



Standards Document

# Glossary of Terms and Definitions

**Sustainable Biomass Program**

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In the case of inconsistency between translations, the official English language version shall always take precedence.

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## Glossary of Terms and Definitions

### Note on document status

The Glossary of Terms and Definitions is generic to the SBP normative documents and related guidance. Some definitions in the Instruction Documents may differ from the Glossary and would supersede the Glossary definitions, where applicable.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Accepted date (DTS)</b>		SBP	The date on which the customer formally accepts the DTS transaction within the DTS system, or, in cases where the SBP-certified biomass is sold to a non-SBP-certified customer, the date on which the transaction is recorded in the DTS.
<b>Actual distance</b>		SBP	Real distance that is defined based on a single journey of a product. The actual distance can be a record of distance recorded onboard a vehicle or an estimate based on data sources, including, but not limited to, Google Maps for inland transport and AXSMarine for sea transport.
<b>Actual value</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001	'Actual value' means the greenhouse gas 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 EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED).
<b>Adversely affected</b>		SBP	Reference to a risk that the supply of biomass will result in an undesirable negative change in the landscape, such as a reduction in carbon sinks or air quality.
<b>Afforestation</b>		FAO	Afforestation is the conversion from other land uses into forest, or the increase of the canopy cover to above the 10% threshold. ( <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/ad665e/ad665e04.htm">http://www.fao.org/3/ad665e/ad665e04.htm</a> )
<b>Agricultural Biomass</b>		ID EU RED	'Agricultural biomass' means biomass produced from agriculture.
<b>Agricultural Industry Processing Residues</b>		ID EU RED	Residues arising from the agricultural industry processing. Agricultural processing residue is an unintentional by-product reclaimed from the process of agricultural product manufacture or other related industries further downstream.
<b>Agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001	Residues that are directly generated by agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry and that do not include residues from related industries or processing.  <i>See 'Residue, forest'.</i>
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use</b>	<b>AFOLU</b>	ID EU RED	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).
<b>Agroforestry</b>		REDIIBIO	Agroforestry systems are land-use systems in which trees are managed with crops or animal production in agricultural settings.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Applicable laws /Applicable legislation</b>		AFI	National and ratified international laws that apply in a given context or situation. National laws include the laws and regulations of all jurisdictions within a nation (local, regional, and national). International laws to which nations have acceded are also considered applicable law.
<b>Assurance</b>		ISO/ISEAL	Demonstrable evidence that specified requirements relating to a product, process, system, person, or body are fulfilled.
<b>Audit</b>		ISO/ISEAL	A component of an assessment. A systematic, documented process for obtaining records, statements of fact or other relevant information and assessing them objectively to determine the extent to which specified requirements are fulfilled.
<b>Audit Portal</b>	<b>AP</b>	SBP	An electronic platform for use by SBP Certificate Holders (CHs), SBP accredited Certification Bodies (CBs) and SBP certification applicants to manage the certification process.
<b>Banned pesticides</b>		SBP	Pesticides listed as World Health Organisation (WHO) class 1A ("Extremely hazardous") and 1B ("Highly hazardous"), Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants ( <a href="http://www.pops.int">http://www.pops.int</a> ), Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade ( <a href="http://www.pic.int">http://www.pic.int</a> ) and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer ( <a href="http://ozone.unep.org/">http://ozone.unep.org/</a> )
<b>Basic necessities</b>		HCVRN	Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or indigenous peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or indigenous peoples. A site or resource is fundamental for satisfying basic necessities if the services it provides are irreplaceable (i.e., if alternatives are not readily accessible or affordable), and if its loss or damage would cause serious suffering or prejudice to affected stakeholders. Basic necessities in the context of HCV 5 may cover any or all of the provisioning services of the environment, including tangible materials that can be consumed, exchanged or used directly in manufacture, and which form the basis of daily life.
<b>Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage</b>	<b>BECCS</b>	SBP	A technology where biomass is used to produce energy, and where carbon dioxide emissions are captured and permanently stored.
<b>Biomass</b>		SBP	End product from a Biomass Producer, derived from eligible feedstock, including biomass fuels and other biomass products, for example, biochar, biocarbon.  <i>See ID 5E Product type nomenclature.</i>
<b>Biomass, EU</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001	The biodegradable fraction of products, waste 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.
<b>Biomass fuels</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001	Gaseous and solid fuels are produced from biomass. This includes wood pellets, wood chips, and lignin pellets.
<b>Biomass Producer</b>	<b>BP</b>	SBP	An Organisation that produces Biomass. A legal entity which takes legal ownership of feedstock and produces biomass. A Biomass Producer ordinarily processes feedstock for conversion into biomass, but may also be an entity that gathers and produces biomass.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Biomass production</b>		SBP	The process by which feedstock is transformed into biomass by a Biomass Producer. There may be no physical transformation of the feedstock in the case of a wood chip producer.
<b>Carbon Capture and Storage</b>	<b>CCS</b>	SBP	A technology that captures carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) emissions from industrial or energy-related sources and permanently stores them underground.
<b>Carbon Dioxide Removal</b>	<b>CDR</b>	SBP	Practices or processes that remove CO <sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and store it permanently.
<b>Carbon Removal Certification Framework</b>	<b>CRCF</b>	SBP	EU regulation that establishes common rules for certifying carbon removals.
<b>Carbon sequestration</b>		SBP	The process of increasing the carbon content of a carbon pool other than the atmosphere.
<b>Carbon sink</b>		SBP	A carbon sink is any system that absorbs more carbon than it emits. Soils and forests are among the leading carbon sinks.
<b>Carbon stock</b>		SBP	The mass of carbon within an ecosystem. For forest areas, this includes the carbon within the: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. aboveground biomass,</li> <li>2. belowground biomass,</li> <li>3. dead wood</li> <li>4. litter; and</li> <li>5. soil organic matter.</li> </ol>
<b>Carbon storage</b>		SBP	The storage of carbon in harvested wood products. Harvested wood products can include products such as paper, wood panels and sawn wood. The time carbon is held in products varies, depending on the product and its uses.
<b>Carnot efficiency</b>		EU	The fraction of exergy in useful heat.
<b>Cascading use, [REDIII]</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2023/2413	A hierarchy of use for woody biomass, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wood-based products</li> <li>2. Extending the service life of wood-based products</li> <li>3. Re-use,</li> <li>4. Recycling</li> <li>5. Bioenergy; and</li> <li>6. Disposal</li> </ol>
<b>Certificate Holder</b>	<b>CH</b>	SBP	An entity that has been awarded a certificate of compliance by an accredited Certification Body.
<b>Certification Body</b>	<b>CB</b>	SBP	An independent, third-party organisation that performs certification services and which may be the object of accreditation.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Certification scheme</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001	An organisation that owns and manages a certification system, including the development of standards, rules, and procedures used to assess the conformity of economic operators. Certification schemes may be approved under Directive (EU) 2023/2413 or may operate independently of EU RED requirements. Certification schemes are distinct from Certification Bodies, which perform conformity assessments on behalf of the scheme owner.
<b>Chain of Custody</b>	<b>COC</b>	ISO 22095	The process by which inputs, outputs, and associated information are transferred, monitored, and controlled as they move through each step in the relevant supply chain.
<b>Child</b>		ILO	A child is a person under the age of 18. (ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)).
<b>Child labour</b>		ILO	Any work performed by a child younger than 15 or younger than the age stipulated below, except as provided for by ILO Recommendation 146.
<b>CITES</b>	<b>CITES</b>	CITES	CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments. It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species.
<b>Clear-cuts</b>		SBP	A silvicultural system in which all, or substantially all, trees are removed from an area at one time, usually to regenerate an even-aged stand of species, either naturally or artificially.
<b>Collective bargaining</b>		ILO	All negotiations which take place between an employer, a group of employers or one or more employers' organisations, on the one hand, and one or more workers' organisations, on the other, for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) determining working conditions and terms of employment; and/or</li> <li>b) regulating relations between employers and workers; and/or</li> <li>c) regulating relations between employers or their organisations and a workers' organisation or workers' organisations. (Article 2) (ILO 154).</li> </ul>
<b>Combined Heat and Power Plant</b>	<b>CHP</b>	US Environmental Protection Agency	CHP is a technology that produces electricity and thermal energy at high efficiencies using a range of technologies and fuels. With on-site power production, losses are minimised, and heat that would otherwise be wasted is utilised to meet facility loads through process heating, steam, hot water, or even chilled water. CHP can be located at an individual facility or building, or it can be a district energy, microgrid, and/or utility resource that provides power and thermal energy to multiple End-users.
<b>Company Risk Assessment</b>	<b>CRA</b>	SBP	An internal evaluation conducted by an organisation to identify and evaluate the risks related to sourcing biomass feedstock from a specific region, ensuring compliance with SBP Standard 1 legal frameworks and sustainability criteria. It includes analysing potential risks in the supply base, classifying them as low or specified risk, following the Risk Evaluation Framework proposed by SBP. CRA development is permitted only in the absence of RRA.
<b>Compulsory labour</b>		SBP	<i>See 'Forced and compulsory labour'.</i>

