which suppliers need to provide Land Criteria information.

<b>Supplier type</b>	<b>Virgin or waste</b>	<b>What proportion of the fuel had already been BSL authorised by the Producer? (applies to Traders only)</b>	<b>Need to provide land criteria information?</b>	<b>Land Criteria Evidence to confirm compliance</b>  (Compliance requires one of the following options)
Self-Supplier	Virgin	n/a	Yes	<p>A self supplier cannot buy any raw materials and must have proof that they have the legal right to harvest that timber. Which could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry Authority (Forestry Commission (England), Forestry and Land Scotland, Natural Resources Wales, Forest Service Northern Ireland) approved Woodland Management Plan</li> <li>• Felling Licence</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A map of the woodlands (only accepted if felling licence exemption(s) applies) that clearly details the size of the 'farm/woodland when the wood will be / has been felled and any details on thinning or extraction plans. Along with a signed statement of why a felling licence exemption applies.</li> </ul>
	Waste wood	n/a	Exempt	Proof that the fuel is produced from waste wood and that the supplier has the right to process that waste wood into a fuel and burn it (permits or exemptions from the relevant authority). A self supplier cannot buy any raw materials. See BSL waste wood guidance for more information.
Producer or Producer-Trader	100% virgin	n/a	Yes	<p>Proof that the fuel(s) the fuel they wish to register on the BSL meet one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The fuel to be registered and sold is certified by a 'Category A' Certification scheme. Category A certification schemes are FSC, PEFC and SBP. Please note that if</li> </ul>



				<p>you are going to use Category A certification as a route to compliance, this must be for ALL of the sales of the fuel to be BSL registered, in your organisation's name and the relevant certification claim on each invoice for the BSL registered fuel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full evidence: Forestry authority approved Woodland Management Plan &amp; Felling Licence</li> <li>• Use the UK Risk Based Regional Assessment (RBRA) or Bespoke RBRA for non UK countries. Note a bespoke RBRA can only be used if raw materials are sourced from overseas and the fuel is not Category A certified and from a country with a Risk timber score of 100 as stated on the Preferred by Nature Sourcing Hub.</li> </ul>
Producer or Producer-Trader	100% waste	n/a	Exempt	Proof that the fuel is produced from waste wood and that the supplier has the right to process that waste wood into a fuel and that it is sold to customers who are permitted to burn



				it (permits or exemptions from the relevant authority). See BSL waste wood guidance for more information.
Producer or Producer-Trader	Waste-virgin blend	n/a	Yes (for the virgin portion only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Category A Certification - FSC, PEFC or SBP certification. Please note that if you are going to use FSC, PEFC or SBP chain of custody certification, this must be used for all sales of your BSL registered fuel, in your organisation's name and the relevant certification claim on each invoice for the BSL registered fuel.</li> <li>• Forestry Commission approved Woodland Management Plan &amp; Felling Licence</li> <li>• UK Risk Based Regional Assessment (RBRA) or Bespoke RBRA (if raw materials are sourced from overseas without Cat A certification and from a country with a Risk timber score of 100 as stated on the <a href="#">Preferred by Nature Sourcing Hub.</a>)</li> </ul>





Trader	100% virgin	All of the fuel is sourced from BSL-authorized Producers / Producer-Traders	No. It is the responsibility of the Producer /Producer-Trader. <sup>1</sup>	n/a
Trader	100% virgin	Some or all of the fuel is sourced from Producers or Producer-Traders who are not BSL authorized in their own right	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Category A Certification - FSC, PEFC or SBP certification. Please note that if you are going to use FSC, PEFC or SBP chain of custody certification, this must be used for all sales of your BSL registered fuel, in your organisation's name and relevant certification claim on each invoice for the BSL registered fuel. Please note that you will also need to provide evidence that the upstream producer and traders of the fuel can demonstrate chain of custody Category A certification.</li> <li>• Bespoke RBRA (if raw materials are sourced from overseas without Cat A certification)</li> </ul>

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<sup>1</sup> As with all other aspects of BSL compliance, if suppliers fail to comply with the Land Criteria, then the fuel's authorisation may be removed. In such instances, Traders would be notified in advance by the BSL Administrator.



