



Supporting Document

# Stakeholder comments Glossary of Terms and Definitions

April 2026

**Sustainable Biomass Program**

[sbp-cert.org](http://sbp-cert.org)



Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	N/A	New	<p><b>Accepted date (DTS)</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
Feedback 1	SBP-certified is not a claim. It is a descriptor - describing the status of biomass material or the status of an organisation.		SBP: Thank you for the comment. We agree with the clarification that SBP-certified is used as a descriptor rather than a claim. We have therefore revised the definition accordingly.	
	<p><b>Actual distance</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Actual distance</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Actual value</b></p> <p>'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 RED II.</p>	No change	<p><b>Actual value</b></p> <p>'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 VI EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED).</p>	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001
	<b>Adversely affected</b>	No change	<b>Adversely affected</b>	SBP

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	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 or air quality.		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 sink or air quality.	
	<b>Afforestation</b> 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> )	No change	<b>Afforestation</b> 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> )	FAO
	N/A	New	<b>Agricultural Biomass</b> 'Agricultural biomass' means biomass produced from agriculture.	ID EU RED
	N/A	New	<b>Agricultural Industry Processing Residues</b> 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.	ID EU RED
	<b>Agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues</b> Residues that are directly generated by agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry and that do not include residues from related industries or processing. See 'Residue, forest'.	No change	<b>Agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues</b> Residues that are directly generated by agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry and that do not include residues from related industries or processing. See 'Residue, forest'.	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001
AFOLU	N/A	New	<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use</b>	ID EU RED

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			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).	
	N/A	New	<b>Agroforestry</b> Agroforestry systems are land-use systems in which trees are managed with crops or animal production in agricultural settings.	REDIIBIO
AAC	N/A	New	<b>Annual Allowable Cut</b> <del>The volume of timber that may be harvested from a particular area of forest in any one year. Sometimes referred to as sustainable yield.</del>	SBP
Feedback 3	I realize this is the case. But I would suggest deleting because AAC is not always a sustainable yield.		SBP: Thank you for your comment. We agree with your observation that Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) is not always equivalent to sustainable yield and that interpretations of AAC vary significantly across jurisdictions. To avoid implying inherent sustainability and to prevent confusion where AAC is applied differently in different countries, we have removed the definition from the glossary.	
Feedback 4	The definition needs to reference that AAC is set by 'competent authority'		SBP: Thank you for your comment. We acknowledge your point that, where used, AAC should be defined as a value set by a competent authority. To avoid implying inherent sustainability and to prevent confusion when AAC is applied differently across countries, we have removed the definition from the glossary.	
	<b>Applicable laws /Applicable legislation</b> 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	No change	<b>Applicable laws /Applicable legislation</b> 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	AFI

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	have acceded are also considered applicable law.		have acceded are also considered applicable law.	
	<p><b>Assurance</b></p> <p>Demonstrable evidence that specified requirements relating to a product, process, system, person, or body are fulfilled.</p>	No change	<p><b>Assurance</b></p> <p>Demonstrable evidence that specified requirements relating to a product, process, system, person, or body are fulfilled.</p>	ISO/ISEAL
	<p><b>Audit</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Audit</b></p> <p>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.</p>	ISO/ISEAL
AP	<p><b>Audit Portal</b></p> <p>An electronic platform for use by SBP Certificate Holders (CHs), SBP accredited Certification Bodies (CBs) and SBP certification applicants to manage the certification process.</p>	No change	<p><b>Audit Portal</b></p> <p>An electronic platform for use by SBP Certificate Holders (CHs), SBP accredited Certification Bodies (CBs) and SBP certification applicants to manage the certification process.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Banned pesticides</b></p> <p>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</p>	No change	<p><b>Banned pesticides</b></p> <p>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</p>	SBP

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	Deplete the Ozone Layer ( <a href="http://ozone.unep.org/">http://ozone.unep.org/</a> )		Deplete the Ozone Layer ( <a href="http://ozone.unep.org/">http://ozone.unep.org/</a> )	
	<p><b>Basic necessities</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Basic necessities</b></p> <p>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.</p>	HCVN
BECCS	N/A	New	<p><b>Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage</b></p> <p>A technology where biomass is used to produce energy, and where carbon dioxide emissions are captured and permanently stored.</p>	SBP
Feedback 5	Not all 'resulting emissions' are captured. Suggest changing to '..and carbon emissions are captured.'		SBP: Thank you for the comment. We agree with the suggestion and have revised the definition accordingly.	
Feedback 6	What if in one year people use the CO2 and no longer store it?		SBP: Thank you for your comment. However, the indicator clearly mentions “permanently”.	

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Feedback 7	What I mean by that is that it is probably better to also have the option to use the CO2 in industries where CO2 is needed.		SBP: Thank you for your comment; we have noted and recorded it and will consider it during the next revision process.	
	<p><b>Biomass</b></p> <p>End product from a Biomass Producer, derived from feedstock.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Biomass</b></p> <p>End product from a Biomass Producer, derived from eligible feedstock, including biomass fuels and other biomass products, for example, biochar, biocarbon.</p> <p>See ID 5E Product type nomenclature.</p>	SBP
Feedback 2	In ID6D the term "biomass product" is used, rather than "biomass fuel" from the corresponding section of REDIII. There is a difference, biocarbon used in steelmaking is not a fuel, it is a reductant, but it is a biomass product.		<p>SBP: Thank you for the comment. We recognise the distinction you highlight between biomass fuel as used in RED III and biomass product, particularly in cases such as biocarbon used as a reductant in steelmaking rather than as a fuel.</p> <p>At this stage, we will keep the terminology aligned with the wording used in RED to maintain consistency with the legislative framework. However, we agree that this nuance is important, and we will consider it further during the next revision process.</p>	
Feedback 8	Biochar has a non-biodegradable portion called "inertinite", that remains in the soil in perpetuity. Perhaps this definition should be revised to consider this?		SBP: We have revised the definition based on stakeholders' comments to include other products besides biofuel.	
	<p><b>Biomass, [EU]</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Biomass, [EU]</b></p> <p>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.</p>	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001
Feedback 8	Biochar has a non-biodegradable portion called "inertinite", that remains in the soil in perpetuity. Perhaps this definition should be revised to consider this?		SBP: Thank you for the comment. We note the point regarding the inert, non-biodegradable fraction of biochar (such as inertinite) that can remain in the soil indefinitely. However, biochar is already covered	

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			under the broader definition of Biomass as an end product from a Biomass Producer derived from feedstock. At this stage, we would like to keep the Biomass (EU) definition fully aligned with the terminology and structure used in the RED.	
	<p><b>Biomass fuels</b></p> <p>Gaseous and solid fuels are produced from biomass. This included wood pellets, wood chips, and lignin pellets.</p>	No change	<p><b>Biomass fuels</b></p> <p>Gaseous and solid fuels are produced from biomass. This includes wood pellets, wood chips, and lignin pellets.</p>	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001
BP	<p><b>Biomass Producer</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Biomass Producer</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Biomass production</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Biomass production</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Biomass, forest</b></p> <p>Biomass produced from forestry.</p>	Removed	N/A	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001
Feedback 9	Why remove the forest biomass definition? It is still present in the REDIII		SBP: Thank you for your comment. The definition was removed to avoid duplication and redundancy. Please see the definition for Biomass above and Forest biomass below.	
	<p><b>Biomass, other</b></p>	Removed	N/A	SBP

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	All biomass which cannot be categorised into any of the categories of SBP-compliant biomass. This biomass may not be mixed with any biomass carrying an SBP claim and must remain physically separated from SBP-compliant biomass.			
CCS	N/A	New	<b>Carbon Capture and Storage</b> A technology that captures carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) emissions from industrial or energy-related sources and permanently stores them underground.	SBP
CDR	N/A	New	<b>Carbon Dioxide Removal</b> Practices or processes that remove CO <sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and store it permanently.	SBP
Feedback 10	Often there is some amount of permanence for it to be called CDR.		SBP: Thank you for the comment. We have updated the definition (Abbreviation).	
CRCF	N/A	New	<b>Carbon Removal Certification Framework</b> EU regulation that establishes common rules for certifying carbon removals.	SBP
	<b>Carbon sequestration</b> The process of increasing the carbon content of a carbon pool other than the atmosphere.	No change	<b>Carbon sequestration</b> The process of increasing the carbon content of a carbon pool other than the atmosphere.	SBP
	<b>Carbon sink</b> A carbon sink is any system that absorbs more carbon than it emits. Soils and forests are among the leading carbon sinks.	No change	<b>Carbon sink</b> A carbon sink is any system that absorbs more carbon than it emits. Soils and forests are among the leading carbon sinks.	SBP

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	<p><b>Carbon stock</b></p> <p>The mass of carbon stored in a carbon pool. Examples of relevant carbon pools include forest biomass (above- and below-ground), such as deadwood, litter, and soil organic carbon.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Carbon stock</b></p> <p>The mass of carbon within an ecosystem. For forest areas, this includes the carbon within the:</p> <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>	SBP
	<p><b>Carbon storage</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Carbon storage</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
	N/A	New	<p><b>Carnot efficiency</b></p> <p>The fraction of exergy in useful heat.</p>	EU
	N/A	New	<p><b>Cascading use, [REDIII]</b></p> <p>A hierarchy of use for woody biomass, namely:</p> <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>	Renewable Energy Directive EU/2023/2413
Feedback 11	<p>It is prudent for the SBP to state that different hierarchies are possible and appropriate. E.g. the hierarchy for BECCS is different to unabated. If definition maintain, then be clear that the hierarchy described is only applicable for RED III</p>		<p>SBP: Thank you for the comment. We have amended the definition accordingly and clarified that the hierarchy presented refers specifically to the RED III cascading use hierarchy.</p>	