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Conservation</b>		IUCN	The protection, care, management and maintenance of ecosystems, habitats, wildlife species and populations, within or outside of their natural environments, to safeguard the natural conditions for their long-term permanence.
<b>Contractor</b>		SA8000	Any entity or individual(s) in the supply chain that directly provides the organisation with goods or services integral to, utilised in or for the production of the organisation's goods or services. Also includes any subcontractors.
<b>Controlled material</b>		SBP	Feedstock that has been verified to have a low risk of originating from unacceptable sources as defined by the SBP-recognised controlled schemes.
<b>Conventional distance</b>		SBP	Conventional distance: conservative (maximal) distance that is defined based on recurrent transport of a similar product from the same area to the same end point, with the same type of vehicle, derived from the actual distance of several similar journeys.
<b>Conversion</b>		Cambridge Dictionary	The process of changing or causing something to change from one form to another.
<b>Conversion Factor</b>		REDIIBIO	The amount of output produced per unit of input, e.g. the tonne of pellets produced per tonne of feedstock input. Note that a particular site may have more than one conversion factor, depending on the number of input and output types.
<b>Criterion</b>		SBP	Requirement upon which something is judged or rated.
<b>Critical non-conformity</b>		ID EU RED	The intentional violation of an SBP standard, such as fraud, irreversible non-conformity, or a violation that jeopardises the integrity of the SBP scheme.
<b>Cultural heritage</b>		UNESCO World Heritage Convention	Monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view. (Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972.)
<b>Cultural values</b>		HCVN	Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or indigenous peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or indigenous peoples.
<b>Customary rights</b>		AFI	Rights that arise from a behaviour or act that is repeated over time under the belief that it is obligatory and due to repetition and acceptance, acquire the force of law within a geography or society (also known as "customary law").