				and from a country with a Risk Timber Score of 100 as stating on the <a href="#">Preferred by Nature Sourcing Hub</a> .
Trader	100% waste	n/a	No Exempt	n/a
Trader	Waste-virgin blend	All of the fuel is sourced from BSL authorised Producers or Producer-Traders	No	n/a
Trader	Waste-virgin blend	Some or all of the fuel is sourced from Producers or Producer-Traders who are not BSL authorised in their own right	Yes (for the virgin portion only)	n/a

## 3.Land criteria requirements

For fuels derived from virgin timber, to comply with the Land Criteria suppliers must demonstrate that their BSL registered fuel is:

- 100% from legal sources; and
- At least 70% from sustainable or deemed sustainable sources.

BSL suppliers must be compliant with both of the above. For example, if a fuel is deemed 70% sustainable but only 90% legally sourced, it would not meet the Land Criteria. This fuel must be 100% legal to comply with the Land Criteria.

### 3.1 Legality

#### 3.1.1 Legal sourcing

To prove that a fuel meets the requirement that it is 100% from legal sources, the BSL registered supplier needs to demonstrate that the timber has been legally harvested for the fuel.

The term 'legally harvested' is defined in Article 2 of the UK Timber Regulation (UKTR) and means harvested in accordance with the applicable legislation in the country of harvest.

The UKTR states that 'applicable legislation' means the legislation in force in the country of harvest and covers the following matters:

- Rights to harvest timber within legally gazetted boundaries;
- Payments for harvest rights and timber including duties related to timber harvesting;

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- 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 customers insofar as the forest sector is concerned.

UKTR is enforced in the UK by

- the Timber and Timber Products (Placing on the Market) Regulations 2013.
- Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Regulations 2012 (as amended)
- Timber and Timber Products and FLEGT (EU Exit) Regulations 2018
- Timber and Timber Products and FLEGT (Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020

The UKTR applies to timber or timber products –including woodfuel. Guidance on how to comply can be found [here](#). The onus is on those first placing timber or timber products first onto the UK market to demonstrate legality. The UKTR applies irrespective of whether a participant is seeking financial support, such as RHI.

### 3.1.2 Illegal sourcing

Any fuel that is not 100% legally sourced<sup>2</sup> in accordance with the requirements above will not fulfil the Land Criteria. The UKTR makes it an offence to place illegal timber on the UK market. It requires those companies who place timber

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<sup>2</sup> As defined in the UK Timber Regulations <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/regulations-timber-and-flegt-licences#extent-of-obligation>

or timber products on the UK market for the first time to assess the risk that those products may have come from an illegal source and to mitigate any risks. This is known as due diligence ([UKTR Guidance](#)) and must happen before the product is bought. It has to be undertaken even if the product is certified (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)) and irrespective of whether an EU Timber Regulations due diligence has already been carried out when the product was imported into the EU before being imported into the UK.

### 3.2 Sustainable sources

In order to show that a fuel meets the requirement that it is sustainably sourced, the suppliers will need to demonstrate that at least 70% of each fuel is from a 'sustainable source' as defined in the Timber Standard. The Standard states that 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 set out 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

**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;

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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.

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**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 safeguarding the basic labour rights and health and safety of forest workers.

The types of evidence that suppliers are required to have to demonstrate compliance with the above are set out in the [BSL Evidence for Land Criteria](#) document.

## 4.Land criteria evidence

The information and evidence you will need to provide to the BSL Administrator for Land Criteria falls into two categories:

- **'Category A'** - see section 4.1 for what evidence is Category A
- **'Category B'**- see section 4.2 for what evidence is Category B

These are defined in the Timber Standard and detailed in the Woodfuel Advice Note. Both approaches are rigorous and depend on the evidence you can provide to demonstrate compliance with Land Criteria. An overview of this is provided below.

Refer to the [BSL Evidence for Land Criteria](#) document for more information on Category A and Category B evidence requirements. You would only need to provide Category A or B evidence, not both.