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Feedback 12	Should “wood based product” be renamed “long lived wood products” to align with rest of document? “2. extending the life...” does seem unnecessary and a bit confusing. Where does pulpwood fit it?		SBP: Thank you for the comment. We have amended the definition accordingly and clarified that the hierarchy presented refers specifically to the RED III cascading use hierarchy.	
Feedback 13	We propose that the Glossary includes a clear definition of 'Low-quality roundwood' as wood that, due to its physical characteristics (e.g., size, decay, defects, or species), is unsuitable for high-value industrial material recovery, such as sawmilling or wood-based panel production, according to local market specifications. It must be explicitly stated that such wood is considered acceptable feedstock for biomass production in full compliance with the cascading principle.		SBP: Thank you for the comment. Low-quality roundwood is not a term used in the SBP Standards. We already provide definitions for low-grade stemwood and high-grade stemwood, and we consider these sufficient for the interpretation and implementation of the Standards. For this reason, we will not introduce a separate definition for low-quality roundwood at this time.	
CH	<b>Certificate Holder</b> An entity that has been awarded a certificate of compliance by an accredited Certification Body.	No change	<b>Certificate Holder</b> An entity that has been awarded a certificate of compliance by an accredited Certification Body.	SBP
CB	<b>Certification Body</b> An independent, third-party organisation that performs certification services and which may be the object of accreditation.	No change	<b>Certification Body</b> An independent, third-party organisation that performs certification services and which may be the object of accreditation.	SBP
	<b>Certification scheme</b> 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 and in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/807; (Source: Commission implementing regulation).	Revised	<b>Certification scheme</b> 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.	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001
Feedback 14	As written this is not a universal definition of a certification scheme, ie, not all schemes are approved under EU RED. In the SBP Standards, the term 'Certification		SBP: Thank you for your comment. We agree that the previous definition did not represent a universal description of a certification scheme and that it appeared to align more closely with the role of a	

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	scheme' is used in association with schemes that may not be approved under EU RED. Also note that, as written, the definition more closely aligns with the role of a CB (as per the SBP model), and not the scheme owner. Further, the RED reference should be updated to Directive (EU) 2023/2413.		Certification Body. We also acknowledge that certification schemes used within the SBP Standards may or may not be recognised under EU RED, and therefore the definition should not be limited to RED-approved schemes. In addition, the reference to RED II has been updated to Directive (EU) 2023/2413. To address your points, we have revised the definition.	
COC	<b>Chain of Custody</b> 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.	No change	<b>Chain of Custody</b> 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.	ISO 22095
	<b>Child</b> A child is a person under the age of 18. (ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)).	No change	<b>Child</b> A child is a person under the age of 18. (ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)).	ILO
	<b>Child labour</b> Any work performed by a child younger than 15 or younger than the age stipulated below, except as provided for by ILO Recommendation 146.	No change	<b>Child labour</b> Any work performed by a child younger than 15 or younger than the age stipulated below, except as provided for by ILO Recommendation 146.	ILO
CITES	<b>CITES</b> 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.	No change	<b>CITES</b> 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.	CITES
	N/A	New	<b>Clear-cuts</b>	SBP

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			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.	
Feedback 15	<p>It seems like harvesting is either thinning og clear-cut. Shelterwood system / overstorey removal does not exist as an SBP term, but is relevant.</p> <p>The current glossary does not clearly address harvesting operations where natural regeneration has already been established under a shelterwood, and the overstorey or parent trees are subsequently removed. Such operations are neither typical thinnings nor conventional clear-cuts, as regeneration has already been (fully or largely) achieved.</p> <p>Clarification would be helpful on how such harvests should be classified. This could potentially be addressed either within the definition of thinning, as the requirement for regeneration is already met or nearly met, or within the definition of clear-cut, where regeneration requirements are likewise already fulfilled or close to fulfilment.</p>		<p>SBP: Thank you for your comment. The definition of clear-cut was added only to clarify the specific terminology used in the SBP framework, not to classify all forest regeneration or harvesting systems.</p> <p>We recognise that practices such as shelterwood, overstorey removal, and other staged regeneration systems do not fit neatly into either thinning or conventional clear-cutting. We will consider whether additional terminology or guidance is needed in a future revision.</p>	
	<p><b>Collective bargaining</b></p> <p>“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:</p> <p>a) determining working conditions and terms of employment; and/or</p> <p>b) regulating relations between employers and workers; and/or</p> <p>c) regulating relations between employers or their organisations and a workers’ organisation or workers’ organisations.” (Article 2) (ILO 154).</p>	No change	<p><b>Collective bargaining</b></p> <p>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:</p> <p>a) determining working conditions and terms of employment; and/or</p> <p>b) regulating relations between employers and workers; and/or</p> <p>c) regulating relations between employers or their organisations and a workers’ organisation or workers’ organisations. (Article 2) (ILO 154).</p>	ILO
CHP	N/A	New	<p><b>Combined Heat and Power Plant</b></p> <p>CHP is a technology that produces electricity and thermal energy at high efficiencies using a</p>	US Environmental Protection Agency

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			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.	
CRA	N/A	New	<p><b>Company Risk Assessment</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
Feedback 16	Great idea but now it is more confusing with all 3-letter abbreviations. In the EU RED BD the following approaches are mentioned: RBA and SBE. Now in the Standard 2 there are references to SBE and RRA and in EU RED RBA and RRA. Below SBE definition is now limited to 3 pillars of DDS: access to information, risk assessment, risk mitigation. Then 1.3.1 of EU RED BD refers to elements which are not more part of SBE as defined but part of SBE according to Standard 2. E.g. competence is not a part of SBE as per definition, but a part of SBE as per Standard 2.		SBP: Thank you for your comment and for highlighting the potential confusion created by the various abbreviations and terminology used across SBP Standards and EU RED documentation. Based on the received comment, we have revised the definition of SBE.	
	<p><b>Compulsory labour</b></p> <p>See 'Forced and compulsory labour'.</p>	No change	<p><b>Compulsory labour</b></p> <p>See 'Forced and compulsory labour'.</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	<p><b>Conservation</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Conservation</b></p> <p>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.</p>	IUCN
	<p><b>Contractor</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Contractor</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SA8000
	N/A	New	<p><b>Controlled material</b></p> <p>Feedstock that has been verified to have a low risk of originating from unacceptable sources as defined by the SBP-recognised controlled schemes.</p>	
	<p><b>Conventional distance</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Conventional distance</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Conversion</b></p> <p>The process of changing or causing something to change from one form to another.</p>	No change	<p><b>Conversion</b></p> <p>The process of changing or causing something to change from one form to another.</p>	Cambridge Dictionary

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	N/A	New	<p><b>Conversion Factor</b></p> <p>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.</p>	REDIIBIO
	<p><b>Criterion</b></p> <p>Requirement upon which something is judged or rated.</p>		<p><b>Criterion</b></p> <p>Requirement upon which something is judged or rated.</p>	SBP
	N/A	New	<p><b>Critical non-conformity</b></p> <p>The intentional violation of an SBP standard, such as fraud, irreversible non-conformity, or a violation that jeopardises the integrity of the SBP scheme.</p>	ID EU RED
	<p><b>Cultural heritage</b></p> <p>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</p>	No change	<p><b>Cultural heritage</b></p> <p>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</p>	UNESCO World Heritage Convention

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view. (Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972.)		universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view. (Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972.)	
	<p><b>Cultural values</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Cultural values</b></p> <p>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.</p>	HCVN
	<p><b>Customary rights</b></p> <p>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”).</p>	No change	<p><b>Customary rights</b></p> <p>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”).</p>	AFI
	<p><b>Cut-off date</b></p> <p>The date after which deforestation or conversion renders a given area or production unit non-compliant with SBP certification.</p>	No change	<p><b>Cut-off date</b></p> <p>The date after which deforestation or conversion renders a given area or production unit non-compliant with SBP certification.</p>	
DTS	<p><b>Data Transfer System</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Data Transfer System</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	N/A	New	<p><b>Deadwood</b></p> <p>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 <math>\geq 10</math> cm, though thresholds may vary nationally).</p>	FAO
	<p><b>Decent standard of living</b></p> <p>Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his 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)).</p>	No change	<p><b>Decent standard of living</b></p> <p>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)).</p>	UDHR
	<p><b>Decent working conditions</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Decent working conditions</b></p> <p>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.</p>	ILO
	<p><b>Default value</b></p> <p>Default value means a value derived from a typical value by the application of pre-determined factors, and that may, in</p>	No change	<p><b>Default value</b></p> <p>Default value means a value derived from a typical value by the application of pre-determined factors, and that may, in</p>	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	circumstances specified in this Directive, be used in place of an actual value.		circumstances specified in this Directive, be used in place of an actual value.	
	<p><b>Deforestation</b></p> <p>Deforestation is the conversion of forest to another land use or the long-term reduction of tree canopy cover below the 10% threshold.</p>	No change	<p><b>Deforestation</b></p> <p>Deforestation is the conversion of forest to another land use or the long-term reduction of tree canopy cover below the 10% threshold.</p>	FAO
	<p><b>Deforestation-free</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Deforestation-free</b></p> <p>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.</p>	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2021/0366
	<p><b>Degradation</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Degradation</b></p> <p>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.</p>	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2021/0366
	N/A	New	<p><b>Designated Areas</b></p> <p>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</p>	ID EU RED

