





KZR INiG System/2

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Definitions

by the Oil and Gas Institute - National Research Institute

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1. Introduction

This document defines the terminology to be used in the field of certification of sustainable fuels production. It specifically considers some relevant terms and definitions used in the Directive 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and the KZR INiG System as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 October 2023 amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 (RED III). Definitions are arranged in alphabetical order.

2. Normative references

The normative references, covering all aspects of the KZR INiG System, are the following linked documents, which should be read in conjunction.

KZR INiG System /1/ Description of the KZR INiG System – general rules

KZR INiG System /2/ Definitions

KZR INiG System /3/ Reference with national legislation

KZR INiG System /4/ Land use for raw materials production – lands with high carbon stock

KZR INiG System /5/ Land use for raw materials production – biodiversity

KZR INiG System /6/ Land use for raw materials production – agricultural and environmental requirements and standards

KZR INiG System /7/ Guidance for proper functioning of mass balance system


KZR INiG System /8/ Guidelines for the determination of the life cycle per unit values of GHG emissions for biofuels, biomass fuels and bioliquids

KZR INiG System /9/ Requirements for certification bodies

KZR INiG System /10/ Guidelines for auditor and conduct of audit

KZR INiG System /11/ Forest biomass

KZR INiG System /12/ Renewable Fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels

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3. Definitions

Actual value

means the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions savings for some or all of the steps of a specific biofuel, bioliquid or biomass fuel production process, calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in Part C of Annex V or Part B of Annex VI of RED III.

Advanced biofuels

means biofuels that are produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX of RED III.

Agricultural area

means any area taken up by arable land, permanent pasture or permanent crops (based on Regulation No. 73/2009/ECⁱ).

Agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry residues

means residues that are directly generated by agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry; they do not include residues from related industries or processing.


Agricultural biomass

means biomass produced from agriculture.

Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use

This refers to the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) and Agriculture emission sectors. These are two greenhouse gas inventory sectors defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and are also known as Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU).

ⁱ Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 of 19 January 2009 establishing common rules for direct support schemes for farmers under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1290/2005, (EC) No 247/2006, (EC) No 378/2007 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003.

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Agricultural land

means whole areas within a farm or a given region used for plant, horticultural or animal production. Agricultural lands includeⁱ:

- arable lands,
- permanent orchards, meadows,
- permanent pastures,
- agricultural lands built over,
- lands under ponds and under ditches.

Agricultural lands do not include forested lands, forested nurseries or inland waters.

Agricultural producer (farmer)

means a natural person, legal person, or an organizational unit without the status of a legal person, being an owner of a farm or an animal farm.

Agroforestry

Agroforestry systems which include land-use systems where trees are managed together with crops or animal production systems in agricultural settings.


Allocation

means partitioning the input or output streams of a process or a product system between the product system under study and one or more other product systems.

Ambient energy

means naturally occurring thermal energy and energy accumulated in the environment with constrained boundaries, which can be stored in the ambient air, excluding in exhaust air, or in surface or sewage water.

ⁱ Acts on shaping the agricultural structure of 11.04.2003 (J. of Laws 2003 No. 64 item 592 as amended).

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Arable land

beyond agricultural lands this also includes land:

- under fishponds and other water reservoirs used solely for agriculture;
- under dwelling-houses on a farm and other buildings and structures used solely for agricultural production and agricultural-food processing;
- under buildings and structures used directly for agricultural production considered a special type of economic activity, according to the income tax laws on natural persons and legal persons;
- of rural parks and under field arboreal sites and field bush sites, including those under wind-break zones and anti-erosion systems;
- of allotment gardens and botanical gardens;
- under melioration, flood control and firefighting systems, agricultural water supply systems, sewage, wastewater and solid waste treatment systems for agriculture;
- of peatlands and ponds;
- under roads leading to agricultural lands
(definition according to Act on Protection of Agricultural and Forest Landsⁱⁱⁱ).


Audit

means a systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively by auditee, included in the scope of certification (EN ISO 19011).

ⁱ Act on protection of agricultural and forest lands of 03.02.1995 (J. of Laws 1995 No. 16 item 78 as amended)

ⁱⁱ Agricultural land protection consists of:

- limitation of allocating them for non-agricultural and non-forest purposes,
- prevention of degradation and devastation processes of agricultural lands and damages in agricultural production, arising from non-agricultural activity,
- reclamation and allocation of lands for agricultural purposes,
- preservation of peatlands and ponds as natural water reservoirs.

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Auditor

means a person with competence to conduct an audit, in accordance with the certification system used.

Bidding zone

means the largest geographical area within which market participants are able to exchange energy without capacity allocation.

Bi-directional recharging

means bi-directional recharging as defined in Article 2, point (11), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1804.

Biodiversity

means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (according to Convention on Biological Diversityⁱ).

Biofuels

means liquid fuel for transport produced from biomass.


Biogas

means gaseous fuels produced from biomass.

Bioliquids

means liquid fuel used for energy purposes other than transport, including electricity and heating and cooling, produced from biomass.

ⁱ Convention on Biological Diversity, developed in Rio de Janeiro on 05.06.1992, ratified by Poland in 1996 (J. of Laws 2002, No. 184, item 1532)

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Biomass

means the biodegradable fraction of products, wastes and residues from biological origin from agriculture, including vegetal and animal substances, from forestry and related industries, including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of waste, including industrial and municipal waste of biological origin.

Biomass fuels

means gaseous and solid fuels produced from biomass.

Biowaste

means biowaste as defined in point (4) of Article 3 of Directive 2008/98/EC.

Carbon stock

The mass of carbon stored in a carbon pool. Examples of relevant carbon pools are forest biomass (above- and belowground), harvested wood products, deadwood, litter and soil organic carbon.


Carbon sink

Any process, activity or mechanism that removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol, or a precursor to a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere. This refers to the process of storing the carbon. Once the carbon is stored, it becomes part of a carbon stock (see following definition).

Certificate

means a conformity statement by a certification body within the framework of a voluntary scheme, certifying that an economic operator complies with the requirements of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413. **The Certificate may occur the following statuses:**

- **expired** means a certificate that is no longer valid; The economic operator may reapply for certification.
- **suspended** means a certificate temporarily invalidated due to non-conformities identified by the certification body, system owner or upon voluntary request of the economic operator. The comments (if needed) can be published with the reason of the

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suspension. Comments may include periods in which a certificate was suspended;
When Certificate is in suspended status the economic operator may not join another voluntary scheme during that period;

- **terminated** means a certification that has been voluntarily cancelled while it is still valid;
- **valid** means an active certificate following the successful completion of an audit within the framework of the voluntary scheme, certifying that an economic operator complies with the requirements of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413. An active certificate enables the economic operator to transfer sustainable material;
- **withdrawn** means a certificate that has been permanently cancelled by the certification body or the voluntary scheme.