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Cut-off date</b>		SBP	The date after which deforestation or conversion renders a given area or production unit non-compliant with SBP certification.
<b>Data Transfer System</b>	<b>DTS</b>	SBP	The SBP tool is used to record each transaction that accompanies an SBP claim. The DTS enables claims to be transmitted along the supply chain.
<b>Deadwood</b>		FAO	All non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil. Deadwood includes downed logs, standing snags, stumps, and dead roots, typically measured above a specified minimum diameter (commonly $\geq 10$ cm, though thresholds may vary nationally).
<b>Decent standard of living</b>		UDHR	Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and their family. This provision sets out some of the elements of this right: a) food; b) clothing; c) housing; d) medical care; and e) necessary social services (Universal Declaration of Human Rights UDHR, Article 25(1)).
<b>Decent working conditions</b>		ILO	Work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace, and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organise, and participate in the decisions that affect their lives, and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.
<b>Default value</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001	Default value means a value derived from a typical value by the application of pre-determined factors, and that may, in circumstances specified in this Directive, be used in place of an actual value.
<b>Deforestation</b>		FAO	Deforestation is the conversion of forest to another land use or the long-term reduction of tree canopy cover below the 10% threshold.
<b>Deforestation-free</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2021/0366	The relevant commodities and products, including those used for or contained in relevant products, were produced on land that has not been subject to deforestation after December 31, 2020, and the wood has been harvested from the forest without inducing forest degradation after December 31, 2020.
<b>Degradation</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2021/0366	Structural changes to forest cover, taking the form of the conversion: a.) Primary forests or naturally regenerating forests into plantation forests or other wooded land. b.) Primary forests into planted forests.
<b>Designated Areas</b>		ID EU RED	Areas designated by international or national law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes, including in wetlands, grassland, heathland and peatlands, are protected with the aim of preserving biodiversity and preventing habitat destruction.
<b>Discrimination</b>		ILO	Any distinction, exclusion or preference made based on race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, or social origin (among other characteristics), which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity and treatment in employment or occupation. Discrimination occurs when a person is treated less favourably than others because of characteristics that are not related to the person's competencies or the inherent requirements of the job.
<b>Downstream Transport Route</b>	<b>DTR</b>	SBP	The defined point at which biomass is transferred outside the scope of the Biomass Producer's certificate to another legal owner.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Due Diligence System</b>	<b>DDS</b>	AFI	A risk management process implemented by a company to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for how it addresses environmental and social risks and impacts in its operations, supply chains, and investments.
<b>Economic Operator</b>		ID EU RED	'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 process information on the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving characteristics of those raw materials or fuels.
<b>Ecosystem</b>		CBD	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity).
<b>Ecosystem function/ functions of ecosystems</b>		UN	The capacity of natural processes and components to provide goods and services that satisfy human needs, either directly or indirectly. De Groot et al, 2002. UN Biodiversity working group: <a href="https://www.un.org/Depts/los/biodiversityworkinggroup/workshop2_soto.pdf">https://www.un.org/Depts/los/biodiversityworkinggroup/workshop2_soto.pdf</a>
<b>Emission Factor</b>	<b>EF</b>	UK Government	An emission factor gives the relationship between the amount of a pollutant produced and the amount of raw material processed or burnt. For example, for mobile sources, the emission factor is expressed as the ratio of the amount of a pollutant produced to the number of vehicle miles travelled. Using a pollutant's emission factor and specific data on the quantities of materials used by a given source, it is possible to calculate that source's emissions. This approach is used in preparing an emissions inventory.
<b>Emissions Trading System</b>	<b>ETS</b>	SBP	A cap-and-trade scheme where a limit (cap) is set on the total greenhouse gas emissions from certain sectors.
<b>Employment</b>		ILO	Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. They comprise employed persons "at work", i.e., who worked in a job for at least one hour; and employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime and compensatory leave for overtime).
<b>End-of-life trees</b>		SBP	Trees that are removed from a plantation because they have reached the end of their productive lifetime (e.g. rubber trees, palm oil trees or from orchards).
<b>End-user</b>		Cambridge Dictionary	The organisation that ultimately uses the biomass.
<b>Energy and carbon data</b>		SBP	The information is used to determine total energy and carbon values embedded in biomass supply chains. For BPs, the data is static and is reported historically for a single Reporting Period (usually 12 months). For legal owners downstream of the Biomass Producer, it is reported per Transaction Batch.
<b>Enhance</b>		SBP	To improve the quality, amount, or strength of something.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Environmental Impact Statement</b>		ISEAL	A systematic, objective and in-depth ex-post assessment of the medium or long-term effects, positive or negative, intended or unintended, of the implementation of a standards system. Impact evaluations employ methodologies designed to enable evaluation users to understand the extent to which an observed change can be attributed to the standard system or another intervention. (Adapted from 3ie Impact Evaluation Glossary, 2012 and World Bank.)
<b>Environmental risk assessment</b>		ISO 22734	Process of identifying and quantifying risk (probability that an effect occurs) to non-human organisms and determining the acceptability of these risks.
<b>Evaluation</b>		SBP	See 'Audit'.
<b>Feedstock</b>		SBP	All woody material, from the forest or from trees outside forests, used in the production of biomass, including feedstock, is included in biomass and is used for drying during the production of biomass.
<b>Feedstock category</b>		SBP	Primary, Processing residues and post-consumer feedstock.
<b>Feedstock group</b>		SBP	Feedstock is grouped according to ID5E requirements to provide energy and carbon data. <i>See also ID1A.</i>
<b>Feedstock type</b>		SBP	One of the feedstock data categories according to ID5E data communication requirements (e.g., high-grade stemwood, low-grade stemwood).
<b>Final harvest</b>		FAO	The aggregation of all operations, including pre-harvest planning and post-harvest assessment, related to the felling of trees and the extraction of their stems or other usable parts from the forest for subsequent processing into industrial products; also known as timber harvesting. <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/v6530e/v6530e12.htm">http://www.fao.org/3/v6530e/v6530e12.htm</a>
<b>First Gathering Point</b>		ID EU RED	'First gathering point' means a storage or processing facility managed directly by an economic operator or other counterpart under a contractual agreement that is sourcing raw material directly from producers of agricultural biomass, forest biomass, wastes and residues or, in the case of renewable fuels of non-biological origin, the plant producing such fuels.
<b>Forced or compulsory labour</b>		ILO	All work or service that is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered themselves voluntarily, including all forms of debt bondage and human trafficking for the purpose of forced labour. (Source: ILO Convention 29, Article 2; ILO Protocol 29, Article 1.)
<b>Forest</b>		FAO, 2025	Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 per-cent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.  It can also include areas outside the legally designated forest land which meet the definition of "forest".  If a definition for 'forest' is available at the country level, then that definition shall apply.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Forested Areas, Continuously</b>		ID EU RED	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 (NOTE: Please note that continuously forested areas do not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. In this context, agricultural land use refers to tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations, oil palm plantations and agroforestry systems, where crops are grown under tree cover).
<b>Forest biomass</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001	Biomass that is produced from forestry.
<b>Forest Biodiversity</b>		FAO	The variety of life found in forest ecosystems includes genetic diversity within species, the diversity of plant, animal, fungal, and microbial species, and the diversity of forest habitats and ecosystems. Forest biodiversity also refers to the ecological roles and processes these organisms perform, which underpin forest resilience, productivity, and the provision of ecosystem services.
<b>Forest Management Unit</b>	<b>FMU</b>	FAO	A well-defined and demarcated land area, predominantly covered by forests, managed on a long-term basis and having a set of clear objectives specified in a forest management plan. <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/x6895e/x6895e02.htm">http://www.fao.org/3/x6895e/x6895e02.htm</a>
<b>Forest product</b>		SBP	Any product derived from the trees or bushes of a forest, such as logs, timber, lumber, wood pulp, sawdust, bark mulch, leaf mulch, forage, or feedstock.
<b>Forest regeneration</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001	The re-establishment of a forest stand by natural or artificial means following the removal of the previous stand by felling or because of natural causes, including fire or storm.
<b>Forest residues</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001	A forest residue is a feedstock directly generated in the forest for which there is no alternative use. These residues do not include residues from related industries or processing. Examples include feedstock comprising branch wood, diseased wood, and storm salvage from natural disturbances, as well as end-of-life timber from plantations or treetops.
<b>Fossil Fuel Comparator</b>		SBP	The average GHG emissions from the fossil part of petrol and diesel consumed in the EU. It serves as the baseline against which the emissions performance of renewable fuels (such as biofuels, renewable electricity, or recycled carbon fuels) is measured.
<b>Free, Prior and Informed Consent</b>	<b>FPIC</b>	AFI	A collective human right of indigenous peoples and local communities to give and withhold their consent prior to the commencement of any activity that may affect their rights, land, resources, territories, livelihoods, and food security. It is a right exercised through representatives of their own choosing and in a manner consistent with their own customs, values, and norms.
<b>Freedom of association</b>		ILO	The right of workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, to establish and join organisations of their own choosing without previous authorisation. (ILO Convention 87)
<b>Global Warming Potential</b>	<b>GWP</b>	Greenhouse Gas Protocol	A factor describing the radiative forcing impact (degree of harm to the atmosphere) of one unit of a given GHG relative to one unit of carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ). E.g. Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ) has a GWP of 28, indicating it is 28 times more “potent” a greenhouse gas than CO <sub>2</sub> .