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
Feedback 17	Designated by who? Presumably the relevant competent authority? Or as identified in Regional Risk Assessment? Needs clarification as it looks similar to 'Strictly Protected Area' below. Are both needed?		SBP: Thank you for the valuable input regarding the definition of Designated Areas. We have considered the comments and clarified the terminology to ensure alignment with REDIII.	
	<p><b>Discrimination</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Discrimination</b></p> <p>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.</p>	ILO
DTR	<p><b>Downstream Transport Route</b></p> <p>The defined point at which biomass is transferred outside the scope of the Biomass Producer's certificate to another legal owner.</p>	No change	<p><b>Downstream Transport Route</b></p> <p>The defined point at which biomass is transferred outside the scope of the Biomass Producer's certificate to another legal owner.</p>	SBP
DDS	<p><b>Due Diligence System</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Due Diligence System</b></p> <p>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.</p>	AFI
	N/A	New	<p><b>Economic Operator</b></p> <p>'Economic operator' means a producer of raw material, a collector of waste and residues, an operator of installations processing raw material</p>	ID EU RED

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
			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.	
	<p><b>Ecosystem</b></p> <p>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).</p>	No change	<p><b>Ecosystem</b></p> <p>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).</p>	CBD
	<p><b>Ecosystem function/functions of ecosystems</b></p> <p>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></p>	No change	<p><b>Ecosystem function/functions of ecosystems</b></p> <p>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></p>	UN
	<p><b>Emissions</b></p> <p>The release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time.</p>	Removed	N/A	UNFCC
EF	N/A	New	<b>Emission Factor</b>	UK Government

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
			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.	
ETS	N/A	New	<b>Emissions Trading System</b> A cap-and-trade scheme where a limit (cap) is set on the total greenhouse gas emissions from certain sectors.	SBP
	<b>Employment</b> 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).	No change	<b>Employment</b> 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).	ILO
	<b>End of life trees</b> Biomass feedstock produced when wood from end of life trees including commercial end of	Removed	N/A	ID1A

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	life, like pruning and whole trees from crop rotation of fruit trees.			
	<p><b>End of life trees</b></p> <p>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). or trees that must be removed for the permitted construction of infrastructures (e.g. roads).</p>	Revised	<p><b>End of life trees</b></p> <p>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).</p>	SBP
Feedback 18	<p>We suggest that the definition is tweaked 'Trees that are removed from a COMMODITY plantation because they have reached the end of their productive lifetime (e.g. rubber trees, palm oil trees or from orchards).'</p> <p>This to make it clear its not about commercial plantation forestry</p>		<p>SBP: Thank you for the comment. However, in the definition, we do not distinguish between end-of-life trees from forest plantations and those from agricultural or commodity plantations. The definition is intended to cover all trees removed at the end of their productive lifecycle, regardless of whether they originate from forestry or agricultural systems.</p>	
Feedback 19	<p>I think the old definition is better. Where will we locate material now that is cleared through infrastructure projects? The old definition align with the current practice in Danish legislation.</p>		<p>SBP: Thank you for the comment. We understand the point regarding alignment with current practice, including the treatment of material cleared for infrastructure projects. However, we corrected the definition in the new version because not all trees removed for infrastructure development can be considered end-of-life trees. To avoid implying that such trees are automatically classified as end-of-life based solely on their removal, we have refined the definition accordingly.</p>	
	<p><b>End-user</b></p> <p>The organisation that ultimately uses the biomass.</p>	No change	<p><b>End-user</b></p> <p>The organisation that ultimately uses the biomass.</p>	Cambridge Dictionary
	<p><b>Energy and carbon data</b></p> <p>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</p>	No change	<p><b>Energy and carbon data</b></p> <p>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</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	downstream of the Biomass Producer, it is reported per Transaction Batch.		downstream of the Biomass Producer, it is reported per Transaction Batch.	
	<b>Enhance</b> To improve the quality, amount, or strength of something.	No change	<b>Enhance</b> To improve the quality, amount, or strength of something.	SBP
	<b>Environmental Impact Statement</b> 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.)	No change	<b>Environmental Impact Statement</b> 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.)	ISEAL
	<b>Environmental risk assessment</b> Process of identifying and quantifying risk (probability that an effect occurs) to non-human organisms and determining the acceptability of these risks.	No change	<b>Environmental risk assessment</b> Process of identifying and quantifying risk (probability that an effect occurs) to non-human organisms and determining the acceptability of these risks.	ISO 22734
	<b>Evaluation</b> See 'Audit'.	No change	<b>Evaluation</b> See 'Audit'.	SBP
	<b>Feedstock</b> All woody material, from the forest or from trees outside forests, used in the production of	No change	<b>Feedstock</b> All woody material, from the forest or from trees outside forests, used in the production of	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	biomass, including feedstock, is included in biomass and is used for drying during the production of biomass.		biomass, including feedstock, is included in biomass and is used for drying during the production of biomass.	
	<b>Feedstock category</b> Primary, Processing residues and post-consumer feedstock.	No change	<b>Feedstock category</b> Primary, Processing residues and post-consumer feedstock.	SBP
	<b>Feedstock group</b> Feedstock is grouped according to ID5E requirements to provide energy and carbon data.	Revised	<b>Feedstock group</b> Feedstock is grouped according to ID5E requirements to provide energy and carbon data.  See also ID1A.	SBP
	<b>Feedstock type</b> One of the feedstock data categories according to ID5E data communication requirements (e.g., high-grade stemwood, low-grade stemwood).	No change	<b>Feedstock type</b> One of the feedstock data categories according to ID5E data communication requirements (e.g., high-grade stemwood, low-grade stemwood).	SBP
	<b>Final harvest</b> 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>	No change	<b>Final harvest</b> 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>	FAO
	N/A	New	<b>First Gathering Point</b> 'First gathering point' means a storage or processing facility managed directly by an	ID EU RED

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
			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.	
	<p><b>Forced or compulsory labour</b></p> <p>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.)</p>	No change	<p><b>Forced or compulsory labour</b></p> <p>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.)</p>	ILO
	<p><b>Forest</b></p> <p>Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly used for agricultural or urban purposes. (<a href="https://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf</a>)</p>	Revised	<p><b>Forest</b></p> <p>Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.</p> <p>It can also include areas outside the legally designated forest land which meet the definition of “forest”.</p> <p>If a definition for ‘forest’ is available at the country level, then that definition shall apply.</p>	FAO, 2025
Feedback 20	In parts of Africa and Asia, tree-covered areas may display biophysical characteristics comparable to forests while being legally classified as non-forest land (e.g. agricultural, private or mixed-use land). Relying solely on legal land status in such cases may lead to inconsistent classification of materially similar feedstock. This challenge is also reflected in international definitions such as those		SBP: Thank you for your comment. We agree that in many regions—particularly in parts of Africa and Asia—the distinction between forest and other land with tree cover can be ambiguous due to overlaps between biophysical characteristics and legal land-use classifications. As you note, this challenge is also reflected in international frameworks such as the FAO definition, where classification depends not only on physical characteristics but also on land-use interpretation and management intent. In practice, materially	

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	of FAO, where the distinction between “forest” and “other land with tree cover” depends on land-use interpretation and management intent, allowing multiple valid classifications for the same tree-covered area. Clarification would therefore be beneficial on how forest and TOF feedstock should be distinguished in jurisdictions where land-use definitions are ambiguous or overlapping, and whether legal land status alone should be decisive, or if additional criteria such as biophysical characteristics, management regime, or risk considerations should be taken into account.		similar tree-covered areas can fall under different legal designations, and relying solely on legal land status can lead to inconsistent categorisation of comparable feedstocks across jurisdictions. For this reason, our approach has taken into account both biophysical characteristics and land-use considerations, consistent with the flexibility recognised in FAO guidance. Based on your input, we have improved the definition of Forest to better align with this understanding. The revised definition now explicitly recognises that forest land may also occur outside areas legally designated as forest, provided the biophysical thresholds are met. It also recognises the local specificity that is encapsulated in local legislation. This refinement is consistent with the FAO explanatory note and helps to ensure a more adapted application of the definition across diverse legal and land-use contexts.	
	N/A	New	<p><b>Forested Areas, Continuously</b></p> <p>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).</p>	ID EU RED
	<p><b>Forest biomass</b></p> <p>Biomass is produced from forestry.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Forest biomass</b></p> <p>Biomass that is produced from forestry.</p>	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001
	N/A	New	<p><b>Forest Biodiversity</b></p> <p>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</p>	FAO