Certification audit

means an initial audit before participation in a scheme, with the purpose of issuing a certificate under a voluntary scheme.

Certification body


means an independent accredited or recognised conformity assessment body that concludes an agreement with a voluntary scheme to provide certification services for raw materials or fuels by carrying out audits of economic operators and issuing certificates on behalf of the voluntary schemes using the voluntary scheme's certification system.

Certification body authorization

means authorization by the KZR INiG Administrator to issue certificates and collect documentation, and to carry out other operations ensuring proper implementation of the KZR INiG System requirements.

Certified economic operator (system participant)

means a participating economic operator who obtained a KZR INiG System certificate issued by an authorized certification body.

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Chain of custody

means a method by which a connection is made between information or claims concerning raw materials or intermediate products and claims concerning final products, including all the stages from primary production at the crop harvesting site/waste, residue obtaining to the final user along the supply chain, where progress to the next stage of the supply chain involves a change of legal/physical control of the materials or the products.

Co-located energy storage

means an energy storage facility combined with a facility producing renewable energy and connected to the same grid access point.

Co-processing

means simultaneous conversion of feedstocks of different origins, e.g., biomass and fossil feedstocks.

CO₂ equivalent – CO_{2eq}

means the CO₂ concentration that would result in the same level of radiative forcing as a given compared GHG concentration.

Cogeneration (CHP)


means simultaneous generation in one process of thermal energy and electrical and/or mechanical energy.

Come into operation in case of bio-origin fuels

means starting production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin or renewable electricity for the first time or following a repowering.

Consignment

any amount of material with an identical 'set of sustainability characteristics'. With the exception of greenhouse gas information in certain instances, all characteristics must be identical to be aggregated to a single (administrative) consignment.

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Continuously forested area

means land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of more than 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds *in situ*.

Co-product

means a substance or object resulting from a production process, the primary aim of which is not the production of that item, may be regarded as co-product and not as a waste only if the following conditions are met:

- a) further use of the substance or object is certain;
- b) the substance or object can be used directly without any further processing other than normal industrial practice;
- c) the substance or object is produced as an integral part of a production process; and
- d) further use is lawful, i.e. the substance or object fulfils all relevant product, environmental and health protection requirements for the specific use and will not lead to overall adverse environmental or human health impacts.

Country of harvest


means the country or territory where the forest biomass raw material was harvested.

Country of origin

the country in which the biomass ‘origin’ is located. This is the country in which the original material, residue or waste is harvested or produced (e.g., the forest, sawmill, or municipal parks). Note the country of origin must refer to where the material originated and not the country where e.g., the pellet plant is located.

Cross compliance

means the amount of the obtained direct payments that links compliance by the payee with requirements concerning: good agricultural practices; food safety; environmental protection; human, animal and plant health; and animal welfare (based on Regulation No. 73/2009/EC).

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Direct line

means either an electricity line linking an isolated generation site with an isolated customer or an electricity line linking a producer and an electricity supply undertaking to supply directly their own premises, subsidiaries and customers.

Deadwood

means all non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil, including wood lying on the surface, coarse debris, dead roots, and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country concerned.

Default value

means a value derived from the typical value using predefined factors, and that may, in circumstances specified in the RED III Directive, be used in place of an actual value.

Degraded

A state characterised by long-term loss of biodiversity due to for instance over grazing, mechanical damage to the vegetation, soil erosion or loss of soil quality.

Designated areas/protected areas


means areas designated by lawⁱ or other equivalent competent legal authority for nature protection or areas designated for protection of rare, endangered or critically endangered ecosystems or species, considered as such by international treaties or included in lists prepared by intergovernmental organizations or the International Union for Conservation of Nature, unless evidence is produced showing that production of raw materials does not infringe the principles of nature protection.

Protected area also means a geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific protection purposes (according to the Convention on Biological Diversity)ⁱⁱ.

ⁱ Act on Nature Conservation of 16.04.2004 (J. of Laws 2004, No. 92, item 880 as amended)

ⁱⁱ NOTE: According to art. 6 par. 1 of Act on Nature Conservation, forms of nature protection are as follows:

- **national parks** (zones distinguished by particular natural, scientific, social, cultural and educational values, with area of at least 1 000 ha, where all nature and landscape qualities are protected)

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Disaggregated default value

means a component of the default value that refers to a defined stage of the whole life cycle of a biofuel, bioliquid, biomass fuels defined in Annex V/VI of the RED III.

Distribution system operator

means an operator as defined in point (6) of Article 2 of Directive 2009/72/EC and in point (6) of Article 2 of Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.

District heating or district cooling


means the distribution of thermal energy in the form of steam, hot water or chilled liquids, from central or decentralised sources of production through a network to multiple buildings or sites, for the use of space or process heating or cooling.

Economic operator

means a producer of raw material, a collector of waste and residues, an operator of installations processing raw material into final fuels or intermediate products, an operator of installations producing energy (electricity, heating or cooling) or any other operator, including of storage facilities or traders that are in physical possession of raw material or fuels, provided that they

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- **nature reserves** (encompasses areas preserved in natural or slightly changed state, ecosystems, refuges and habitats: natural, plant, animal, fungal, and formations and elements of abiotic nature, distinguished by particular natural, scientific, cultural or landscape values)
 - **landscape parks** (areas protected for reasons of natural, historical, cultural, and landscape values in order to preserve and popularize these values under conditions of sustained development)
 - **protected landscape areas** (areas protected for reasons of distinguished landscape with diverse ecosystems, valuable because of the potential to satisfy needs connected with tourism and recreation or because of the function of ecological corridors)
 - **Natura 2000 areas** (includes areas of special protection of birds; special protection of habitats and areas of importance for the EU). Natura 2000 areas may encompass protected areas and objects as a whole or in part. From these it follows that this form of nature protection may integrate the individual forms of nature protection earlier separated.
 - **natural monuments** (single formations of biotic, abiotic or mixed nature, with particular natural, scientific, cultural, historical or landscape value, e.g. trees of imposing size, bushes of native or foreign species, etc.)
 - **documentation sites** (underground or surface geological formations, complexes of fossils or minerals, caves or rock-clad shelters, and pits and excavations, whether being exploited or closed)
 - **ecological grounds** (remnants of ecosystems important for preservation of biodiversity, e.g. water reservoirs, swamps, peatlands, etc. worthy of protection)
 - **nature-landscape complexes** (remnants of natural or cultural landscapes, distinguished by their scenic or aesthetic values)
 - **protection of plant, animal and fungi species** (includes species, specimens, habitats and refuges of plants, animals and fungi)

¹ Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC (OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 94).

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process information on the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving characteristics of those raw materials or fuels.