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Grams of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent</b>	<b>gCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	SBP	Standard unit of measurement for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions normalised to carbon dioxide using relative global warming potentials (GWP).
<b>Grassland</b>		ID EU RED	Grassland' means terrestrial ecosystems dominated by herbaceous or shrub vegetation for at least 5 years continuously. It includes meadows or pastures that are cropped for hay, but excludes land cultivated for other crop production and cropland lying temporarily fallow.  <i>See also 'Highly biodiverse grasslands'.</i>
<b>Greenhouse Gas</b>	<b>GHG</b>	SBP	Gaseous compounds in the atmosphere that trap heat by absorbing infrared radiation, thereby contributing to the greenhouse effect and climate change. For the purpose of the GHG calculation, SBP consider Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ), Nitrous Oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O). Other GHGs include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ).
<b>Grievance mechanism</b>		AFI	Any routinised process through which grievances concerning business-related negative impacts on human rights or the environment can be raised and remedies can be sought. AFI. 18 Adapted from the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
<b>Group Manager</b>		SBP	The Group Manager represents the Forest Management Units that constitute the Group Members. The Group manager applies for and may ultimately hold Group Scheme certification. In SBP, the Group Manager is an SBP-certified Biomass Producer (BP).
<b>Group Member</b>		SBP	A Group Member is a forest owner or forest manager who participates in a group scheme for the SBP Group Scheme Certification.
<b>Group Scheme</b>		ID 2D	A Group Scheme, under SBP Instruction Document 2D, is a certification structure comprising a single Group Manager and multiple Group Members, designed to demonstrate compliance with the Netherlands SDE+ sustainability requirements for biomass categories 1 and 2.
<b>Growth and drain</b>		SBP	A unit used by the forestry sector to assess potential stock in an area. A ratio above one is an indication that the 'area' grows more wood in a year than is harvested; a ratio below one indicates that more wood is harvested in the 'area' in a year than it grows. It may be appropriate to measure the growth drain ratio over several years to allow for natural disturbances.
<b>Harvested wood products</b>		IPCC, 2006	Harvested wood products include all wood material (including bark) that leaves the harvest sites. <a href="https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/4_Volume4/V4_12_Ch12_HWP.pdf">https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/4_Volume4/V4_12_Ch12_HWP.pdf</a>
<b>Heathland</b>		SBP	Vegetation with low and closed cover, dominated by bushes, shrubs, dwarf shrubs (heather, briars, broom, gorse, laburnum, etc.) and herbaceous plants.  Heathlands that have developed into a climatic climax vegetation stage are referred to as natural heathlands, while heathlands maintained through conservation management practices are referred to as semi-natural heaths.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Heathland forming a climax stage</b>		Adapted from Copernicus	Vegetation dominated by a low, closed cover of bushes, shrubs, and dwarf shrubs (such as heather, gorse, broom, and similar species), representing the final, stable stage of ecological succession under specific environmental conditions where forest development is naturally hindered. In this state, heathland persists as the climactic (or climax) community, meaning it is the mature, self-sustaining vegetation best adapted to those site conditions.
<b>Heritage, intangible</b>		UNESCO World Heritage Convention	Intangible cultural heritage refers to the practices, expressions, knowledge, and skills that communities, groups, and sometimes individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage. Also known as living cultural heritage, it is typically expressed in one of the following forms: oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, and festive events; knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and traditional craftsmanship.
<b>Heritage, natural</b>		UNESCO World Heritage Convention	Natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view; geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation; natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty (Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972.)
<b>High conservation value/area(s) of</b>	<b>HCV</b>	HCVN	A biological, ecological, social or cultural value of outstanding significance or critical importance. An HCV area is land that is required to maintain its values.
<b>High-grade stemwood</b>		SBP	Wood from the stem of a tree (i.e., excludes branches, stumps and roots) that is merchantable as sawn timber in local markets. This also excludes salvage trees, end-of-life trees, and trees removed for nature conservation.  <i>See also 'Stemwood' and 'Low-grade stemwood'.</i>
<b>Highly Biodiverse Forest</b>		ID EU RED	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.
<b>Highly biodiverse grasslands</b>		SBP	"Natural" grassland that would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention and that maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes OR "non-natural" grassland that would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention and which is species rich and not degraded, unless evidence indicates that the harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve its grassland status.  <i>See also 'Grassland'</i>
<b>Impact</b>		SBP	Impacts are actual or potential effects that operations have on the ground. In the SBP Standards, impacts are the threats to the intent of the indicators.
<b>Indicator</b>		SBP	A subdivision of an SBP criterion which defines the minimum performance threshold allowed under the SBP Standards.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Indirect Land-use Change</b>	<b>ILUC</b>	EU	ILUC can occur when pasture or agricultural land previously destined for food and feed markets is diverted to biofuel production. In this case, food and feed demand still needs to be satisfied, which may lead to the expansion of agricultural land into areas with high carbon stocks, such as forests, wetlands, and peatlands. This implies land use change (by changing such areas into agricultural land) and may cause the release of greenhouse gas emissions (carbon stored in trees and soil) that negate emission savings from the use of biofuels instead of fossil fuels.
<b>Installation</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001	An installation shall be considered to be in operation once the physical production of biofuels, biogas consumed in the transport sector, and bioliquids, as well as the physical production of heating, cooling, and electricity from biomass fuels, has started.
<b>Internal audit</b>		ISEAL	Internal audit: An internal, systematic, documented process for obtaining records, statements of fact or other relevant information and assessing them objectively to determine the extent to which specified requirements are fulfilled to support the objectives of an assurance system.
<b>Invasive species</b>		CBD	A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce. (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Invasive Alien Species Programme.)
<b>Irreversible negative impact</b>		SBP	Permanent loss of environmental assets or environmental quality, requiring preventive action rather than restoration or mitigation measures.
<b>Landscape</b>		GCP	Socio-ecological system that consists of natural and/or human-modified ecosystems, and which is influenced by distinct ecological, historical, political, economic and cultural processes and activities. The spatial arrangements and governance of a landscape contribute to its unique character." (Source: GCP, Global Canopy Programme.)
<b>Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry</b>	<b>LULUCF</b>	SBP	A greenhouse gas inventory category defined by UNFCCC that covers emissions and removals of greenhouse gases resulting from direct human-induced land use, land-use change and forestry activities.
<b>Legal owner</b>		SBP	The legal entity taking ownership of the referenced biomass.
<b>Life Cycle Assessment</b>	<b>LCA</b>	ISO 14040:2006	Compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle.
<b>Ligno-cellulosic material/woody biomass</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001	Material composed of lignin, cellulose and hemicellulose, such as biomass sourced from forests, woody energy crops and forest-based industries' residues and wastes.
<b>Limited assurance level</b>		EU REDII Assessment Protocol	Implies a reduction in risk to an acceptable level as the basis for a negative form of expression by the auditor, such as "based on our assessment, nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that there are errors in the evidence".
<b>Local markets</b>		SBP	The feedstock purchasing environment of Biomass Producers, including the primary feedstock sourcing area, sawmills or providers of post-consumer feedstock.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Long term</b>		REDIIBIO	The term refers to the ability of forest land to sustainably deliver products (such as wood of various quality grades and non-wood forest products) and services (such as forest recreation, air and water purification) over a long period, spanning several successive forestry rotations. A single forestry rotation lasts from forest regeneration to the final logging event, which can be 20 years for coppice and some fast-growing plantation species, or up to 100 years or more in forests for the production of high-quality sawn timber. ( <a href="https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/1fe27161-abbb-11eb927e-01aa75ed71a1/language-en">https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/1fe27161-abbb-11eb927e-01aa75ed71a1/language-en</a> )
<b>Long-lived wood products</b>		SBP	Sawn wood and wood-based products (veneer, plywood and structural and non-structural panels).
<b>Low-grade stemwood</b>		SBP	Wood from the stem of the tree (i.e. that excludes branches, stumps, and roots) that is not merchantable as feedstock for long-lived wood products in local markets. This includes salvaged and end-of-life trees removed to assist regeneration. <i>See also 'Stemwood' and High-grade stemwood'.</i>
<b>Low risk</b>		SBP	An indicator shall be rated as low risk if there is a negligible risk of non-conformance, considering both the probability and consequence.
<b>Lower Heating Value</b>		EN 14918	The amount of heat released by the complete combustion of a fuel when the combustion products are cooled to the original temperature, excluding the latent heat of vaporisation of water.
<b>Material status</b>		SBP	The characteristic of feedstock or biomass is defined by the combination of the feedstock/biomass Product Group and its certification status (SBP-compliant, SBP-controlled, or non-certified).
<b>Major Nonconformance</b>		SBP	Fundamental failure to meet the relevant requirement(s) for operation(s) within the scope of the evaluation.
<b>Mass balance (system)</b>		ISO 13065:2015	A chain-of-custody system where, from the production of a raw material to the final product for consumption, the information on sustainability can be traced to a specific production quantity.  S5: volume credit systems rules set out in SBP-approved CoC systems, as per SBP Standard 4.
<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>MoV</b>	SBP	Collection of evidence to verify compliance with a specified criterion. Evidence may include records, statements of fact, or other verifiable information.
<b>Minor Nonconformance</b>		SBP	A non-conformance that is not major.
<b>Nationally Determined Contribution</b>	<b>NDC</b>	UN	Climate action plans submitted by countries under the Paris Agreement outline how they will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate impacts.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>National or Sub-National Laws in accordance with Article 5 of the Paris Agreement</b>		ID EU RED	One of the criteria, which, when fulfilled, can in part assure national-level compliance with the requirements of RED 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 can be verified, for example, through a country's annual greenhouse gas inventory report submitted to the UNFCCC. Greenhouse gas inventory data can be checked, e.g. from <a href="https://di.unfccc.int/detailed_data_by_party">https://di.unfccc.int/detailed_data_by_party</a> .
<b>Natural cycle</b>		EU	A natural process in which elements are continuously cycled in various forms between different compartments of the environment (e.g., air, water, soil, organisms).  Examples include the carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus cycles (nutrient cycles) and the water cycle. ( <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committees/opinions_layman/triclosan/en/glossary/def/environmental-cycles.htm">https://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committees/opinions_layman/triclosan/en/glossary/def/environmental-cycles.htm</a> )
<b>Naturally regenerated forest</b>		FAO	Forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration.  Explanatory notes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Includes forests for which it is not possible to distinguish whether planted or naturally regenerated.</li> <li>2. Includes forests with a mix of naturally regenerated tree species and planted/seeded trees, and where the naturally regenerated trees are expected to constitute the major part of the growing stock at stand maturity.</li> <li>3. Includes coppice from trees originally established through natural regeneration.</li> <li>4. Includes naturally regenerated trees of introduced species.</li> </ol>
<b>Net Annual Increment</b>	<b>NAI</b>	Eurostat	Annual volume growth of all living trees, measured as the increase in their stemwood volume, minus natural losses (e.g., mortality, breakage).
<b>No-Go Area</b>		SBP	An area from which biomass sourcing or harvesting is strictly prohibited.
<b>Non-conformance</b>		ISO 9001	The failure to meet one or more requirements outlined throughout the mandatory clauses.
<b>Non-conforming product</b>		SBP	Any biomass within the SBP Chain of Custody that does not meet applicable SBP requirements.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Non-food cellulosic material</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001	<p>Feedstock mainly composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material, including 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; cover crops before and after main crops; ley crops; industrial residues, including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted; and material from biowaste. Ley and cover crops are understood to be temporary, short-term sown pastures comprising a grass-legume mixture with a low starch content, used to obtain fodder for livestock and improve soil fertility to achieve higher yields of arable main crops.</p> <p>This includes agricultural industry processing residues, which are residues arising from the agricultural industry processing process. They are unintentionally produced byproducts reclaimed from a process of agricultural product manufacture or other related industry, further downstream.</p>
<b>Old Growth Forest</b>		ID EU RED	<p>A forest stand or area consisting of native tree species that have developed, predominantly through natural processes, structures and dynamics normally associated with lateseral developmental phases in primary or undisturbed forests of the same type. Signs of former human activities may be visible, but they are gradually disappearing or too limited to significantly disturb natural processes.</p> <p>Reference for this definition: European Commission (2023). COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT, Commission Guidelines for Defining, Mapping, Monitoring and Strictly Protecting EU Primary and Old-Growth Forests. SWD (2023) 62 final.</p> <p>Link: <a href="https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7736-2023-INIT/en/pdf">https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7736-2023-INIT/en/pdf</a></p> <p>If a definition for 'old growth forest' is available at the country level, then that definition shall apply.</p>
<b>Operator (also: Relevant Operator)</b>		SBP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The organisation itself.</li> <li>– Any entity or individual(s) in the supply chain that provides the organisation with goods or services integral to, utilised in or for the production of the organisation's goods or services and which may be responsible for any impacts identified within SBP Standard 1.</li> <li>– Suppliers.</li> <li>– Contractors.</li> <li>– Sub-contractors.</li> </ul>
<b>Orchards, vineyards, nuts and other woody crops, Agroforestry</b>		SBP	<p>Origin of the feedstock belonging to the Product Category Agricultural land feedstock – generally trees that have reached the end of their productive life; also, residues of trimming or pruning of trees.</p>
<b>Organisation</b>		SBP	<p>A legal entity within the biomass supply chain that takes legal ownership of feedstock or biomass with an SBP Claim. It is the unit of certification for the SBP Standards.</p>