### 4.1 Category A

Category A evidence is provided where a supplier and their fuel is certified under any of the below Timber Standard approved schemes:

- Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) certification;
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification.
- Sustainable Biomass Program (SBP)

The following certification claims for the fuel are considered sufficient for Category A and must be on all the listed fuels sales documentation for the BSL number to be valid:

- FSC Chain of Custody that is equal to, or greater than, 70% (FSC Mix 70%)
- PEFC Forest certification or Forest Management Unit

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- PEFC Chain of Custody that is equal to, or greater than, 70% (PEFC 70%)
- Sustainable Biomass Program (SBP)  
[See footnote for examples of claims that are insufficient for Category A<sup>3</sup>]

If you are able to make one of the above Category A certification claims under the FSC, PEFC or SBP schemes for your fuel, you will be requested to provide the certification type and number to the BSL Administrator during the online application process.

If you have provided Category A evidence for your fuel, you must be able to demonstrate that your fuel, when sold with a BSL number, is FSC, PEFC or SBP certified as described in our guidance. This claim should be displayed on your invoice and any other transfer documents when selling the fuel.

If you have purchased fuel that has claimed to be Category A certified, you must make sure that the fuel you are supplied with has Category A evidence with either FSC, PEFC or SBP certified fuel. This certification will be declared on your suppliers' invoice. Please note controlled wood or controlled sources is insufficient. If you intend to sell this fuel as Category A certified, you will also need to hold a valid certification (FSC, PEFC or SBP) for the fuel to be able to claim it is Category A. This certification must be for 100% of your fuel, in your organisation's name and listed on each invoice for the fuel. Please note that

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<sup>3</sup> Note that the following cannot be accepted as Category A evidence:

- FSC / PEFC Chain of Custody for controlled wood
- FSC Chain of Custody for FSC Mix claim that is less than 70% (however, there can be other sustainable sources added to this to make up the 'sustainable portion')
- PEFC Chain of Custody with a claim that is less than 70%
- If you are purchasing from a Supplier that has a valid Category A PEFC, FSC or SBP certification evidence but you are not certified yourself.

you will also need to provide evidence that the original producer of the fuel also holds Category A certification.

If the Category A chain of custody is broken, you may have the option to provide Category B evidence.

## 4.2 Category B

If you cannot demonstrate that your fuel is compliant through Category A evidence, then Category B allows you instead to have the following evidence, in one of the following forms:

- A felling licence and UK Forestry Standard compliant management plan (UK only) – see section 4.2.1; or
- Use of a Risk-Based Regional Assessment (RBRA) to demonstrate that the materials have been purchased within the UK for the previous calendar year are from a low-risk source. See section 4.2.2 for more information. If you are sourcing material from the UK you can download a template of a UK RBRA from the [BSL website](#) and upload it with your application. If you are not sourcing from the UK then guidance on how to complete a Bespoke RBRA is available in the [Woodfuel Advice Note](#).

The [Preferred by Nature Sourcing Hub](#) is a map-based database used to score the level of risk of obtaining wood from over 60 countries. It provides countries with a “Timber Risk Score,” the score is based on the Forest Stewardship Council’s assessment of the risk of illegality. A score of less than 100 dictates a greater widespread risk of timber illegality in the country.

If you are importing fuels from a country that is considered to have ‘unspecified risk’ by the [Preferred by Nature Sourcing Hub](#), that is not covered by Category A, you have the option to provide an external audit report as evidence for Land

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Criteria; this must be from recognised, independent auditor. At present, the independent certification schemes recognised by the BSL are FSC, PEFC or SBP<sup>4</sup>. There are currently no other independent certification schemes that have been assessed by Ofgem as being able to provide a robust, comprehensive audit that meets all the RHI land criteria requirements.

Raw materials coming from a country with a timber risk score of less than 100 will not be able to submit Category B evidence a bespoke RBRA. Suppliers where raw materials and/or products are sourced from a country with a timber risk score of less than 100 will require Category A evidence for the product being sold – FSC, SBP or PEFC certification.

A bespoke RBRA is only appropriate for raw materials that come from a country that has been deemed to have a low-risk level at a score of 100, for illegal and unsustainable forestry via the Preferred by Nature Sourcing Hub (see above).

Purchasing or selling certified material does not automatically mean that a fuel complies with UKTR, so suppliers with fuels that have either Category A or B evidence must be able to provide at audit sufficient and credible evidence of UKTR compliance with a due diligence system appropriate to their situation.