Economically justifiable demand

shall mean the demand that does not exceed the needs for heat or cooling, and which would otherwise be satisfied at market conditions.

Ecosystem

means a dynamic group consisting of plants, animals, microorganisms, and their abiotic environment, functioning together as a unitⁱ.

Efficient district heating and cooling

means efficient district heating and cooling as defined in point (41) of Article 2 of Directive 2012/27/EU.

Electric vehicle battery

means an electric vehicle battery as defined in Article 3(1), point (14), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Electricity market

means electricity markets as defined in Article 2, point (9), of Directive (EU) 2019/944.


Emissions

Anthropogenic (i.e. originating from human activity) emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere by sources.

Energy from renewable sources

‘Energy from renewable sources’ or ‘renewable energy’ means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas.

ⁱ Maria M. Kenig-Witkowska, *Międzynarodowe prawo środowiska*, Wolters Kluwer Polska 2009

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Energy efficiency first

means energy efficiency first as defined in Article 2, point (18), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Energy performance certificate

means energy performance certificate as defined in point (12) of Article 2 of Directive 2010/31/EU.

Fallow land

means arable land spanning at least 0.3 hectares and 20 meters width, cultivated for harvest, now withdrawn from agricultural production or used for non-food production (based on the Act of 25.07.2001 on the national register of farms and farm animals, and amending other actsⁱ).

Farmer

economic operator or natural person who owns land and produces crops for biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels purposes. He is point of origin of crop-based fuels.

Feedstock

means the raw material required for processing or manufacturing during the industrial process.

Financial attractiveness test

means the calculation of the Net Present Value (NVP) of an investment, based on additionality measures in the context of low ILUC-risk biomass certification.


Financial instrument

means a financial instrument as defined in point (29) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

First gathering point

means a storage or processing facility managed directly by an economic operator or other counterparty under contractual agreement that is sourcing raw material directly from producers of

ⁱ Acts of 25.07.2001 on national register of farms and farm animals, and on changes in some acts (J. of Laws z 2001 r. No. 125 item 1363)

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agricultural biomass, forest biomass, wastes and residues or, in the case of renewable fuels of non-biological origin, the plant producing such fuels.

First party auditing

means a self-declaration by an economic operator supplying to the first gathering point.

Food and feed crops

means starch-rich crops, sugar crops or oil crops produced on agricultural land as a main crop excluding residues, waste or ligno-cellulosic material and intermediate crops, such as catch crops and cover crops, provided that the use of such intermediate crops does not trigger demand for additional land.

Forest

means land spanning more than 0.10 hectares with forest plants (forest plant cultivations; trees, bushes, undergrowth) or temporarily devoid of them; or intended for forest production; or being a natural preserve and included into a national park or entered in a monument register. It also includes land connected with forestry, occupied for forestry structures, amelioration systems, forest zoning lines, forest roads, areas under power lines, nurseries and wood storage sites; and also applies to forest car parks and tourist systems (definition according to Act on Forestsⁱ).

Forest biomass

means biomass produced from forestry.


Forest regeneration

means the re-establishment of a forest stand by natural or artificial means following the removal of the previous stand by felling or as a result of natural causes, including fire or storm.

Fuels

means fuels that are ready to be supplied for consumption, including biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels, renewable fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels.

ⁱ Act on Forests of 28.09.1991 (J. of Laws 1991, No. 101, item 444 as amended)

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Fuel producer (RFNBO)

means an economic operator that produces renewable fuel of non-biological origin.

Fuel supplier

means an entity supplying fuel to the market that is responsible for passing fuel through an excise duty point or, in the case of electricity or where no excise is due or where duly justified, any other relevant entity designated by a Member State.

Geothermal energy

means energy stored in the form of heat beneath the surface of solid earth.

Good agricultural practices


Agricultural raw materials cultivated in the Community as well as beyond its borders (in the rest of the world) and used for the production of biofuels and bioliquids must, in compliance with the requirements of KZR INiG, be obtained in accordance with the requirements and standards under the provisions referred to in the section on? "Environment" in part a, in point 9 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 of 19 January 2009, establishing common rules for direct support schemes for farmers under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers (OJ L 30, 31.1.2009, p. 16), and in accordance with the minimum requirements for good agricultural and environmental conditions within the meaning of art. 6 paragraph 1 of the Regulation.

Good practices in the workplace and good social practices

These are activities related to maintaining health and safety and the rules of employment according to the recommendations and the Convention of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), documents 29 and 105 (relating to the use of violence at work), 138 and 182 (relating to the employment of minors), 87 and 98 (concerning freedom of association and trade unions), 100, and 111 (discrimination). Included is the observance of good social principles, namely mutual respect for the rights of co-existence of economic operators and local communities and other entities.

Grassland

has the meaning attributed to it in Article 1, point (1) of Commission Regulation (EU) No 1307/2014, means terrestrial ecosystems dominated by herbaceous or shrub vegetation for at

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least 5 years continuously. It includes meadows or pasture that is cropped for hay but excludes land cultivated for other crop production and cropland lying temporarily fallow. It further excludes continuously forested areas as defined in Article 29(4b) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413 ‘canopy cover of more than 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ’ unless these are agroforestry systems which include land-use systems where trees are managed together with crops or animal production systems in agricultural settings. The dominance of herbaceous or shrub vegetation means that their combined ground cover is larger than the canopy cover of trees.

Greenhouse gas emission savings

means the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of (1) the difference between total GHG emissions in the life cycle of a fossil equivalent of a biofuel/bioliquid/biomass fuel and total GHG emissions in the life cycle of the biofuel/bioliquid/biomass fuel, and (2) total GHG emissions in the life cycle of the fossil equivalent of a biofuel/bioliquid/biomass fuel.

Greenhouse gases, CO₂ equivalent (CO_{2eq})

include carbon dioxide (CO₂), dinitrogen oxide (N₂O) and methane (CH₄). Total emission expressed as CO₂ equivalent is calculated according to the equation:

$$massCO_{2eq} = mass\ CO_2 + GWP_{CH_4} * mass\ CH_4 + GWP_{N_2O} * mass\ N_2O$$

where:


GWP_{CH₄} and GWP_{N₂O} mean global warming potential of the gases, relative to carbon dioxide. GWP_{CH₄} amounts to 25, and GWP_{N₂O} 298.

Group Audit

means audit of an agricultural producer group with similar production systems to verify compliance with the KZR INiG System requirements or audit of a group of places of origin of wastes/residues. Group audit is not applied to economic operators further down the supply chain.

Gross final consumption of energy

means the energy commodities delivered for energy purposes to industry, transport, households, services including public services, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the consumption of electricity and heat by the energy branch for electricity, heat and transport fuel production, and losses of electricity and heat in distribution and transmission.