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
			resilience, productivity, and the provision of ecosystem services.	
FMU	<p><b>Forest Management Unit</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><a href="http://www.fao.org/3/x6895e/x6895e02.htm">http://www.fao.org/3/x6895e/x6895e02.htm</a></p>	No change	<p><b>Forest Management Unit</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><a href="http://www.fao.org/3/x6895e/x6895e02.htm">http://www.fao.org/3/x6895e/x6895e02.htm</a></p>	FAO
	<p><b>Forest product</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Forest product</b></p> <p>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.</p>	
	<p><b>Forest regeneration</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Forest regeneration</b></p> <p>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.</p>	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001
	<p><b>Forest residues</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Forest residues</b></p> <p>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.</p>	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	N/A	New	<b>Fossil Fuel Comparator</b> 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.	SBP
	<b>Forest, primary</b> 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. <a href="https://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf">https://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf</a>	Removed	N/A	FAO
FPIC	<b>Free, Prior and Informed Consent</b> 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.	No change	<b>Free, Prior and Informed Consent</b> 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.	AFI
	<b>Freedom of association</b> The right of workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, to establish and join organisations of their own choosing without previous authorisation. (ILO Convention 87.)	No change	<b>Freedom of association</b> The right of workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, to establish and join organisations of their own choosing without previous authorisation. (ILO Convention 87.)	ILO

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
GWP	N/A	New	<p><b>Global Warming Potential</b></p> <p>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></p>	Greenhouse Gas Protocol
gCO <sub>2</sub> e	N/A	New	<p><b>Grams of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent</b></p> <p>Standard unit of measurement for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions normalised to carbon dioxide using relative global warming potentials (GWP).</p>	SBP
	N/A	New	<p><b>Grassland</b></p> <p>‘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.</p> <p>See also ‘Highly biodiverse grasslands’.</p>	ID EU RED
	N/A	New	<p><b>Greenhouse Gas</b></p> <p>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),</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
			perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ).	
Feedback 21	List the GHGs for completeness, ie, Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ), Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O), Fluorinated gases, which include Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), Sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ), and Nitrogen trifluoride (NF <sub>3</sub> ).		SBP: Thank you very much for your comment. The definition has been amended to improve clarity.	
	<p><b>Grievance mechanism</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Grievance mechanism</b></p> <p>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.</p>	AFI
	<p><b>Group Manager</b></p> <p>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).</p>	No change	<p><b>Group Manager</b></p> <p>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).</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Group Member</b></p> <p>A Group Member is a forest owner or forest manager who participates in a group scheme for the SBP Group Scheme Certification.</p>	No change	<p><b>Group Member</b></p> <p>A Group Member is a forest owner or forest manager who participates in a group scheme for the SBP Group Scheme Certification.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Group Scheme</b></p> <p>A Group Scheme comprises a single Group Manager and Group Members.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Group Scheme</b></p> <p>A Group Scheme, under SBP Instruction Document 2D, is a certification structure comprising a single Group Manager and multiple</p>	ID 2D

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
			Group Members, designed to demonstrate compliance with the Netherlands SDE+ sustainability requirements for biomass categories 1 and 2.	
Feedback 22	Is the possibility of group certification limited only to the Netherlands SDE+? It might be useful to consider allowing group certificates for all SBP-compliant actors.		SBP: Thank you for the comment. At present, the Group Scheme defined in Instruction Document 2D is specifically designed to demonstrate compliance with the Netherlands SDE+ requirements for biomass categories 1 and 2. However, we recognise the value in potentially expanding the scope to allow group certification for all SBP-compliant actors. We will therefore consider this suggestion as part of the next revision cycle.	
	<p><b>Growth and drain</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Growth and drain</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Harvested wood products</b></p> <p>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></p>	No change	<p><b>Harvested wood products</b></p> <p>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></p>	SBP
	N/A	New	<p><b>Heathland</b></p> <p>Vegetation with low and closed cover, dominated by bushes, shrubs, dwarf shrubs (heather, briars, broom, gorse, laburnum, etc.) and herbaceous plants.</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
			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.	
Feedback 23	<p>Clarification may be needed on how the definition applies to legally protected heathland areas that have become wooded through natural succession, as these areas may no longer meet the vegetation criteria (climax stage) despite retaining protected status and restoration potential.</p> <p>In Denmark we have designated protected heathland (â€œÅ§3-beskyttet hedeâ€œ), where forest has come due to poor heathland protection. By the above definition, this is no more heathland, hence may be harvested.</p>		SBP: Thank you for the comment highlighting the challenge of classifying heathland areas that have undergone natural succession and become wooded, while still retaining legal protection and restoration potential. We recognise this issue, including in cases such as the Danish regulation on protected heathland, where areas may no longer meet the vegetation characteristics of heathland despite being designated for protection. To address this, we have revised the definition to clearly distinguish between heathland in a climatic climax stage (natural heathlands) and heathlands that are maintained or restored through conservation practices (semi-natural heaths) and align with regulation.	
Feedback 24	Good clarification and RED III alignment		SBP: Thank you for the positive feedback.	
	N/A	New	<p><b>Heathland forming a climax stage</b></p> <p>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.</p>	Adapted from Copernicus
	<p><b>Heritage, intangible</b></p> <p>Intangible cultural heritage refers to the practices, expressions, knowledge, and skills that communities, groups, and sometimes individuals recognise as part of their cultural</p>	No change	<p><b>Heritage, intangible</b></p> <p>Intangible cultural heritage refers to the practices, expressions, knowledge, and skills that communities, groups, and sometimes individuals recognise as part of their cultural</p>	UNESCO World Heritage Convention

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	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.		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.	
	<p><b>Heritage, natural</b></p> <p>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.)</p>	No change	<p><b>Heritage, natural</b></p> <p>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.)</p>	UNESCO World Heritage Convention
HCV	<p><b>High conservation value/area (s)</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>High conservation value/area (s)</b></p> <p>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.</p>	HCVN
	<p><b>High-grade stemwood</b></p> <p>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</p>	Revised	<p><b>High-grade stemwood</b></p> <p>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</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	<p>trees, and trees removed for nature conservation.</p> <p>See also 'Stemwood' and 'Low-grade stemwood'.</p>		<p>trees, and trees removed for nature conservation.</p> <p>See also 'Stemwood' and 'Low-grade stemwood'.</p>	
Feedback 25	<p>The change infers difference in the end-use, not in the quality of the stemwood. This change could preclude the use of climate-beneficial feedstocks as the term 'merchantable' is open to wide interpretation.</p>		<p>SBP: The new definition appropriately captures materials such as fibreboard and chipboard, which should sit higher in the cascading hierarchy but were not covered under the old definition. The comment aligns with this, and we agree that the key action is to improve the guidance on how such materials should be evaluated, rather than altering the definition itself.</p> <p>It will also be important to clarify in the guidance for 3.3.1 that paper is not considered a long-lived wood product according to IPCC guidance.</p> <p>We would prefer to avoid introducing the term industrial-grade roundwood and, therefore, propose that we keep the new definition unchanged.</p>	
Feedback 26	<p>The new definition does not match with the "normal" understanding of the term "high grade" in the forest in Northern Europe anyway. This would be more in line with the old definition of logs suitable for sawing. In addition the new definition brings new uncertainties to the various industrial grade stem wood qualities that are technically useable for wood based panels but where the local market cannot absorb the volumes. Maybe the new definition of "quantitatively able" need to be linked up here. How does the individual BP demonstrate a situation where the local market is technically able to use material but for market/capacity reasons can only absorb a part of the available industrial grade stem wood and the remainder can be marketed for biomass? If part of the wish is better alignment with RED III cascading principles, which is a good aim, where does pulpwood fit it? It is not a "long lived wood product" but is still specifically mentioned in RED III.</p>		<p>SBP: The new definition appropriately captures materials such as fibreboard and chipboard, which should sit higher in the cascading hierarchy but were not covered under the old definition. The comment aligns with this, and we agree that the key action is to improve the guidance on how such materials should be evaluated, rather than altering the definition itself.</p> <p>It will also be important to clarify in the guidance for 3.3.1 that paper is not considered a long-lived wood product according to IPCC guidance.</p> <p>We would prefer to avoid introducing the term industrial-grade roundwood and, therefore, propose that we keep the new definition unchanged.</p>	
Feedback 27	<p>How does the various industrial grade stem wood qualities that are technically useable for wood based panels but where the local market cannot absorb the volumes fit in? Maybe the new definition of "quantitatively able" need to be linked up here. How does the individual BP demonstrate a situation where the local market is technically able to use material but for market/capacity reasons can only absorb a part of the available industrial grade stem wood and the remainder can be marketed for biomass?</p> <p>If part of the wish is better alignment with RED III cascading principles, which is a good aim, where does pulpwood fit it? It is not a "long lived wood product" but is still specifically mentioned in RED III.</p>		<p>SBP: The new definition appropriately captures materials such as fibreboard and chipboard, which should sit higher in the cascading hierarchy but were not covered under the old definition. The comment aligns with this, and we agree that the key action is to improve the guidance on how such materials should be evaluated, rather than altering the definition itself.</p> <p>It will also be important to clarify in the guidance for 3.3.1 that paper is not considered a long-lived wood product according to IPCC guidance.</p> <p>We would prefer to avoid introducing the term industrial-grade roundwood and, therefore, propose that we keep the new definition unchanged.</p>	