#### 4.2.1 Felling licence and UK Management Plan – UK Only

According to the Central Point of Expertise on Timber (CPET) Guidance for the Growers of Timber in the UK, timber traceable to a forest with a fully implemented Forest Management Plan in line with the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) Requirements and Guidelines meets the UK-TPP as suitable Category

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<sup>4</sup> Some areas may be considered higher risk and Category A certification may not be sufficient. BSL reserves the right to refuse fuel with an origin of timber from certain areas. Contact BSL Helpdesk for further information.

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B evidence for legality and sustainability in the forest. Wood complying with the UK TPP automatically complies with the Timber Standard.

If you can demonstrate you are sourcing raw materials only from woodlands with a UK Forestry Standard compliant Forest Management Plan and with a felling licence for that timber, you will comply with the land criteria and can confirm this in your online application. You will not be required to complete a RBRA.

#### 4.2.2 Risk Based Regional Assessment (RBRA) and mass balance

If you do not have sufficient Category A evidence and/or you do not source solely from woodlands with a felling licence and UK Forestry Standard compliant Forest Management Plan, then you will be required to submit an RBRA to demonstrate compliance with the land criteria.

A quick guide to find out whether you will need to complete and upload an RBRA:

Statement	RBRA required
The chain of custody for my fuel is fully certified in accordance with the Category A evidence explained above and the fuel is all being purchased and sold with a valid claim.	No
Some, but not all, of my fuel is certified in accordance with the Category A evidence explained above, and/or that certification does not cover the full chain of custody. It is all sourced from within the UK.	Yes, UK RBRA

Statement	RBRA required
Some or none, of my fuel is certified in accordance with the Category A evidence explained above, and/or that certification does not cover the full chain of custody. It is all sourced from outside the UK and scores 100 on the Preferred by Nature Sourcing Hub.	Yes, Bespoke RBRA
My raw materials / fuel are exclusively sourced in the UK and 100% covered by a Felling Licence and a UK Forestry Standard compliant Forest Management Plan	No

If you submit an RBRA, to facilitate subsequent accurate reporting to the BSL, if you are sourcing fuel that is less than 100% sustainable, you will be required to use a mass balance approach for all of your raw materials (at a supplier, depot or fuel level) to demonstrate that your fuel complies with the 70% sustainability threshold. A Mass Balance is not required to be submitted with an application to the BSL, however this will be checked at audit.

Please refer to the [Consignments and Mass Balance Approach](#) guidance for detailed guidance on the mass balance approach and calculations, and to the [Risk Based Regional Approach: A Checklist Approach](#) for further information on submitting an RBRA.

## 5.Reporting

### 5.1 Quarterly reporting (QR)

Each first working day of January, April, July and October, all Producers, Traders and Producer-Traders on the BSL are required to submit a quarterly report (QR) of the volume of the fuel sold in the previous quarter, e.g. in January, woodfuel sales data for the previous quarter 1 October to 31 December must be submitted. The data will need to be submitted for each BSL authorised fuel via the online supplier account on the BSL website. These suppliers will also be required to maintain information to report on sustainability data for each fuel. This will be checked at audit.

### 5.2 Consignments

The Land Criteria allows fuels to meet the '70% sustainable' requirement across one or a combination of several consignments. For a full explanation please refer to the [Woodfuel Advice Note](#). For the purposes of BSL, a consignment is considered to be the volume of raw materials used to create the volume of fuel as reported as being sold in quarterly reporting (please see above).

The BSL Administrator therefore requires that fuels achieve the '70% sustainability' criteria either within each quarter, or as a minimum over any four consecutive quarters.

Suppliers are required to maintain a regularly updated mass balance calculation, to ensure that they can demonstrate, at audit that they are continuing to monitor the situation and that they are able to meet this requirement.

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Refer to the [Consignment and Mass Balance Approach](#) guidance for more information. Suppliers completing an RBRA and mass balance calculations should refer to [the Mass Balance and Bespoke RBRA Guidance](#).

### 5.3 Ongoing compliance

If your fuel undergoes a material change in the sourcing of raw materials for that fuel, you are required to notify the BSL Administrator of this change.