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Guarantee of origin

means an electronic document which has the sole function of providing evidence to a final customer that a given share or quantity of energy was produced from renewable sources.

Harvesting criteria at national or sub-national level

means the criteria laid down in point (a) of Article 29 (6) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413.

Harvesting criteria at sourcing area level

means the criteria laid down in point (b) of Article 29 (6) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413.

Heathland

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).

If in the applicable Member State or third country an official definition exists, then that definition shall prevail (or equivalent).

Note:


Please follow the document System KZR INiG/5 point 3 in order to apply appropriate definition of heathland.

High-efficiency cogeneration

means high-efficiency cogeneration as defined in point (34) of Article 2 of Directive 2012/27/EU.

Highly biodiverse forest and other wooded land

means forest and other wooded land which is species-rich and not degraded, or 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.

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Highly biodiverse natural grassland

means grassland that would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention; and maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes¹.

Highly biodiverse non-natural grassland

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.

Human intervention

means managed grazing, mowing, cutting, harvesting or burning.

Hydrogen system

means a system of infrastructure, including hydrogen networks, hydrogen storage, and hydrogen terminals, which contains hydrogen of a high grade of purity.

Imbalance settlement period


means the time unit for which the imbalance of the balance responsible parties is calculated.

Industrial battery

means an industrial battery as defined in Article 3(1), point (13), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1542.

Industrial grade roundwood

means saw logs, veneer logs, round or split pulpwood, as well as all other roundwood that is suitable for industrial purposes, excluding roundwood the characteristics of which, such as species, dimensions, rectitude and node density, make it unsuitable for industrial use as defined and duly justified by Member States according to the relevant forest and market conditions.

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Industry

means undertakings and products that fall under sections B, C, and F and under section J, division (63) of the statistical classification of economic activities (NACE REV.2), as set out in Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Innovative renewable energy technology

means renewable energy generation technology that improves, in at least one way, comparable state-of-the-art renewable energy technology or that renders renewable energy technology that is not fully commercialised or that involves a clear degree of risk exploitable.

Interconnected infrastructure

means a system of infrastructures, including pipelines, LNG terminals and storage facilities, which transports gases, that primarily consist of methane and include biogas and gas from biomass, in particular biomethane, or other types of gas that can technically and safely be injected into, and transported through the natural gas pipeline system, hydrogen systems as well as pipeline networks and transmission or distribution infrastructures for liquid fuels.

Intermediate producer

means an economic operator (undertaking business activity involving the processing and sale of biomass and its processed products).

Installation generating renewable electricity


means individual units, or groups of units, producing electricity in one or several locations from the same or from different renewable sources, as defined in Article 2, point (1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, excluding units producing electricity from biomass and storage units.

Jointly acting renewables self-consumers

means a group of at least two jointly acting renewables self-consumers in accordance with definition ‘renewables self-consumer’ who are located in the same building or multi-apartment block.

Land status

means the characteristics of the land, taking into consideration its physical features and categories.

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Land with high carbon stock

means wetlands, continuously forested areas, forested areas with 10-30% canopy cover and peatlands.

Land with temporary fallow

Land that is not seeded for one or more growing seasons. The maximum idle period is usually less than five years. This land may be in the form sown for the exclusive production of green manure. Land remaining fallow for too long may acquire characteristics requiring it to be re-classified, as for instance “Permanent meadows and pastures” if used for grazing or haying.

Legal predecessors

means an economic operator that has been legally replaced by a new one, but no substantive changes or only superficial ones have been made regarding its ownership, management composition, working methods or scope of activity.

Life cycle greenhouse gas emissions


means all net emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O that can be assigned to the fuel (including any blended components), or the energy supplied. This includes all relevant stages from extraction or cultivation onward, including land-use changes, transport and distribution, processing, and combustion, irrespective of where those emissions occur.

Ligno-cellulosic material

means material composed of lignin, cellulose and hemicellulose, such as biomass sourced from forests, woody energy crops and forest-based industries' residues and wastes.

Limited assurance level

The level of assurance obtained where engagement risk is reduced to a level that is acceptable in the circumstances of the engagement, but where that risk is greater than for a reasonable assurance engagement, as the basis for expressing a conclusion in accordance with KZR INiG. The combination of the nature, timing and extent of evidence gathering procedures is at least sufficient for the practitioner to obtain a meaningful level of assurance. To be meaningful, the level of assurance obtained by the practitioner is likely to enhance the intended users' confidence about the financial statements.

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Long-term production capacity

means the health and ability of forest to continuously and sustainably deliver goods, such as wood of various quality grades, and non-wood-forest products and ecosystem services, including air and water purification, maintenance of wildlife habitat, recreation or cultural capital, over a long period of time, and where applicable, bridging several successive forestry rotations.

Low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels

means biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, the feedstock of which was produced within schemes which avoid displacement effects of food and feed-crop based biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels through improved agricultural practices as well as through the cultivation of crops on areas which were previously not used for cultivation of crops, and which were produced in accordance with the sustainability criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels laid down in Article 29.

Lower heating value

means the amount of heat released by complete combustion, in an atmosphere of oxygen, of a unit of fuel mass (containing only carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and sulfur) whose combustion products are gaseous carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen and water vapor, with both the material and all combustion products being under standard conditionsⁱ.


LULUCF - Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry

A greenhouse gas inventory sector defined by UNFCCC that covers emissions and removals of greenhouse gases resulting from direct human-induced land use, land-use change and forestry activities.

LULUCF criteria at national level

means the criteria laid down in point (a) of Article 29 (7) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413.

ⁱ based on PN-86 C-04062

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LULUCF criteria at sourcing area level

means the criteria laid down in point (b) of Article 29 (7) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413.

Management system

The term ‘management system’ means an information management system run by an economic operator to demonstrate that biomass sourcing is in compliance with the sustainability criteria at forest sourcing area level defined in Articles 29.6(b) and 29.7(b). The management system shall include all criteria and makes reference to the information sources that are checked to demonstrate compliance. In addition, a decision tree can be used that helps with the assessment of the available information. The management system ensures that information necessary to demonstrate compliance, is collected, verified, assessed and durably stored by the economic operator.

Maintenance of soil quality

means keeping the physical, chemical, biological and ecological state of the soil after an intervention at comparable level as before the harvesting intervention.

Market participant


means a market participant as defined in Article 2, point (25), of Regulation (EU) 2019/943.

Mass balance system

means a tracking system, in which the sustainability characteristic is attributed to a given batch of the product. In the system, every economic operator monitors and records: the quantities of: biomass, biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels, complying with the sustainability criteria, recording both purchased and sold quantities.

Mixture

means a mixture of substances (e.g., agricultural products, intermediate products, biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels) coming from various batches of the product.