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Origin</b>		SBP	For primary feedstock and processing residues, the geographically defined location where harvest takes place (location of the tree stump). For post-consumer feedstock, this is the place where post-consumer material is collected.
<b>Paris Agreement</b>		ID EU RED	The Paris Agreement, inter alia, sets out a long-term goal in line with the objective of keeping the global temperature increase well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit 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.
<b>Peatland</b>		SBP	Areas with soils containing at least a 40cm deep layer of peaty material in the first 80 cm of the soil.  If a definition for 'peatland' is available at the country level, then that definition shall apply.
<b>Peer Review</b>		SBP	A step of the SBP certification process that requires the review of the draft evaluation report by an independent expert.
<b>Phytosanitary treatment</b>		SBP	The treatment of feedstock against pests is usually either by fumigation (ISPM N°15) or heat treatment (ISPM N°5). Heat treatment does not lead to significant moisture reduction and is always prescribed as a minimum wood temperature and for a specified duration. That temperature is usually measured at the core of each piece of wood because conventional heat treatment heats the wood from the outside to the inside. Microwave systems can be used for heat treatment, resulting in some limited electricity consumption.
<b>Place of harvesting</b>		SBP	Area on which timber harvesting is conducted, including that area where soil and/or vegetation has been disturbed or damaged during harvesting.
<b>Plantation forest</b>		FAO, 2025	Planted Forest that is intensively managed and meets ALL the following criteria at planting and stand maturity: one or two species, even age class, and regular spacing.  Explanatory notes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specifically includes: short rotation plantation for wood, fibre and energy.</li> <li>Specifically excludes: forest planted for protection or ecosystem restoration.</li> <li>Specifically excludes: Forest established through planting or seeding which at stand maturity resembles or will resemble naturally regenerating forest.</li> </ol>
<b>Planted forest</b>		FAO, 2025	Forest is predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.  Explanatory notes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this context, predominantly means that the planted/seeded trees are expected to constitute more than 50 percent of the growing stock at maturity.</li> <li>Includes coppice from trees that were originally planted or seeded.</li> </ol>