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	N/A	New	<p><b>Highly Biodiverse Forest</b></p> <p>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.</p>	ID EU RED
Feedback 28	<p>This should not include the production exclusion. this should only state what a highly biodiverse forest is and in the standard it should be further explained that with the correct documents this material can be used. IT is a bit weird how it is now.</p>		<p>SBP: Thank you for the comment. We understand the concern regarding how the definition currently combines both the description of a highly biodiverse forest and the conditions under which material from such areas may still be used. However, we follow the stricter approach set out in the RED, which integrates the production-related exclusion directly within the definition.</p> <p>For this reason, we will retain the definition in alignment with RED requirements, while ensuring that the standard provides further clarification on documentation and conditions for use in the relevant sections.</p>	
	<p><b>Highly biodiverse grasslands</b></p> <p>Grasslands spanning more than one hectare that is: (i) natural, namely grassland that would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention and that maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes; or (ii) non-natural, namely grassland that would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention and that is species rich and not degraded and has been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority, unless evidence is provided that the harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve its status as highly biodiverse grassland (EU,2018).</p>	Revised	<p><b>Highly biodiverse grasslands</b></p> <p>“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.</p> <p>See also ‘Grassland’</p>	SBP
	<b>Impact</b>	No change	<b>Impact</b>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	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.		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.	
	<p><b>Indicator</b></p> <p>A subdivision of an SBP criterion which defines the minimum performance threshold allowed under the SBP Standards.</p>	No change	<p><b>Indicator</b></p> <p>A subdivision of an SBP criterion which defines the minimum performance threshold allowed under the SBP Standards.</p>	SBP
ILUC	<p><b>Indirect Land-use Change</b></p> <p>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 (CO<sub>2</sub> stored in trees and soil) that negate emission savings from the use of biofuels instead of fossil fuels.</p>	No change	<p><b>Indirect Land-use Change</b></p> <p>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.</p>	EU
	<p><b>Installation</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Installation</b></p> <p>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.</p>	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	<p><b>Internal audit</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Internal audit</b></p> <p>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.</p>	ISEAL
	<p><b>Invasive species</b></p> <p>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.)</p>	No change	<p><b>Invasive species</b></p> <p>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.)</p>	CBD
	<p><b>Irreversible negative impact</b></p> <p>Permanent loss of environmental assets or environmental quality, requiring preventive action rather than restoration or mitigation measures.</p>	No change	<p><b>Irreversible negative impact</b></p> <p>Permanent loss of environmental assets or environmental quality, requiring preventive action rather than restoration or mitigation measures.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Landscape</b></p> <p>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.)</p>	No change	<p><b>Landscape</b></p> <p>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.)</p>	GCP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
LULUCF	N/A	New	<b>Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry</b> 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.	SBP
	<b>Legal owner</b> The legal entity taking ownership of the referenced biomass.	No change	<b>Legal owner</b> The legal entity taking ownership of the referenced biomass.	SBP
LCA	N/A	New	<b>Life Cycle Assessment</b> Compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle.	ISO 14040:2006
Feedback 29	There are formal definitions of Life Cycle Assessment; e.g ISO 14040- 'compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle'. We suggest that a third party definition is used.		SBP: Thank you for the comment. The definition has been revised in line with ISO 14040:2006.	
	<b>Ligno-cellulosic material / woody biomass</b> Material composed of lignin, cellulose and hemicellulose, such as biomass sourced from forests, woody energy crops and forest-based industries' residues and wastes.  Non-woody biomass is outside of the general SBP scope.	Revised	<b>Ligno-cellulosic material / woody biomass</b> Material composed of lignin, cellulose and hemicellulose, such as biomass sourced from forests, woody energy crops and forest-based industries' residues and wastes.	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001
	<b>Limited assurance level</b>	No change	<b>Limited assurance level</b>	EU REDII Assessment Protocol

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	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”.		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”.	
	N/A	New	<b>Local markets</b> The feedstock purchasing environment of Biomass Producers, including the primary feedstock sourcing area, sawmills or providers of post-consumer feedstock.	SBP
Feedback 30	Key factor to consider when working with cascading restrictions.		SBP: Thank you for the positive comment.	
	<b>Logistics site</b> A temporary storage as a part of a logistics process, e.g., pellets arrive on wagons or trucks, before being loaded onto the boat. The storage is provided by the transporter or the harbour on an ad hoc basis. Stocks in this type of facilities are often “floating stocks”.	Removed	N/A	SBP
	<b>Long term</b> 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	No change	<b>Long term</b> 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	REDIIBIO

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	<p>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>)</p>		<p>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>)</p>	
	<p><b>Long-lived wood products</b> Sawn wood and wood-based panels (veneer, plywood and structural and non-structural panels).</p>	No change	<p><b>Long-lived wood products</b> Sawn wood and wood-based products (veneer, plywood and structural and non-structural panels).</p>	SBP
N/A		New	<p><b>Low-grade stemwood</b> 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. See also 'Stemwood' and 'High-grade stemwood'</p>	SBP
Feedback 31	<p>Low-grade roundwood is more appropriate than "stemwood" because, especially in hardwoods, long straight "limbs" may be loaded on trucks along with wood from the "stem". Essentially stems and limbs are treated and processed the same and are often indistinguishable, especially for pulpwood or biomass production.</p>		<p>SBP: Thank you for your comment. We agree that roundwood could be a more appropriate term. Because of the broader impact of such change, we will keep this proposal for the next revision cycle rather than incorporate it now.</p>	
	<p><b>Low risk</b> An indicator shall be rated as low risk if there is a negligible risk of non-conformance, considering both the probability and consequence.</p>	No change	<p><b>Low risk</b> An indicator shall be rated as low risk if there is a negligible risk of non-conformance, considering both the probability and consequence.</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	N/A	New	<b>Lower Heating Value</b> 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.	EN 14918
	N/A	New	<b>Material status</b> 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).	SBP
	<b>Major Nonconformance</b> Fundamental failure to meet the relevant requirement(s) for operation(s) within the scope of the evaluation.	No change	<b>Major Nonconformance</b> Fundamental failure to meet the relevant requirement(s) for operation(s) within the scope of the evaluation.	SBP
	<b>Mass balance (system)</b> 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.	No change	<b>Mass balance (system)</b> 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.	ISO 13065:2015
MoV	<b>Means of Verification</b> Collection of evidence to verify compliance with a specified criterion. Evidence may include	No change	<b>Means of Verification</b> Collection of evidence to verify compliance with a specified criterion. Evidence may include	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	records, statements of fact, or other verifiable information.		records, statements of fact, or other verifiable information.	
	<b>Minor Nonconformance</b> A non-conformance which is not major.	No change	<b>Minor Nonconformance</b> A non-conformance that is not major.	SBP
NDC	N/A	New	<b>Nationally Determined Contribution</b> Climate action plans submitted by countries under the Paris Agreement outline how they will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate impacts.	UN
	N/A	New	<b>National or Sub-National Laws in accordance with Article 5 of the Paris Agreement</b> 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> .	ID EU RED

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	<p><b>Natural cycle</b></p> <p>A natural process in which elements are continuously cycled in various forms between different compartments of the environment (e.g., air, water, soil, organisms).</p> <p>Examples include the carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus cycles (nutrient cycles) and the water cycle.</p> <p>(<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>)</p>	No change	<p><b>Natural cycle</b></p> <p>A natural process in which elements are continuously cycled in various forms between different compartments of the environment (e.g., air, water, soil, organisms).</p> <p>Examples include the carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus cycles (nutrient cycles) and the water cycle.</p> <p>(<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>)</p>	EU
	<p><b>Natural forest</b></p> <p>A forest that is a natural ecosystem.</p> <p>Natural forests possess many or most of the characteristics of a forest native to the given site, including species composition, structure, and ecological function. Natural forests include:</p> <p>a) Primary forests that have not been subject to major human impacts in recent history.</p> <p>b) Regenerated (second-growth) forests that were subject to significant impacts in the past (for instance, by agriculture, livestock raising, tree plantations, or intensive logging) but where the leading causes of impact have ceased or greatly diminished and the ecosystem has attained much of the species composition, structure, and ecological function of prior or other contemporary natural ecosystems.</p> <p>c) Managed natural forests where much of the ecosystem's composition, structure, and</p>	Revised	<p><b>Naturally regenerated forest</b></p> <p>Forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration.</p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <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>	FAO