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Mix of raw material for the purpose of further processing

means the physical mixing of raw material for the sole purpose of producing biofuels, bioliquids or biomass fuels.

Nationally determined contribution (NDC)

Nationally determined contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. More specifically NDCs cover emissions and removals from agriculture, forestry, and land use (AFOLU) which ensures that changes in carbon stock associated with biomass harvest are accounted towards the country's commitment to reduce or limit greenhouse gas emissions as specified in the NDC.

National or sub-national laws in accordance with Article 5 of the Paris Agreement

One of the criteria, which, when fulfilled, can in part assure national-level compliance with the requirements of REDII Article 29.7(a), stipulates that national or sub-national laws need to be in place, in accordance with Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, applicable in the area of harvest, to conserve and enhance carbon stocks and sinks, and evidence is provided that reported LULUCF-sector emissions do not exceed removals. This implies that comprehensive national or sub-national monitoring frameworks need to be in place to report on carbon emissions and removals by the LULUCF sector. This could be checked for example from a country's annual greenhouse gas inventory report submitted to the UNFCCC. Greenhouse gas inventory data can be checked e.g., from https://di.unfccc.int/detailed_data_by_party.

Natural forests


means forests composed of indigenous trees regenerated naturally, including both spontaneous and assisted natural regeneration.

Natural disturbances

has the meaning attributed to it by point (9) of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Net annual increment

means the annual growth in volume of the stock of living trees available minus the average natural mortality of that stock.

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Non-conformity

means non-compliance of an economic operator or certification body with the rules and procedures, established by the voluntary scheme, of which they are members or under which they operate.

Non-energy purpose

means the use of fuels as raw materials in an industrial process, rather than to produce energy.

Non-financial barrier test

means an assessment of the potential other barriers that are expected to prevent an economic operator from implementing additionality measures in the context of low ILUC-risk biomass certification.

Non-food cellulosic material


means feedstocks mainly composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material; it includes food and feed crop residues (such as straw, stover, husks and shells), grassy energy crops with a low starch content (such as ryegrass, switchgrass, miscanthus, giant cane and cover crops before and after main crops), industrial residues (including those from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted), and material from biowaste. Where ley and cover crops are understood to be temporary, short-term sown pastures comprising grass-legume mixture with a low starch content to obtain fodder for livestock and improve soil fertility for obtaining higher yields of arable main crops.

Normal power recharging point

means a normal power recharging point as defined in Article 2, point (37), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1804.

Old-growth forest

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

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activities may be visible, but they are gradually disappearing or too limited to significantly disturb natural processesⁱ.


Explanatory notes:

1. This definition includes forest stands that originate not only from natural regeneration, but also from planted or sown native tree species (provided that they meet the rest of the definition).
2. This definition includes forest stands where indigenous peoples engage in traditional forest stewardship activities that otherwise meet the definition.
3. This definition includes forest stands with visible signs of abiotic damages (e.g. storms, snow, droughts and fires) and biotic damage (e.g. from insects and diseases) that meet the definition (see the third additional note in Section 2.4 of SWDⁱ).
4. Forests with visible signs of past human activity are not excluded from the definition of old-growth forests, unless the magnitude of the impact of the activity is such as to prevent the forest stand from counting as old-growth (see Section 3.2 of SWDⁱ).
5. Old-growth forest stands do not include stands for which there is evidence that they are under active productive management. This includes low-intensity silvicultural regimes and coppicing.
6. Some key characteristics of old-growth forest stands are:
 - they contain structural features and dynamics such as natural regeneration, gap dynamics, large and diverse dead wood, structural complexity, and the presence of old trees, or trees reaching senescent stage and tree-related microhabitats.
 - they have acquired these structural features and dynamics through several decades of natural development without significant human intervention.

Please follow the document System KZR INiG/11 point 3 in order to apply appropriate definition of old growth forest.

If in the applicable Member State or third country an official definition exists, then that definition shall prevail” (or equivalent).

ⁱ SWD(2023) 62 final, COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Commission Guidelines for Defining, Mapping, Monitoring and Strictly Protecting EU Primary and Old-Growth Forests of 20 March 2023

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Origin

The origin of the material is the forest/farm/plantation where biomass is produced/harvested, or the site/processing facility that generated the waste or residue. The origin of the material is where the chain of custody needs to start. For example, in the case of forestry residues, the origin and therefore the first point in the chain of custody is the forest. In the case of sawmill residues, the origin and first point in the chain is the sawmill. If wastes or residues are collected across multiple sites, the first point in the chain can be the first collection point (also called first gathering point FGP).

Osmotic energy

means energy created from the difference in salt concentration between two fluids, such as fresh water and salt water.

Other wooded land (OWL)

Land not classified as “Forest”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes, and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.


Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement, inter alia, sets out a long-term goal in line with the objective to keep the global temperature increase well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to keep it to 1,5°C above pre-industrial levels. Forests, agricultural land, and wetlands will play a central role in achieving this goal. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. The Paris Agreement was concluded on behalf of the Union on 5 October 2016 by Council Decision (EU) 2016/1841.

Peatlands

mean area of peat presence. According to the Communication from the Commission on the practical implementation of the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme, and taking into account rules for biofuelsⁱ, *peat itself is not considered as biomass*, because it does not fall within the definition of biomass, i.e. biodegradable fraction of products, wastes and residues of

ⁱ Communication from the Commission on the practical implementation of the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme and on counting rules for biofuels (2010/C 160/02).

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biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries, including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste.

Peer-to-peer trading of renewable energy

means the sale of renewable energy between market participants by means of a contract with pre-determined conditions governing the automated execution and settlement of the transaction, either directly between market participants or indirectly through a certified third-party market participant, such as an aggregator. The right to conduct peer-to-peer trading shall be without prejudice to the rights and obligations of the parties involved as final customers, producers, suppliers or aggregators.

Permanent pasture

means lands taken up for cultivation of grass or other herbaceous natural crops (self-seeding) or formed as a result of agricultural activity (sown), not included into crop rotation for five years or longerⁱ (definition based on information materials published by the Agency for Restructuring and Modernisation of Agricultureⁱⁱ).

Plantation forests

means a plantation forest as defined in Article 2, point (11), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 of the European Parliament and of the Council.


means a planted forest that is intensively managed and meets, at planting and stand maturity, all the following criteria: one or two species, even age class, and regular spacing. It includes short rotation plantations for wood, fibre and energy, and excludes forests planted for protection or ecosystem restoration, as well as forests established through planting or seeding which at stand maturity resemble or will resemble naturally regenerating forests.

Planted forest

means forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding provided that the planted or seeded trees are expected to constitute more than fifty

ⁱ At the same time, “grasses or other herbaceous natural crops”, mean all herbaceous crops, growing on natural pastures or usually contained in seed mixtures intended for sowing on pastures or meadow in a Member State.