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Primary forest</b>		FAO, 2025	<p>Naturally regenerating forest of native tree species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.</p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Includes both pristine and managed forests that meet the definition. Management practices in primary forests should imply minimum human intervention and aim for the long-term conservation of native vegetation and wildlife habitat.</li> <li>2. Includes forests where Indigenous Peoples and local communities engage in traditional forest stewardship and management/use activities that meet the definition.</li> <li>3. Includes forests with visible impacts of natural disturbances (such as storms, snow, drought, wildfire or insects, pests and diseases outbreaks).</li> <li>4. Excludes forests where hunting, poaching, trapping, or gathering have caused significant native species loss or disturbance to ecological processes.</li> <li>5. Some key characteristics of primary forests:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. they show natural forest dynamics, such as natural tree species composition, occurrence of dead wood, natural age structure, and natural regeneration processes;</li> <li>ii. the area is large enough and retains a degree of connectivity such that its natural ecological processes are maintained; and</li> <li>iii. there has been no known significant human intervention, or the last significant human intervention was long enough ago to have allowed natural ecosystem elements (including species diversity) and functions to have become re-established.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<b>Post-consumer feedstock</b>		SBP	Material that is reclaimed from a consumer or commercial product that has been used for its intended purpose by individuals, households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as End-users of the product, e.g., wood collected during transportation or harbour, wood from recycling or waste collection points.
<b>Primary feedstock</b>		SBP	The feedstock originated from forestry operations and the harvesting of trees from non-forest sourcing areas.
<b>Processing residue</b>		SBP	Residue means a substance that is not the 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. Feedstock such as bark, sawdust, shavings, slab wood or residues arising from primary or secondary wood processing.
<b>Production batch</b>		SBP	A defined volume of biomass that shares identical energy and carbon data. Each Production Batch is allocated a unique identifier, known as a Production Batch ID (PBid).
<b>Production Batch ID</b>	<b>PBid</b>	SBP	A unique identifier for a Production Batch that takes the form 'SBP-XX-YY-ZZ-AA-BB', where 'XX-YY-ZZ' is the Static Data Identifier within the scope of the BP's SBP Certificate and 'AA-BB' is a unique Dynamic Data Identifier for that Production Batch.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Product group</b>		SBP	<p>A categorisation mechanism used by SBP-certified organisations to group biomass products with shared characteristics for the purpose of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Mass balance accounting</li> <li>– Claim control</li> <li>– Data reporting and traceability</li> </ul> <p>Each Product Group is defined based on the feedstock classification, and must be clearly identified with a Product Group ID. This ID forms part of the Production Batch ID used in the SBP Data Transfer System (DTS).</p> <p>SBP minimum product groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Forest feedstock (1A)</li> <li>– Trees Outside the Forest (TOF) – Urban and landscape feedstock (2A)</li> <li>– Trees Outside the Forest (TOF) – Agricultural land feedstock (3A)</li> <li>– Processing residues feedstock (4A)</li> <li>– Post-consumer feedstock (5A)</li> </ul>
<b>Product type</b>		SBP	The type of biomass as defined by SBP (e.g. wood chips, wood pellets, biochar, wood briquettes).
<b>Quality Reviewer</b>		SBP	An individual within a Certification Body who performs an independent review of audit reports and certification decisions to confirm accuracy and consistency with applicable standards. The role is characterised by impartiality, relevant competence, and separation from the audit process, meaning the reviewer has not participated in the audit being evaluated.
<b>Quantitatively able</b>		SBP	Where market participants have the production capacity to accept feedstock with the intention of processing it into merchantable products that are higher in the cascading hierarchy than bioenergy in the local market.
<b>Recognised National Scheme</b>		ID EU RED	'Recognised national scheme' means a national scheme recognised pursuant to Article 30(6) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.
<b>Recognised Voluntary Scheme</b>		ID EU RED	'Recognised voluntary scheme' means a voluntary scheme recognised pursuant to Article 30(4) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.
<b>Reforestation</b>		SBP	Replanting of forests on lands that have previously contained forests but that have been converted to some other use. Reforestation is the re-establishment of forest formations after a temporary condition with less than 10% canopy cover, resulting from human-induced or natural perturbations.
<b>Regeneration/ Regenerated</b>		SBP	Renewal, restoration or improvement of a system (such as a forest).

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Regional Economic Integration Organisation</b>		ID EU RED	A regional economic integration organisation maintains a process of overcoming barriers that divide neighbouring countries, by common accord, and of jointly managing shared resources and assets. Regional integration is essentially a process by which groups of countries liberalise 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.
<b>Regional Risk Assessment</b>	<b>RRA</b>	SBP	A systematic assessment defined and endorsed by SBP for identifying, evaluating, and classifying risks that the origin of primary feedstock or processing residues may not comply with the legality and sustainability requirements set out in SBP Standard 1.
<b>Reporting period</b>		SBP	A historical period, defined by the Biomass Producer, for which the Biomass Producer reports static energy and carbon data.
<b>Reporting Period ID</b>		SBP	Unique identifier for the reporting period.
<b>Residues, agricultural industry processing</b>		SBP	See <i>'Non-food cellulosic material'</i> .
<b>Respected</b>		SBP	Being mindful of and considering the rights of Indigenous Peoples appropriately.
<b>Risk</b>		ISO 31000	<p>Effect of uncertainty on objectives.</p> <p>An effect is a deviation from the expected, positive and/or negative.</p> <p>Objectives can have different aspects (such as financial, health and safety, and environmental goals) and can apply at different levels (such as strategic, organisation-wide, project, product and process).</p> <p>Risk is often characterised by reference to potential events (ISO 31000, 2.17) and consequences (ISO 31000, 2.18), or a combination of these.</p> <p>Risk is often expressed in terms of a combination of the consequences of an event (including changes in circumstances) and the associated likelihood (ISO 31000, 2.19) of occurrence.</p> <p>Uncertainty is the state, even partial, of deficiency of information related to understanding or knowledge of an event, its consequence, or likelihood. <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:std:iso:31000:ed-2:v1:en">https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:std:iso:31000:ed-2:v1:en</a></p> <p>See also <i>'specified risk'</i> and <i>'low risk'</i>.</p>
<b>Risk analysis</b>		ISO 31000	Process to comprehend the nature of risk (ISO 31000, 2.1) and to determine the level of risk (ISO 31000, 2.23). Risk analysis provides the basis for risk evaluation and decisions about risk treatment (ISO 31000, 2.25). Risk analysis includes risk estimation.
<b>Risk Assessment</b>	<b>RA</b>	ISO 31000	Overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation (ISO 31000).