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	<p>ecological function exist in the presence of activities such as:</p> <p>Harvesting of timber or other forest products, including management to promote high-value species.</p> <p>Low intensity, small-scale cultivation within the forest, such as less-intensive forms of swidden agriculture in a forest mosaic.</p> <p>d) Forests that have been partially degraded by anthropogenic or natural causes (e.g., harvesting, fire, climate change, invasive species, or others) but where the land has not been converted to another use and where degradation does not result in the sustained reduction of tree cover below the thresholds that define a forest or sustained loss of other main elements of ecosystem composition, structure, and ecological function.</p> <p>The categories “natural forest” and “tree plantation” are mutually exclusive, though in some cases the distinction may be nuanced. For corporate no-deforestation commitments, the focus is on preventing the conversion of natural forests.</p>			
NAI	N/A	New	<p><b>Net Annual Increment</b></p> <p>Annual volume growth of all living trees, measured as the increase in their stemwood volume, minus natural losses (e.g., mortality, breakage).</p>	Eurostat
	N/A	New	<b>No-Go Area</b>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
			An area from which biomass sourcing or harvesting is strictly prohibited.	
Feedback 32	<p>For such a key requirement, we highly endorse the SBP to amending the terms used to provide spatial and temporal certainty over what it covers. We also suggest that 'legal status' is included as the definition needs some kind of qualifier as to how the 'values' were determined beyond legal protection. E.g. 'as determined by competent authority or relevant certification scheme'.</p> <p>The areas needs to be mapped or otherwise spatially defined. Therefore - 'A mapped (or otherwise spatially defined) area, prior to sourcing, where biomass sourcing or harvesting is strictly prohibited due to its legal status, or to its high environmental, social or cultural value as determined by Competent Authority or Regional Risk Assessment'</p>		SBP: Thank you for the comment. We have simplified the definition to reflect the core meaning of a no-go area, where sourcing or harvesting is strictly prohibited, without specifying the underlying reasons.	
	<p><b>Non-conformance</b></p> <p>The failure to meet one or more requirements outlined throughout the mandatory clauses.</p>	No change	<p><b>Non-conformance</b></p> <p>The failure to meet one or more requirements outlined throughout the mandatory clauses.</p>	ISO 9001
		New	<p><b>Non-conforming product</b></p> <p>Any biomass within the SBP Chain of Custody that does not meet applicable SBP requirements.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Non-food cellulosic material</b></p> <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</p>	No change	<p><b>Non-food cellulosic material</b></p> <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</p>	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	<p>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 by-products reclaimed from a process of agricultural product manufacture or other related industry, further downstream.</p>		<p>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 by-products reclaimed from a process of agricultural product manufacture or other related industry, further downstream.</p>	
	N/A	New	<p><b>Old Growth Forest</b></p> <p>A forest stand or area consisting of native tree species that have developed, predominantly through natural processes, structures and dynamics normally associated with late-seral developmental phases in primary or undisturbed forests of the same type. Signs of former human activities may be visible, but they are gradually disappearing or too limited to significantly disturb natural processes.</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>	ID EU RED

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
			If a definition for 'old growth forest' is available at the country level, then that definition shall apply.	
Feedback 33	We request the Glossary to distinguish 'Old-growth forest' (natural, undisturbed ecosystems) from 'Old managed forests' (mature productive forests). The definition must move beyond simple age thresholds (100–120 years) and require structural complexity indicators. A forest should only be 'Old-growth' if it exhibits: Multi-generational structure: trees across various age classes. Significant deadwood: standing snags and fallen decaying logs. Biological niches: hollow trees, rare lichens, or fungi. This distinction is critical to prevent the unjustified exclusion of sustainable commercial forests from sourcing. Without these structural requirements, productive forests could be wrongly designated as 'No-Go Areas', causing unnecessary supply chain disruptions. Furthermore, if a Producer implements a specific identification methodology aligned with generally accepted best practices or national standards, it should be recognized as sufficient evidence for compliance.		<p>SBP: Thank you for the comment. We, SBP, follow the Old-growth Forest definition set out in the RED. We also recognise that identifying old-growth forests requires structural complexity indicators, not just age. This is why the definition states that if a country-level definition exists, that definition shall apply.</p> <p>In practice, many countries already publish clear criteria—including multi-layered structure, deadwood, and specialised biodiversity features—that distinguish old-growth forests from mature, managed forests. This ensures old-growth forests are protected without unnecessarily restricting sustainable, productive forest areas.</p>	
	<p><b>Operator (also: Relevant Operator)</b></p> <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> </ul> <p>Sub-contractors.</p>	No change	<p><b>Operator (also: Relevant Operator)</b></p> <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> </ul> <p>Sub-contractors.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Orchards, vineyards, nuts and other woody crops, Agroforestry</b></p> <p>Origin of the feedstock belonging to the Product Category Agricultural land feedstock – generally trees which have reached the end of their</p>	No change	<p><b>Orchards, vineyards, nuts and other woody crops, Agroforestry</b></p> <p>Origin of the feedstock belonging to the Product Category Agricultural land feedstock – generally trees that have reached the end of their</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	productive life; also, residues of trimming or pruning of trees.		productive life; also, residues of trimming or pruning of trees.	
	<p><b>Organisation</b></p> <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>	No change	<p><b>Organisation</b></p> <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>	SBP
	N/A	New	<p><b>Origin</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
Feedback 34	"...this is the place where post-consumer material is generatedâ€œ, this is not precise. Could it be â€œcollectedâ€œ or similar instead of â€œgeneratedâ€œ?"		SBP: Thank you for the comment. We agree to refer to collection points where post-consumer material is collected, which better reflects actual supply-chain practice.	
Feedback 35	Origin (location of the tree stump) should not be required for secondary processing residues. Organisation shall monitor/audit suppliers to confirm pre consumer category.		SBP: Thank you for the comment. It has been recorded to be considered for the next revision cycle.	
	N/A	New	<p><b>Paris Agreement</b></p> <p>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</p>	ID EU RED

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
			behalf of the Union on 5 October 2016 by Council Decision (EU) 2016/1841.	
	<p><b>Peatland</b></p> <p>Areas with soils containing at least a 40cm deep layer of peaty material in the first 80cm of the soil.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Peatland</b></p> <p>Areas with soils containing at least a 40cm deep layer of peaty material in the first 80 cm of the soil.</p> <p>If a definition for 'peatland' is available at the country level, then that definition shall apply.</p>	SBP
Feedback 36	Are you sure this definition applies everywhere. If some countries use another definition it becomes a mess.		SBP: Thank you for the comment. We acknowledge that peatland definitions can differ between countries and that relying on a single universal threshold may create inconsistencies. To address this, we have revised the definition to include a clear provision that where a country-level definition for 'peatland' exists, that definition shall apply.	
	<p><b>Peer Review</b></p> <p>A step of the certification process which requires the review of the certification decision by an independent expert.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Peer Review</b></p> <p>A step of the SBP certification process that requires the review of the draft evaluation report by an independent expert.</p>	SBP
Feedback 37	Please note that peer review also has an academic definition. You should avoid confusion with this.		SBP: Thank you for the comment. We have clarified that this review is part of the SBP certification process, as described in Standard 3, to avoid confusion with the academic use of the term "peer review."	
	<p><b>Phytosanitary treatment</b></p> <p>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</p>	No change	<p><b>Phytosanitary treatment</b></p> <p>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</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	the inside. Microwave systems can be used for heat treatment, resulting in some limited electricity consumption.		the inside. Microwave systems can be used for heat treatment, resulting in some limited electricity consumption.	
	<p><b>Place of harvesting</b></p> <p>Area on which timber harvesting is conducted, including that area where soil and/or vegetation has been disturbed or damaged during harvesting.</p>	No change	<p><b>Place of harvesting</b></p> <p>Area on which timber harvesting is conducted, including that area where soil and/or vegetation has been disturbed or damaged during harvesting.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Plantation forest</b></p> <p>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.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Plantation forest</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Specifically includes: short rotation plantation for wood, fibre and energy.</li> <li>2. Specifically excludes: forest planted for protection or ecosystem restoration.</li> <li>3. Specifically excludes: Forest established through planting or seeding which at stand maturity resembles or will resemble naturally regenerating forest.</li> </ol>	FAO, 2025
Feedback 38	The definition relies on the term “intensively managed”, which may be interpreted differently across regions and forest management traditions. It is not clear whether this term has a commonly shared and sufficiently precise meaning for consistent application. Consideration could therefore be given to either defining “intensively managed” more explicitly (e.g. through indicative management practices or thresholds), or clarifying how it should be interpreted in the context of this definition, to ensure consistent and comparable application. (Is a planted beech forest a plantation?)	<p>SBP: Thank you for the comment. We recognise that the term “intensively managed” can be interpreted differently across regions and forest management traditions. However, within this definition the term is supported—and effectively bounded—by the explicit explanatory notes, which provide sufficient clarity to ensure consistent application. These clarifications ensure that the definition does not classify, for example, a planted beech forest as a plantation if it develops the structural characteristics of a natural forest.</p> <p>With these explanatory notes, the definition provides sufficient precision to differentiate plantation forests from other planted forests, without the need for a separate, globally uniform definition of “intensively managed.”</p>		

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	N/A	New	<p><b>Planted forest</b></p> <p>Forest is predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.</p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 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>2. Includes coppice from trees that were originally planted or seeded.</li> </ol>	FAO, 2025
	N/A	New	<p><b>Primary forest</b></p> <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,</li> </ol>	FAO, 2025

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
			<p>drought, wildfire or insects, pests and diseases outbreaks)</p> <p>4. Excludes forests where hunting, poaching, trapping, or gathering have caused significant native species loss or disturbance to ecological processes.</p> <p>5. Some key characteristics of primary forests:</p> <p>i. they show natural forest dynamics, such as natural tree species composition, occurrence of dead wood, natural age structure, and natural regeneration processes;</p> <p>ii. the area is large enough and retains a degree of connectivity such that its natural ecological processes are maintained; and</p> <p>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.</p>	
Feedback 39	<p>We believe the alignment with the full FAO definitions on primary forest are necessary;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Includes both pristine and managed forests that meet the definition.</li> <li>2. Includes forests where indigenous peoples engage in traditional forest stewardship activities that meet the definition.</li> <li>3. Includes forest with visible signs of abiotic damages (such as storm, snow, drought, fire) and biotic damages (such as insects, pests and diseases).</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 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- they show natural forest dynamics, such as natural tree species composition, occurrence of dead wood, natural age structure and natural regeneration processes;</li> <li>- the area is large enough to maintain its natural ecological processes;</li> </ul> </li> </ol>		<p>SBP: Thank you for the comment. We agree that providing explanatory notes is equally important for ensuring clarity and consistency across definitions. In response, we have now included the explanatory notes from the FAO under the definition of Primary Forest.</p>	