ⁱⁱ http://www.arimr.gov.pl/fileadmin/pliki/zdjecia_strony/366/zarz_TUZ_180209.pdf

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percent of the growing stock at maturity; it includes coppice from trees that were originally planted or seeded.

Power purchase agreement (PPA)

means a contract under which a natural or legal person agrees to purchase renewable energy directly from a producer, which encompasses, but is not limited to, renewables power purchase agreements and renewables heating and cooling purchase agreements.

Power set point

means the dynamic information held in a battery's management system prescribing the electric power settings at which the battery should optimally operate during a recharging or a discharging operation, so that its state of health and operational use are optimized.

Primary data

mean the quantified value of a unit process or other activity within the product system, obtained from a direct measurement (or a calculation based on direct measurement) at its original source.

Primary biomass from forests

from which solid biomass fuels have been produced that are used in installations producing electricity, heating and cooling or fuels with a total rated thermal input below 20 MW.


Primary forest

Naturally regenerated forest of native tree species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.ⁱ

Explanatory notes:

1. This definition includes both pristine and managed forests that meet the definition.
2. This definition includes forests where indigenous peoples engage in traditional forest stewardship activities that meet the definition.

ⁱ SWD(2023) 62 final, COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Commission Guidelines for Defining, Mapping, Monitoring and Strictly Protecting EU Primary and Old-Growth Forests of 20 March 2023

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3. This definition includes forests with visible signs of abiotic damage (e.g. storms, snow, droughts and fires) and biotic damage (e.g. from insects, pests and diseases).

4. This definition excludes forests where hunting, poaching, trapping or gathering have caused the loss of significant native species or disturbance to ecological processes.

5. Primary forests have a number of key characteristics:

- they show natural forest dynamicsⁱ, such as natural tree species composition, occurrence of dead wood, natural age structure and natural regeneration processes;
- the area is large enough to maintain its natural ecological processes;
- there has been no known significant human intervention, or the last significant human intervention was sufficiently long ago to have allowed the natural species composition and processes to re-establish themselves.

Processing

means a production process in which biomass is processed using physical or chemical methods, in order to change or adapt its energetic status, aggregation state and properties, in accordance with the requirements of the biofuel/bioliquid/biomass fuel generation process itself; in contrast, processes aimed at maintaining the proper physicochemical parameters of biomass for its storage and transport are not considered processing.


Processing unit

means a plant or installation for the processing and/or sale of biomass and its processed products.

Product group

means raw materials, biofuels, bioliquids, non-gaseous biomass fuels with similar physical and chemical characteristics and similar heating values or gaseous biomass fuels, and LNG with similar chemical characteristics that all are subject to the same rules set out in Articles 7, 26 and 27 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413 for determining the

ⁱ These include the persistence of processes that set up and characterise the habitat (e.g. periodic floods for riparian forests and rockfalls for ravine forests).

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contribution of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels towards achieving the targets for renewable energy.

Product life cycle

means the consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system, from raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources to final disposal.

Proof of sustainability

means a declaration by an economic operator, made on the basis of a certificate issued by a certification body within the framework of a voluntary scheme certifying the compliance of a specific quantity of feedstock or fuels with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions savings criteria set out in Articles 25(2) and 29 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413.

Raw material

means substances that have not yet been processed into fuels including intermediate products.

Recharging point

means a recharging point as defined in Article 2, point (48), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1804 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Re-certification audit


means an audit with the purpose of renewing a certificate issued by a certification body within the framework of a voluntary scheme.

Recognised voluntary scheme

means a voluntary scheme recognised pursuant to Article 30(4) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413.

Recognised national scheme

means a national scheme recognised pursuant to with Article 30(6) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413.

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Recycled carbon fuels

means liquid and gaseous fuels that are produced from liquid or solid waste streams of non-renewable origin which are not suitable for material recovery in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC, or from waste processing gas and exhaust gas of non-renewable origin which are produced as an unavoidable and unintentional consequence of the production process in industrial installations.

RED II

means DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. Official Journal of the European Union L 328/82.

RED III

means DIRECTIVE (EU) 2023/2413 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 October 2023 amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652.

Regional economic integration organization


A regional economic integration organization maintains a process of overcoming barriers that divide neighbouring countries, by common accord, and of jointly managing shared resources and assets. Regional integration essentially is a process by which groups of countries liberalize trade, creating a common market for goods, people, capital and services. For example, the European Union advocates regional integration as an effective means of achieving prosperity, peace and security.

Regulatory authority

means a regulatory authority as defined in Article 2, point (2), of Regulation (EU) 2019/943.

Removals

Anthropogenic (originating from human activity) removals of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere by sinks.

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Renewables acceleration area

means a specific location or area, whether on land, sea or inland waters, which a Member State designated as particularly suitable for the installation of renewable energy plants.

Renewable energy community

means a legal entity:

- (a) which, in accordance with the applicable national law, is based on open and voluntary participation, is autonomous, and is effectively controlled by shareholders or members that are located in the proximity of the renewable energy projects that are owned and developed by that legal entity;
- (b) the shareholders or members of which are natural persons, SMEs or local authorities, including municipalities;
- (c) the primary purpose of which is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits for its shareholders or members or for the local areas where it operates, rather than financial profits.

Renewable fuels


means biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels and renewable fuels of non-biological origin.

Renewable fuels of non-biological origin

means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources other than biomass.

Renewables self-consumer

means a final customer operating within its premises located within confined boundaries or, where permitted by a Member State, within other premises, who generates renewable electricity for its own consumption, and who may store or sell self-generated renewable electricity, provided that, for a non-household renewables self-consumer, those activities do not constitute its primary commercial or professional activity.

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Renewable energy obligation

means a support scheme requiring energy producers to include a given share of energy from renewable sources in their production, requiring energy suppliers to include a given share of energy from renewable sources in their supply, or requiring energy consumers to include a given share of energy from renewable sources in their consumption, including schemes under which such requirements may be fulfilled by using green certificates.

Repowering

means renewing power plants that produce renewable energy, including the full or partial replacement of installations or operation systems and equipment for the purposes of replacing capacity or increasing the efficiency or capacity of the installation.

Residual energy mix

means the total annual energy mix for a Member State, excluding the share covered by cancelled guarantees of origin.

Residue


means a substance that is not the end product(s) that a production process directly seeks to produce; it is not a primary aim of the production process, and the process has not been deliberately modified to produce it.

Reasonable assurance level

Reasonable assurance level —An assurance engagement in which the auditor reduces engagement risk to an acceptably low level in the circumstances of the engagement as the basis for the auditors' conclusion. The auditor's conclusion is expressed in a form that conveys the auditor's opinion on the outcome of the measurement or evaluation of the underlying subject matter against criteria.