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Risk avoidance</b>		ISO Guide 73:2009 SBP	Risk management strategy used by organisations to eliminate all exposure to the risk. It is an informed decision not to be involved in, or to withdraw from, an activity to avoid exposure to a particular risk (SBP Standard 2, completed in accordance with ISO Guide 73:2009).
<b>Risk evaluation</b>		ISO 31000	Process of comparing the results of risk analysis with risk criteria (ISO 31000, 2.22) to determine whether the risk (ISO 31000, 2.1) and/or its magnitude is acceptable or tolerable.  Risk evaluation assists in the decision about risk treatment (ISO 31000, 2.25).
<b>Risk identification</b>		ISO 31000	Process of finding, recognising and describing risks. It involves identifying risk sources (ISO 31000, 2.16), events (ISO 31000, 2.17), their causes, and their potential consequences (ISO 31000, 2.18). It can involve historical data, theoretical analysis, informed and expert opinions, and stakeholders' (ISO 31000, 2.13) needs.
<b>Risk Management</b>		ISO 31000	Coordinated activities to direct and control an organisation with regard to risk. (ISO 31000) (see process overview in Figure 1 – Principles, framework and process, <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:std:iso:31000:ed-2:v1:en">https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:std:iso:31000:ed-2:v1:en</a> ) Within the SBP Scheme, Risk Management describes the actions required to reduce, avoid or otherwise manage a risk's impact or likelihood. There are four general types of strategies for controlling risk: acceptance, avoidance, transference and mitigation.
<b>Risk Management Plan</b>		SBP	A documented and structured plan developed by the Organisation that outlines the risk management measures used to mitigate the specific risks identified through a Company Risk Assessment (CRA) or a Regional Risk Assessment (RRA).
<b>Risk mitigation</b>		ISEAL	Actions taken to control the risk of non-compliance of an indicator so that it may be considered to have a low-risk rating. A risk management strategy used by organisations to reduce the impact or the likelihood of a risk being realised, by actions taken to lessen the probability, negative consequences, or both, associated with a risk. This strategy limits an organisation's exposure by taking specific actions.
<b>Risk rating</b>	<b>RR</b>	SBP	Category of risk assigned to an indicator following the Risk Assessment and Supplier Verification Programme. Indicators are rated as either "specified risk" or "low risk".
<b>Roots</b>		SBP	The usually underground portion of a plant that lacks buds, leaves, or nodes and serves as support, draws minerals and water from the surrounding soil, and sometimes stores nutrients.
<b>Roundwood</b>		SBP	All stemwood is removed from the forest and other wooded land, or other tree felling sites, excluding forest residues.
<b>RVO</b>		SBP	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland, Netherlands Enterprise Agency, Dutch regulator.
<b>Salvage trees</b>		SBP	Trees that are felled because they have defective stems, are ill or damaged (e.g. due to pest, insects, fungus, wind, storms, fires, etc).
<b>Sales date (DTS)</b>		SBP	The date when the biomass was sold, which shall match the related invoice date, or in case the invoice is not available at the time of creating a transaction, the date of the delivery document.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Sawlog</b>			Wood, which is characterised as such either by local regulatory standards or by industry standards or practices local to the Biomass Producer.
<b>SBP Audit Report on Energy and Carbon Data</b>	<b>SAR</b>	SBP	Biomass Producers complete a SAR report based on the requirements specified in the Instruction Document (5E). The data is static and is defined based on a historical reporting period, usually 12 months prior to the period in which the biomass was produced. Three separate versions of the SAR are available covering wood pellets, woodchips with stationary chipping, and woodchips with mobile chipping only.
<b>SBP Report on Energy and Carbon for Supplied Biomass</b>	<b>SREG</b>	SBP	SREG encompasses a part of the SAR data requirement, covering transportation and excluding data related to biomass production. The SREG data is provided separately and additionally to the SAR data to capture energy and carbon data that is not included in the SAR. There are two versions of the SREG: one for inland transport only and one including sea transport.
<b>SBP claim</b>		SBP	“SBP-compliant”, “SBP-certified”, and “SBP-controlled” are the three claims an SBP-certified organisation can use to identify the certified nature of their input and output.
<b>SBP-benchmarked (certification scheme)</b>		SBP	Certification schemes and associated claims that have been assessed by SBP and found to meet benchmark requirements, which Certificate Holders can use to mitigate risks related to conformance with specified indicators in SBP Standard 1.
<b>SBP-certified biomass</b>		SBP	Biomass that carries either an SBP-compliant or SBP-controlled claim.
<b>SBP-compliant feedstock/ biomass</b>		SBP	Feedstock in conformance with the requirements of SBP Standard 1/Biomass produced in conformance with requirements of SBP Standard 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 (optional).
<b>SBP-controlled feedstock/ biomass</b>		SBP	Feedstock/Biomass produced in conformance with an SBP recognised controlled claim, such as FSC Controlled Wood and PEFC Controlled Sources.
<b>SBP-recognised (certification scheme)</b>		SBP	Certification schemes and associated claims that have been assessed by the SBP and found to meet recognition requirements, which Certificate Holders can use as eligible input for the production of SBP-certified biomass.
<b>SDE+</b>		RVO	Incentive scheme for Renewable Energy Production Programme as stipulated in the Energy Agreement from 2013 onwards in the Netherlands, see: <a href="https://english.rvo.nl/subsidies-programmes/sde">https://english.rvo.nl/subsidies-programmes/sde</a>
<b>Semi-natural forest</b>		SBP	A forest in which natural processes have an essential influence on the development of the forest (even if the forest was planted initially).
<b>Set-aside area</b>		OECD	Land set-aside, also known as land diversion, refers to the removal of land from production, typically for supply control, regional development, or environmental purposes.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Site</b>		SBP	A single functional unit of the Organisation situated at one geographical location. It includes facilities with clearly defined boundaries where activities occur and where products can be processed or mixed (e.g., pellet mill, chipping mill, harbour storage, logistical facilities, transmission or distribution infrastructure), including third-party facilities that operate on behalf of the Organisation.
<b>Short rotation coppices</b>		SBP	Plantation, which has been or will be regenerated from shoots formed at the stumps of the previous crop trees, root suckers, or both, i.e., by vegetative means with short harvest rotations, generally less than eight (8) years. Trees originating from plantations on agricultural land with short harvest rotations, including agroforestry, where trees are grown in short rotation around or among crops or pastureland to optimise use of the land.
<b>Sourcing area</b>		SBP	The geographically defined area from which the biomass feedstock is harvested (for primary and processing residues) or generated (for post-consumer), 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 biomass.
<b>Soil Carbon</b>		FAO, 2025	Organic carbon in mineral and organic soils (including peat) to a specified depth chosen by the country and applied consistently through the time series.  Explanatory note  1. Fine roots of less than 2 mm (or other value chosen by the country as diameter limit for below-ground biomass) are included with soil organic matter where they cannot be distinguished from it empirically.
<b>Soil quality</b>		SBP	The capacity of a soil to function within ecosystem and land-use boundaries to sustain biological productivity, maintain environmental quality, and promote plant and animal health.
<b>Specified risk</b>		SBP	When an indicator cannot be classified as low risk, it is rated as specified risk. See also 'low risk'.
<b>Stakeholder</b>		ISO 31000	A person or organisation that can affect, be affected by, or perceive themselves to be affected by a decision or activity.
<b>Stakeholder engagement</b>		SBP	The process used by an organisation to engage relevant stakeholders for a clear purpose to achieve agreed outcomes. It is now also recognised as a fundamental accountability mechanism, as it obliges an organisation to involve stakeholders in identifying, understanding, and responding to sustainability issues and concerns, and to report, explain, and account to stakeholders for decisions, actions, and performance.
<b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b>	<b>SEP</b>	SBP	A detailed procedure that outlines how, when and where (physical or platform) relevant stakeholders will be identified and contacted, what information will be shared with them, and how comments/ feedback will be received, reviewed and responded to.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Stakeholder map</b>		SBP	A list or database of all known directly and indirectly affected stakeholders, including, at minimum, their name (individual or organisation), current contact information, geographical location or scope (for organisations), as well as any other information that is relevant for effectively engaging with those stakeholders (e.g., interest/expertise, etc).
<b>Stakeholder, affected</b>		SBP	Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of an activity of a Management Unit.
<b>Static Data Identifier</b>	<b>SDI</b>	SBP	A unique identification code that takes the form of XX-YY-ZZ, assigned to a single reporting period for each scope endpoint. The SDI is used to associate biomass supplied by a Biomass Producer with the correct Reporting Period data.  A new SDI is allocated for each reporting period. See also Production Batch ID.
<b>Stemwood</b>		SBP	Wood from the stem of a tree (i.e., excludes branches, stumps and roots).  <i>See also 'High-grade stemwood' and 'Low-grade stemwood'.</i>
<b>Storage site</b>		IAF MDI	A "storage site" is a facility (warehouse) where stocks are kept under legal ownership on a more or less permanent basis, to be able to fill orders.  Typically, these sites will also have a storage location in an ERP system.
<b>Strict Nature Reserve</b>		IUCN	Protected area managed primarily for science. It is an area of land and/or sea containing outstanding or representative ecosystems, geological or physiological features, and/or species, set aside mainly for scientific research and long-term environmental monitoring. Human access and activities are highly restricted to minimise disturbance, ensuring the conservation of ecological integrity and natural processes.
<b>Strictly Protected Area</b>		EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030	Legally designated sites established to conserve and, where necessary, restore biodiversity-rich natural areas. Their primary objective is to safeguard ecological integrity, natural processes, and habitats, ensuring minimal human disturbance. These areas are fully protected under law, with strict limitations on extractive or transformative activities, making biodiversity conservation their overriding purpose. In these cases, only limited and well-controlled activities that do not interfere with natural processes or enhance them will be allowed. Permissible activities may include: scientific research; natural disaster prevention (e.g. wildfires); control of invasive alien species; non-intrusive activities and installations.
<b>Stumps</b>		SBP	The base part of a tree that remains standing after the tree has been felled.
<b>Sub-scope</b>		SBP	A defined subdivision of the Supply Base when distinct characteristics may lead to different risk evaluation due to the non-homogeneous distribution of risk. Sub-scopes may be based on jurisdictional boundaries (such as countries, states, provinces, or counties), ownership type (public versus private land), management regime (presence or absence of a forest management plan), certification type (for example, feedstock certified against an SBP-benchmarked or SBP-recognised scheme), etc.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Subcontractor</b>		SBP	Subcontractor: an individual or legal entity, independent from the applicant/Certificate Holder (or Certification Body) to whom activities pertaining to certification are contracted, be it temporarily, intermittently, regularly or continually. See also 'contractor'.
<b>Supplier</b>		SBP	Legal entity from which an Organisation purchases feedstock or biomass.
<b>Supply Base</b>	<b>SB</b>	SBP	The Supply base is the combination of the sourcing areas, which may include multiple countries.
<b>Supply Base Evaluation</b>	<b>SBE</b>	SBP	<p>A Supply Base Evaluation is a structured due diligence process used by an Organisation to ensure that all sourced feedstock meets the sustainability and legality requirements of SBP. The SBE encompasses all relevant sections of SBP Standard 2, as applicable to the type of feedstock sourced, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– supply base definition and mapping;</li> <li>– traceability;</li> <li>– supply base reporting;</li> <li>– supply base verifiers;</li> <li>– risk assessment;</li> <li>– risk management and mitigation;</li> <li>– stakeholder engagement; and</li> <li>– associated reporting and verification activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Supply Base Report</b>	<b>SBR</b>	SBP	Report made by the Organisation on its Supply Base using the SBP Audit Portal.
<b>Supply Base Verifier</b>	<b>SBV</b>	SBP	Identify the required evidence, including objective information and sources relevant to the supply base. This will enable the evaluation and justification of low-risk designation or the effectiveness of risk mitigation management for specified risks.
<b>Sustainability characteristic</b>		SBP	Characteristics that describe attributes of feedstock or biomass, which are related to definitions of sustainability.
<b>Technical expert</b>		ISO 17021 (and also 17011)	<p>A person who provides specific knowledge or expertise to the audit team.</p> <p>Certification Bodies decide, for each audit, whether the team has a lack of competence that requires completion and what qualification the technical expert needs to possess.</p>
<b>Technically equipped</b>		SBP	Where market participants have the equipment to be able to process feedstock into merchantable products that are higher than bioenergy in the cascading hierarchy within the local market, e.g. mills with adequate gauge to process feedstock for long-lived wood products.
<b>Thinning</b>		SBP	Wood originating from the trees felled during the implementation of a thinning performed prior to trees reaching merchantable size, in any case not significantly larger than 11 cm (4,5 inches) measured as diameter at breast height, measured at 137 cm (4.5 ft) above the ground.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Third-party</b>		ISEAL	An assurance activity that is performed by a person or body that is independent of the person or organisation that provides the object of assurance and of the user's interests in that object. (ISEAL adapted from ISO 17000.)
<b>Trader</b>		SBP	A Certificate Holder that takes legal ownership of biomass and supplies it to another legal owner without further processing the biomass.
<b>Transaction</b>		SBP	An agreement between two Certificate Holders (supplier and customer) to transfer one or more Transaction Claims from the supplier to the customer, on a specified date. The status of a Transaction may be ONE of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pending – a Transaction has been proposed by one party and is awaiting action from the counterparty.</li> <li>2. Accepted – a Transaction has been agreed, and the Transaction Claims contained in the Transaction have passed from supplier to customer, or</li> <li>3. Rejected – a Transaction has been declined or disputed by the counterparty, and Transaction Claims contained in the Transaction have NOT passed from supplier to customer.</li> </ol>
<b>Transaction Batch</b>		SBP	Fraction of the Production Batch that is supplied and received with an associated Transaction Claim.
<b>Transaction Claim</b>		SBP	SBP claims that is passed from one SBP Certificate Holder (supplier) to another (customer) by using the Data Transfer System (DTS).
<b>Trees outside forests</b>	<b>TOF</b>	FAO	Trees outside forests refer to trees on land not defined as forest under national legislation. This may include agricultural land, such as meadows and pastures, built-up land (including settlements and infrastructure), parks and recreational areas, and barren land (including dunes and rocky outcroppings).
<b>Trees, other trees from parks or landscape</b>		SBP	Trees from urban or domestic tree work, windbreaks, non-forest landscape care, or clearance work alongside power lines, roads, or railways.
<b>Trees, urban &amp; domestic trees outside forest</b>		SBP	<i>See 'Trees, other trees from parks or landscape'.</i>
<b>Typical value</b>		DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001	An estimate of the greenhouse gas emissions and greenhouse gas emissions savings for a particular biofuel.
<b>Urban, domestic and infrastructure wood</b>		SBP	Gardens & parks, roadside trees, trees along infrastructure (road, rail, power, etc.), trees from new construction sites
<b>Utilised agricultural area</b>	<b>UAA</b>	ID 1B	The total area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and kitchen gardens used by the holding.