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	- there has been no known significant human intervention or the last significant human intervention was long enough ago to have			
Feedback 40	Why have you included explanatory notes for "planted forest", but not for "primary forest". It is equally relevant both places.		SBP: Thank you for the comment. We agree that providing explanatory notes is equally important for ensuring clarity and consistency across definitions. In response, we have now included the explanatory notes from the FAO under the definition of Primary Forest.	
Feedback 41	Consider mentioning that this is the UN FAO definition.		SBP: Thank you for the comment. We confirm that the definition of Primary Forest is sourced from FAO (2025). We have now added this reference explicitly in the glossary to ensure full transparency and alignment with the UN FAO terminology.	
	<p><b>Post-consumer feedstock</b></p> <p>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.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Post-consumer feedstock</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Primary feedstock</b></p> <p>The feedstock originated from forestry operations and the harvesting of trees from non-forest sourcing areas.</p>	No change	<p><b>Primary feedstock</b></p> <p>The feedstock originated from forestry operations and the harvesting of trees from non-forest sourcing areas.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Processing residue</b></p> <p>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.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Processing residue</b></p> <p>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</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
			wood or residues arising from primary or secondary wood processing.	
	<p><b>Processing residues / Wood industry or sawmill residues</b></p> <p>Feedstock such as bark, sawdust, slab wood or residues arising from a primary or secondary wood processor; any wood rejected by a sawmill. Sawdust, shavings produced during the processing of wood at the sawmill/ wood industry. Chips, offcuts produced during the processing of wood at the sawmill/wood industry, which may include small offcuts or also bark that has been stripped from the wood.</p>	Removed	N/A	SBP
	<p><b>Production batch</b></p> <p>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).</p>	Removed	N/A	SBP
	<p><b>Production Batch</b></p> <p>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).</p>	No change	<p><b>Production Batch</b></p> <p>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).</p>	SBP
PBid	<p><b>Production Batch ID</b></p> <p>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-</p>	No change	<p><b>Production Batch ID</b></p> <p>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-</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	BB' is a unique Dynamic Data Identifier for that Production Batch.		BB' is a unique Dynamic Data Identifier for that Production Batch.	
	N/A	New	<p><b>Product group</b></p> <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>	SBP
	N/A	New	<p><b>Product type</b></p> <p>The type of biomass as defined by SBP (e.g. wood chips, wood pellets, biochar, wood briquettes).</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Forest Productivity</b></p> <p>The capacity of a forest to produce specific products (i.e., biomass, lumber) over time as</p>	Removed	N/A	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	influenced by the interaction of vegetative manipulation and abiotic factors (i.e., soil, climate, physiography). (Source: Glossary of terms in crop production, Dr. S. Ramamoorthy et al.)			
	N/A	New	<p><b>Quality Reviewer</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
	N/A	New	<p><b>Quantitatively able</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
Feedback 42	What does “capacity” mean? Physically able to handle the amount of product? Where does market situation and buying interest fit in? Where does pulp fit into this?		SBP: Thank you for the comment. We acknowledge the need for greater clarity. We have therefore revised the definition to address these points more explicitly.	
	N/A	New	<p><b>Recognised National Scheme</b></p> <p>‘Recognised national scheme’ means a national scheme recognised pursuant to Article 30(6) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.</p>	ID EU RED

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	N/A	New	<b>Recognised Voluntary Scheme</b> ‘Recognised voluntary scheme’ means a voluntary scheme recognised pursuant to Article 30(4) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.	ID EU RED
	<b>Reforestation</b> 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.	No change	<b>Reforestation</b> 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.	SBP
	<b>Regeneration / Regenerated</b> Renewal, restoration or improvement of a system (such as a forest).	No change	<b>Regeneration / Regenerated</b> Renewal, restoration or improvement of a system (such as a forest).	SBP
	N/A	New	<b>Regional Economic Integration Organisation</b> 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.	ID EU RED

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
RRA	N/A	New	<p><b>Regional Risk Assessment</b></p> <p>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</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Reporting period</b></p> <p>A historical period, defined by the Biomass Producer, for which the Biomass Producer reports static energy and carbon data.</p>	No change	<p><b>Reporting period</b></p> <p>A historical period, defined by the Biomass Producer, for which the Biomass Producer reports static energy and carbon data.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Reporting Period ID</b></p> <p>Unique identifier for the reporting period.</p>	No change	<p><b>Reporting Period ID</b></p> <p>Unique identifier for the reporting period.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Residues, agricultural industry processing</b></p> <p>See 'Non-food cellulosic material'.</p>	No change	<p><b>Residues, agricultural industry processing</b></p> <p>See 'Non-food cellulosic material'.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Respected</b></p> <p>Being mindful of and considering the rights of Indigenous Peoples appropriately.</p>	No change	<p><b>Respected</b></p> <p>Being mindful of and considering the rights of Indigenous Peoples appropriately.</p>	SBP
	N/A	New	<p><b>Restricted Area</b></p> <p><del>Designated area where there is evidence that harvesting of the raw material is necessary to maintain the status of the area.</del></p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
Feedback 43	Context for where this term is to be used is missing. The definition does not align well with the normal meaning of “restricted area”. This will bring confusion.		<p>SBP: Thank you for the comment. The term Restricted Area was introduced by SBP to highlight areas that are not classified as No-Go Areas, but where feedstock sourcing is still acceptable when evidence is provided that harvesting does not interfere with the nature protection purposes of that area.</p> <p>However, we agree that the term may create confusion, as “restricted area” does not align with its commonly understood meaning. To avoid misinterpretation and ensure clarity in the glossary, we will remove this definition.</p>	
Feedback 44	Could this be a typo? The process determines whether feedstock 'does or does not' comply		<p>SBP: Thank you for the comment. We agree that the original wording could be interpreted as suggesting that the process only identifies cases where the feedstock does not comply, which was not the intent. To avoid this ambiguity, we have revised the definition to clarify that the Regional Risk Assessment identifies and evaluates risks where feedstock may not comply with the SBP legality and sustainability requirements.</p>	
	<p><b>Risk</b></p> <p>Effect of uncertainty on objectives. An effect is a deviation from the expected, positive and/or negative. 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). Risk is often characterised by reference to potential events (ISO 31000, 2.17) and consequences (ISO 31000, 2.18), or a combination of these. 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. 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>	No change	<p><b>Risk</b></p> <p>Effect of uncertainty on objectives. An effect is a deviation from the expected, positive and/or negative. 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). Risk is often characterised by reference to potential events (ISO 31000, 2.17) and consequences (ISO 31000, 2.18), or a combination of these. 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. 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>	ISO 31000

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	See also 'specified risk' and 'low risk'.		See also 'specified risk' and 'low risk'.	
	<p><b>Risk analysis</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Risk analysis</b></p> <p>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.</p>	ISO 31000
RA	<p><b>Risk Assessment</b></p> <p>Overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation (ISO 31000).</p>	No change	<p><b>Risk Assessment</b></p> <p>Overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation (ISO 31000).</p>	ISO 31000
	<p><b>Risk avoidance</b></p> <p>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).</p>	No change	<p><b>Risk avoidance</b></p> <p>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).</p>	ISO Guide 73:2009
	<p><b>Risk evaluation</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Risk evaluation assists in the decision about risk treatment (ISO 31000, 2.25).</p>	No change	<p><b>Risk evaluation</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Risk evaluation assists in the decision about risk treatment (ISO 31000, 2.25).</p>	ISO 31000
	<p><b>Risk identification</b></p>	No change	<p><b>Risk identification</b></p>	ISO 31000

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	<p>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.</p>		<p>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.</p>	
	<p><b>Risk Management</b>            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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Risk Management</b>            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.</p>	ISO 31000
N/A		New	<p><b>Risk Management Plan</b>            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).</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Risk mitigation</b>            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</p>	No change	<p><b>Risk mitigation</b>            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</p>	ISEAL