Secondary data

mean the quantified value of a unit process or other activity within the product system, obtained other than by direct measurement at its original source or by a calculation based on such measurement.

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Second party auditing

means the auditing of a supplier by the economic operator managing the first gathering point.

Self-declaration

means a document in which a place of origin describes the origin, identification data and sustainability characteristic of biomass at the initial step in the chain of custody.

Semi-natural forests

means managed natural forests which, over time, has taken on a number of natural characteristics, including layered canopy, enriched species diversity, random spacing; or, planted forests which acquire more natural characteristics over time, including abandoned plantation forests that diversify with age and which experience natural regeneration of indigenous species.

Site

means a geographical location, logistical facilities, transmission, or distribution infrastructures with precise boundaries within which products can be mixed.

Smart metering system


means an electronic system that is capable of measuring electricity fed into the grid or electricity consumed from the grid, providing more information than a conventional meter, and that is capable of transmitting and receiving data for information, monitoring and control purposes, using a form of electronic communication.

Smart recharging

means a recharging operation in which the intensity of electricity delivered to the battery is adjusted dynamically, on the basis of information received through electronic communication.

SME

means a micro, small or medium-sized enterprise as defined in Article 2 of the Annex to Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC.

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Solar energy equipment

means equipment that converts energy from the sun into thermal or electrical energy, in particular solar thermal and solar photovoltaic equipment.

Solar-electric vehicle

means a motor vehicle equipped with a powertrain containing only non-peripheral electric machines as energy converter, with an electric rechargeable energy storage system which can be recharged externally, and with vehicle-integrated photovoltaic panels.

Sourcing area


means the geographically defined area from which the forest biomass feedstock is sourced, from which reliable and independent information is available and where conditions are sufficiently homogeneous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability and legality characteristics of the forest biomass.

Species-rich

1. A habitat of significant importance to critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable species as classified by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species or other lists with a similar purpose for species or habitats laid down in national legislation or recognised by a competent national authority in the country of origin of the raw material; or
2. A habitat of significant importance to endemic or restricted-range species; or
3. A habitat of significant importance to intra-species genetic diversity; or
4. A habitat of significant importance to globally significant concentrations of migratory species or congregatory species; or
5. A regionally or nationally significant or highly threatened or unique ecosystem.

State of charge

means state of charge as defined in Article 3(1), point (27), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1542.

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State of health

means state of health as defined in Article 3(1), point (28), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1542.

Stumps and roots

mean parts of the whole tree volume, excluding the volume of the above-stump woody biomass, considering the height of the stump as that at which the tree would be cut under normal felling practices in the relevant country or region.

Supply chain

means a sequence of interconnected operations in the flow of raw material, feedstock, products, residues, and wastes, carried out by the System's participants in order to obtain the final product.

Support scheme


means any instrument, scheme or mechanism applied by a Member State, or a group of Member States, that promotes the use of energy from renewable sources by reducing the cost of that energy, increasing the price at which it can be sold, or increasing, by means of a renewable energy obligation or otherwise, the volume of such energy purchased, including but not restricted to, investment aid, tax exemptions or reductions, tax refunds, renewable energy obligation support schemes including those using green certificates, and direct price support schemes including feed-in tariffs and sliding or fixed premium payments.

Surveillance audit

means any follow up audit of certificates issued by a certification body within the framework of a voluntary scheme after certification and before a re-certification audit, which can be carried out quarterly, half-annually or annually.

Sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving characteristics

means the set of information describing a consignment of raw material or fuel that is required for demonstrating compliance of that consignment with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels or the greenhouse gas emission savings requirements applicable for renewable fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels.

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Starch-rich crops

means crops comprising mainly cereals, regardless of whether the grains alone or the whole plant, such as in the case of green maize, are used; tubers and root crops, such as potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes, cassava and yams; and corm crops, such as taro and co-coyam.

Straw

means stalks of cereals after threshing.

System Administrator

means an economic operator or a contractor having the right to administer the certification system. In the case of the KZR INiG System, the Oil and Gas Institute – National Research Institute in Cracow is the System Administrator.

System boundaries

means a set of criteria defining which elementary processes shall be included in the product system and in a mass balance system and how detailed the examination of these processes must be.

System efficiency


means the selection of energy-efficient solutions where they also enable a cost-effective decarbonisation pathway, additional flexibility and the efficient use of resources.

Third party auditing

means the auditing of an economic operator carried out by a third party that is independent from the organisation subject to the auditing.

Typical value

means an estimate of the greenhouse gas emissions and greenhouse gas emissions savings for a particular biofuel, bioliquid or biomass fuel production pathway, which is representative of the Union consumption.

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Traceability

means the ability to identify each product and its origin at all stages of the supply chain. This makes it possible to obtain information from previous stages of the chain and link the information it to the next stage.

Union database

means the database provided for in Article 28, point 2 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413.

Undrained peatland

means peatland not drained before 1st January 2008 or not affected by previous drainage on 1st January 2008 (based on EN 16214-1).

Voluntary scheme

means an organisation that certifies the compliance of economic operators with criteria and rules including, but not limited to, the sustainability and greenhouse gas saving criteria set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413 and in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/807.

Useful heat


shall mean heat generated to satisfy an economical justifiable demand for heat, for heating or cooling purposes.

Waste

means waste as defined in point (1) of Article 3 of Directive 2008/98/EC, excluding substances that have been intentionally modified or contaminated in order to meet this definition.

Waste heat and cold

means unavoidable heat or cold generated as by-product in industrial or power generation installations, or in the tertiary sector, which would be dissipated unused in air or water without access to a district heating or cooling system, where a cogeneration process has been used or will be used or where cogeneration is not feasible.

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Wetlands (water & swamp areas)ⁱ

land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year. For the agriculture producer, they are a transition zone between terrestrial ecosystems located on higher elevation, and typically aquatic ecosystems.

Areas included on the List of Wetlands of International Importance, according to regulations of art. 2 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as waterfowl habitatⁱⁱ, are of particular significance.


ⁱ ATTENTION: A detailed definition of wetlands is contained in the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as waterfowl habitat (J. of Laws 1978 No. 7 item 24), where wetlands are defined as *areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters.*

ⁱⁱ Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as waterfowl habitat (J. of Laws 1978 No. 7 item 24).