Vocabulary	Abbreviation	Source of definition	Definition
<b>Unutilised agricultural area</b>		ID 1B	Land previously used for an agricultural purpose, which during the reference year of the survey is no longer worked and which is not used in the crop rotation system, i.e. land where no agricultural use is intended. This land could be brought back into cultivation using the resources commonly available on an agricultural holding. The difference from fallow land is that this land is not considered part of the rotation.
<b>Voluntary Scheme</b>		SBP	Sustainability certification scheme with a similar scope as SBP.
<b>Vulnerable Soils</b>		SBP	Soils that are highly susceptible to degradation or damage from environmental factors (such as erosion, drought, flooding, or pollution) or from human activities (such as overgrazing, deforestation, intensive agriculture, or unsustainable land use).
<b>Waste</b>		DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard. (Article 3 (1) of Directive 2008/98/EC).
<b>Wetland</b>		SBP	Land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year (Note: Evidence of verification of wetlands should reflect seasonal changes within a year).
<b>Wilderness Area</b>		USDA Forest Service	Large, natural area where ecological processes operate with minimal human influence, and where people are only temporary visitors.
<b>Woody biomass</b>		SBP	See ' <i>Lignocellulosic material/Woody biomass</i> '.
<b>Workers</b>		SBP	Organisation and contractors' staff directly involved with the production of the certified products.
<b>Yield</b>		SBP	Harvested production per unit of harvested area. For example, kilograms of dry wood per hectare year (kg/(ha·year)).