A Material Change is any change that may affect the validity of a fuel's authorisation – i.e. a change that might mean that the fuel no longer meets the RHI sustainability requirements. A material change must be informed to the BSL Administrator within one month of the change or at the quarterly report, whichever is soonest. It may mean that you would need to submit a new application and the BSL Administrator will advise whether a new application is required. Failure to do so may result in removal from the list.

An example of a material change that affects land criteria compliance is:

- Expiry/cancellation/removal of PEFC/FSC/SBP certification, or felling licence and management plan;
- A change from sourcing raw materials from a Producer on the BSL to a Producer that is not on the BSL; and/or
- Sourcing a greater proportion of virgin materials and reduced proportion from waste material

Suppliers should note the above is not an exhaustive list and that suppliers will need to use their discretion to determine what constitutes a material change. If in doubt, suppliers should consult with the BSL Administrator.

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## 6.Audit

### 6.1 Producing evidence

All suppliers on the BSL are subject to audit. When you are audited, you are required to provide evidence to support the claims made on your application and other correspondence with the BSL Administrator and the information provided in quarterly reports, including demonstrating compliance with the Land Criteria.

The Land Criteria evidence that you are required to produce will be dependent on whether you submitted Category A or B evidence. Further details on the evidence required for each Category can be found in the [Land Criteria Evidence](#) document.

### 6.2 Traders

If you are a Trader, you should ensure that your contractual arrangements with any Producer(s) you source from that are **not** BSL authorised, enables access for the BSL Administrator to verify that the Producer's credentials you used as evidence in your application are valid. This may include relevant certificates/licences/documented systems and processes that show a full chain of custody, which demonstrates compliance with the land criteria.

### 6.3 Records

If you buy woodfuel from within the UK for which due diligence has taken place, then in accordance with the [Land Criteria Evidence](#) document, you are required to keep records of who you bought the product from and (where applicable) to whom you have sold the woodfuel. The chain of custody between Producers, Traders and customers must be documented fully. All sales documentation must have the BSL number for the fuel purchased and if this is not present

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then the load must be rejected. Supplier's procedures and documentation for this will be checked at audit. This information must be kept for at least five years, and be provided for checks or at audit if requested.

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## 7. Further Information

Links to the references used in this document are found below.

- DESNZ has four key woodfuel guidance documents on its website on which the BSL guidance is based; these are:
  - [Timber Standard for Heat and Electricity](#)
  - [Woodfuel Advice Note](#)
  - [Consignment and Mass Balance Approach](#)
  - [Risk Based Regional Assessment: A checklist approach](#)
- The BSL guidance documents available on the [BSL Guidance and Documents webpage](#).
- With regards to the UK Timber Regulations you can find guidance [here](#)

Further information can be found at:

- [Ofgem](#) can advise on enquiries regarding the RO scheme and RHI (domestic and non-domestic) application and reporting processes. Ofgem also provides advice on enquiries regarding fuel classification.
- [Forestry Commission](#), [Natural Resources Wales](#) and [Forestry and Land Scotland](#) provides information on management plans, felling licences and sustainable forest management practices. [The UK Forestry Standard \(UKFS\)](#) is the reference standard for sustainable forest management in the UK. The UKFS, supported by its series of guidelines, outlines the context for forestry in the UK, sets out the approach of the UK governments to sustainable forest management, defines standards and requirements, and provides a basis for regulation and monitoring.
- [The Office for Product Safety and Standards \(OPSS\)](#) answers enquiries related to compliance with the UK timber regulation (UKTR).

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## Version Control

Version	Update	Date
1.0	First published	9 April 2015
1.1	Updated to reflect current requirements	22 June 2017
1.2	Updated to reflect current requirements	17 January 2018
1.3	4.1 and 4.2 is updated to reflect current requirements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suppliers sourcing outside the UK without CAT A evidence</li> <li>• Selling or purchasing fuels based outside the UK with CAT A evidence</li> </ul>	15 January 2019
2.0	Change to the risk level accepted to meet the Land Criteria	9 December 2020
3.0	Change to UK Timber regulations and general update	27 October 2022
3.1	Replace references to BEIS with DESNZ	23 June 2023