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4. Changes compared to the previous edition


Date	Section	Previous requirement	Current requirement
05.05.2025	Whole document	Directive 2018/2001	Directive (EU) 2018/2001, as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413
05.05.2025	Whole document	RED II	RED III
05.05.2025	Whole document	renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin.	renewable fuels of non-biological origin.
05.05.2025	1.	This document [...] and the KZR INiG System. Definitions are arranged in alphabetical order.	This document [...] and the KZR INiG System as amend-ed by Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 October 2023 amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 (RED III). Definitions are arranged in alphabetical order.
05.05.2025	2.	-	Added: KZR INiG System/12/Renewable Fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Bidding zone means the largest geographical area within which market participants are able to exchange en-ergy without capacity allocation. Bi-directional recharging means bi-directional recharging as defined in Article 2, point (11), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1804.
05.05.2025	3.	Certificate means [...] - suspended means a certificate temporarily invalidated due to non-conformities identi-fied by the certification body or upon voluntary request of the economic operator. The comments (if needed) can be published with the reason of the suspension. Comments may include periods in which a certificate was suspended; An economic operator may also voluntarily request a suspension. When Certificate is in suspended status the eco-nomic operator may not join another voluntary scheme during that period;	Certificate means [...] - suspended means a certificate temporarily invalidated due to non-conformities identi-fied by the certification body, system owner or upon voluntary request of the economic operator. The comments (if needed) can be published with the reason of the suspen-sion. Comments may include periods in which a certificate was suspended; When Cer-tificate is in suspended status the economic operator may not join another voluntary scheme during that period;
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Co-located energy storage means an energy storage facility combined with a facility producing renewable energy and connected to the same grid access point.
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Come into operation in case of bio-origin fuels means starting production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin or renewable electricity for the first time or following a repowering.
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Direct line means either an electricity line linking an isolated generation site with an isolated customer or an electricity line linking a producer and an electricity supply undertaking to supply directly their own premises, subsidiaries and customers;
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Efficient district heating and cooling

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			<p>means efficient district heating and cooling as defined in point (41) of Article 2 of Directive 2012/27/EU.</p> <p>Electric vehicle battery means an electric vehicle battery as defined in Article 3(1), point (14), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p> <p>Electricity market means electricity markets as defined in Article 2, point (9), of Directive (EU) 2019/944.</p>
05.05.2025	3.	-	<p>Added:</p> <p>Energy efficiency first means energy efficiency first as defined in Article 2, point (18), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</p> <p>Energy performance certificate means energy performance certificate as defined in point (12) of Article 2 of Directive 2010/31/EU.</p>
05.05.2025	3.	-	<p>Added:</p> <p>Financial instrument means a financial instrument as defined in point (29) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p>
05.05.2025	3.	-	<p>Added:</p> <p>Fuel producer (RFNBO) means an economic operator that produces renewable fuel of non-biological origin.</p>
05.05.2025	3.	-	<p>Added:</p> <p>Guarantee of origin means an electronic document [...]</p>
05.05.2025	3.	-	<p>Added:</p> <p>Heathland Vegetation with low [...]</p> <p>High-efficiency cogeneration means high-efficiency cogeneration as defined in point (34) of Article 2 of Directive 2012/27/EU.</p>
05.05.2025	3.	-	<p>Added:</p> <p>Imbalance settlement period means the time unit for which the imbalance of the balance responsible parties is calculated.</p> <p>Industrial battery means an industrial battery as defined in Article 3(1), point (13), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1542.</p> <p>Industrial grade roundwood means saw logs, [...]</p> <p>Industry means undertakings and products [...]</p> <p>Innovative renewable energy technology means renewable energy generation [...]</p>
05.05.2025	3.	-	<p>Added:</p> <p>Installation generating renewable electricity means individual units [...]</p> <p>Jointly acting renewables self-consumers means a group of [...]</p>
05.05.2025	3.	<p>Location means a site with precise boundaries equipped with containers, processing or logistical facilities, transmission and distribution infrastructure etc. where products are stored, can be mixed, a mixture can be split.</p>	Removed.
05.05.2025	3.	-	<p>Added:</p> <p>Market participant</p>

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			means a market participant as defined in Article 2, point (25), of Regulation (EU) 2019/943.
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Non-energy purpose means the use of fuels as raw materials in an industrial process, rather than to produce energy.
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Normal power recharging point means a normal power recharging point as defined in Article 2, point (37), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1804. Oldgrowth forest A forest stand or [...]
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Osmotic energy means energy created from the difference in salt concentration between two fluids, such as fresh water and salt water.
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Peer-to-peer trading of renewable energy means the sale of renewable energy [...]
05.05.2025	3.	Plantation forests means a planted forest that [...]	Plantation forests means a plantation forest as defined in Article 2, point (11), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 of the European Parliament and of the Council. means a planted forest that [...]
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Power purchase agreement (PPA) means a contract under which a natural or legal person agrees to purchase renewable electricity directly from an electricity producer. Power set point means the dynamic information [...]
05.05.2025	3.	Primary forest and other wooded land means 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.	Primary forest Naturally regenerated forest of native tree species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed. Explanatory notes: 1. This definition includes [...]
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Recharging point means a recharging point as defined in Article 2, point (48), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1804 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: RED III means DIRECTIVE (EU) 2023/2413 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT [...]
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Regulatory authority means a regulatory authority as defined in Article 2, point (2), of Regulation (EU) 2019/943. Renewables acceleration area means a specific location or area, whether on land, sea or inland waters, which a Member State designated as particularly suitable for the installation of renewable energy plants.
05.05.2025	3.	Renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin means liquid or gaseous fuels which are used in the transport sector other than biofuels or bio-gas, the	Renewable fuels of non-biological origin means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources other than biomass.

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		energy content of which is derived from renewable sources other than biomass.	
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Renewable energy community means a legal entity: (a) which, in accordance with [...]
05.05.2025	3.	Renewable fuels means biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels and renewable fuels of non-biological origin .	Renewable fuels means biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels and renewable fuels of non-biological origin.
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Renewables self-consumer means a final [...] Renewable energy obligation means a support [...]
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Residual energy mix means the total annual energy mix for a Member State, excluding the share covered by cancelled guarantees of origin.
05.05.2025	3.	Self-declaration for agricultural producer means a document in which an agricultural producer describes the origin, [...]	Self-declaration means a document in which a place of origin describes the origin, [...]
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Smart metering system means an electronic system [...] Smart recharging means a recharging operation [...] SME means a micro, small or medium-sized [...] Solar energy equipment means equipment [...] Solar-electric vehicle means a motor [...]
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: State of charge means state of charge as defined in Article 3(1), point (27), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1542. State of health means state of health as defined in Article 3(1), point (28), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1542.
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: Support scheme means any instrument, scheme or mechanism [...]
05.05.2025	3.	Sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving characteristics means the set of information [...] savings requirements applicable for renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels.	Sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving characteristics means the set of information [...] savings requirements applicable for renewable fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels.
05.05.2025	3.	-	Added: System efficiency means the selection of energy-efficient solutions where they also enable a cost-effective decarbonisation pathway, additional flexibility and the efficient use of resources.