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	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.		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.	
RR	<b>Risk rating</b> 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".	No change	<b>Risk rating</b> 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".	SBP
	<b>Roots</b> 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.	No change	<b>Roots</b> 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.	SBP
	<b>Roundwood</b> All stemwood is removed from the forest and other wooded land, or other tree felling sites, excluding forest residues.	No change	<b>Roundwood</b> All stemwood that is removed from the forest and other wooded land, or other tree felling sites, excluding forest residues.	SBP
	<b>RVO</b> Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland, Netherlands Enterprise Agency, Dutch regulator.	No change	<b>RVO</b> Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland, Netherlands Enterprise Agency, Dutch regulator.	SBP
	<b>Salvage trees</b>	No change	<b>Salvage trees</b>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	Trees that are felled because they have defective stems, are ill or damaged (e.g. pest, insects, fungus, wind, storms, fires, etc).		Trees that are felled because they have defective stems, are ill or damaged (e.g. due to pest, insects, fungus, wind, storms, fires, etc).	
	N/A	New	<b>Sales date (DTS)</b> 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.	SBP
	<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.	No change	<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.	SBP
SAR	<b>SBP Audit Report on Energy and Carbon Data</b> 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.	No change	<b>SBP Audit Report on Energy and Carbon Data</b> 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.	SBP
SREG	<b>SBP Report on Energy and Carbon for Supplied Biomass</b>	No change	<b>SBP Report on Energy and Carbon for Supplied Biomass</b>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	<p>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.</p>		<p>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.</p>	
	<p><b>SBP claim</b>            “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.</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p><b>SBP claim</b>            “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.</p>	<p>SBP</p>
	<p><b>SBP-benchmarked (certification scheme)</b>            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.</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p><b>SBP-benchmarked (certification scheme)</b>            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.</p>	<p>SBP</p>
	<p><b>SBP-certified biomass</b>            Biomass is eligible for an SBP-compliant or SBP-controlled claim.</p>	<p>Revised</p>	<p><b>SBP-certified biomass</b>            Biomass that carries either an SBP-compliant or SBP-controlled claim.</p>	<p>SBP</p>
<p>Feedback 45</p>	<p>See above comment, this strongly suggests that 'SBP-certified' is not a claim. Should be written as 'Biomass eligible for an SBP-compliant or SBP-controlled claim'</p>		<p>SBP: Thank you for the comment. The definition now clearly states that only biomass with a claim can be considered SBP-certified.</p>	

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	<p><b>SBP-compliant feedstock/biomass</b></p> <p>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 (option).</p>	No change	<p><b>SBP-compliant feedstock/biomass</b></p> <p>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).</p>	SBP
	<p><b>SBP-controlled feedstock/biomass</b></p> <p>Feedstock / Biomass produced in conformance with an SBP recognised controlled claim, such as FSC Controlled Wood and PEFC Controlled Sources.</p>	No change	<p><b>SBP-controlled feedstock/biomass</b></p> <p>Feedstock / Biomass produced in conformance with an SBP recognised controlled claim, such as FSC Controlled Wood and PEFC Controlled Sources.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>SBP-recognised (certification scheme)</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>SBP-recognised (certification scheme)</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>SDE+</b></p> <p>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></p>	No change	<p><b>SDE+</b></p> <p>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></p>	RVO
	<p><b>Semi-natural forest</b></p> <p>A forest in which natural processes have an essential influence on the development of the forest (even if the forest was planted initially).</p>	No change	<p><b>Semi-natural forest</b></p> <p>A forest in which natural processes have an essential influence on the development of the forest (even if the forest was planted initially).</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	<p><b>Set-aside area</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Set-aside area</b></p> <p>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.</p>	OECD
	N/A	New	<p><b>Site</b></p> <p>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</p>	SBP
Feedback 46	<p>There are many references to other types of sites. It is unclear whether a harvest site (sourcing area) is included in the site definition. This is relevant because it is unclear whether there is a requirement to include all operations that bring biomass from harvest site to power-plant in the mass balance. A harvesting site is more broadly in the "sourcing area" definition, which is also including processing residues and post-consumer generation. Could it be clearly reflected somewhere in the standard, whether a harvesting site and in general the sourcing area is a site, and whether a mass balance must include volumes from sourcing areas to powerplants, when there is no storage transits? Mass balance definition "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".</p>		<p>SBP: Thank you for the comment. We have amended the definition to provide clearer guidance on the site's applicability, including the treatment of outsourcing activities. We have also revised the indicator 1.1.3 from SBP Standard 2, regarding the supplier site. A cross-check of the SBP Standards confirms that the site is now consistent throughout.</p>	
	<p><b>Short rotation coppices</b></p> <p>Trees originating from plantations, agricultural land with short harvest rotations of less than eight (8) years, including agroforestry (where trees are grown in short rotation around or</p>	Revised	<p><b>Short rotation coppices</b></p> <p>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)</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	among crops or pastureland to optimise use of the land).		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.	
	<p><b>Sourcing area</b></p> <p>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. The area must encompass all places where pre-consumer feedstock was harvested from (i.e., the location of the tree stump).</p>	Revised	<p><b>Sourcing area</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
N/A		New	<p><b>Soil Carbon</b></p> <p>Organic carbon in mineral and organic soils (including peat) to a specified depth chosen by the country and applied consistently through the time series.</p> <p>Explanatory note</p> <p>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.</p>	FAO, 2025
Feedback 47	We suggest using the FAO definition: 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	SBP: Thank you for the comment. We agree that aligning the definition with the FAO terminology will improve clarity and consistency. We have therefore revised the definition to reflect the FAO description.		

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	included with soil organic matter where they cannot be distinguished from it empirically"			
Feedback 48	I think you mix soil CARBON and soil ORGANIC MATTER. While related, they are not the same and their relationship is not really described.		SBP: Thank you for the comment. We agree that aligning the definition with the FAO terminology will improve clarity and consistency. We have therefore revised the definition to reflect the FAO description.	
	N/A	New	<b>Soil quality</b> 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.	SBP
Feedback 49	If you make a quote "", I think you should reference what your are quoting.		SBP: Thank you for the comment. Quote removed	
	<b>Specified risk</b> When an indicator cannot be classified as low risk, it is rated as specified risk. See also 'low risk'.	No change	<b>Specified risk</b> When an indicator cannot be classified as low risk, it is rated as specified risk. See also 'low risk'.	SBP
Feedback 50	EUDR is using the other terms non-negligible risk and negligible risk for specified / low risk. Alignment may be helpful.		SBP: Thank you for the comment. It has been recorded and will be considered during the next revision cycle.	
	<b>Stakeholder</b> A person or organisation that can affect, be affected by, or perceive themselves to be affected by a decision or activity.	No change	<b>Stakeholder</b> A person or organisation that can affect, be affected by, or perceive themselves to be affected by a decision or activity.	ISO 31000
	<b>Stakeholder engagement</b> The process used by an organisation to engage relevant stakeholders for a clear purpose to achieve agreed outcomes. It is now also	No change	<b>Stakeholder engagement</b> The process used by an organisation to engage relevant stakeholders for a clear purpose to achieve agreed outcomes. It is now also	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	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.		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.	
SEP	<p><b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Stakeholder map</b></p> <p>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).</p>	No change	<p><b>Stakeholder map</b></p> <p>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).</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Stakeholder, affected</b></p> <p>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.</p>	No change	<p><b>Stakeholder, affected</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
SDI	<p><b>Static Data Identifier</b></p>	No change	<p><b>Static Data Identifier</b></p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	<p>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.</p> <p>A new SDI is allocated for each reporting period. See also Production Batch ID.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>A new SDI is allocated for each reporting period. See also Production Batch ID.</p>	
	<p><b>Stemwood</b></p> <p>Wood from the stem of a tree (i.e., excludes branches, stumps and roots) that is merchantable as sawtimber in local markets. This also excludes salvage trees, end-of-life trees, and trees removed for nature conservation.</p>	No change	<p><b>Stemwood</b></p> <p>Wood from the stem of a tree (i.e., excludes branches, stumps and roots).</p> <p>See also 'High-grade stemwood' and 'Low-grade stemwood'.</p>	SBP
IAF MD1	<p><b>Storage site</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Typically, these sites will also have a storage location in an ERP system.</p>	No change	<p><b>Storage site</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Typically, these sites will also have a storage location in an ERP system.</p>	SBP
	N/A	New	<p><b>Strict Nature Reserve</b></p> <p>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</p>	IUCN

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
			restricted to minimise disturbance, ensuring the conservation of ecological integrity and natural processes.	
	N/A	New	<p><b>Strictly Protected Area</b></p> <p>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;</p>	EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030
Feedback 51	This definition looks similar to Restricted Area above. Are both needed? What is the difference?		<p>SBP: Thank you for the comment. The earlier term Restricted Area has now been removed to avoid confusion. The definition of Strictly Protected Area is retained because its purpose is distinct: it clarifies the types of management activities permitted under strict protection, such as scientific research, invasive species control, and natural disaster prevention, provided these do not interfere with natural processes.</p> <p>This definition therefore serves to illustrate the scope of activities compatible with strict protection, not to create an additional category alongside the removed Restricted Area.</p>	
	<p><b>Stumps</b></p> <p>The base part of a tree that remains standing after the tree has been felled.</p>	No change	<p><b>Stumps</b></p> <p>The base part of a tree that remains standing after the tree has been felled.</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	<p><b>Sub-scope</b></p> <p>Physical areas or otherwise clearly delineated sources within the Supply Base, where the risks associated with sourced feedstock are uniform. Sub-scope can be determined by the uniformity of risk related to 1 or more Indicator of Standard 1.</p> <p>The sub-scope need not be a contiguous geographical area.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Sub-scope</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Subcontractor</b></p> <p>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'.</p>	No change	<p><b>Subcontractor</b></p> <p>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'.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Supplier</b></p> <p>Legal entity from which an Organisation purchases goods.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Supplier</b></p> <p>Legal entity from which an Organisation purchases feedstock or biomass.</p>	SBP
SB	<p><b>Supply Base</b></p> <p>See also 'sourcing area'. The Supply Base includes all relevant operators and stages within the biomass supply chain from the place of harvesting up to the Organisation's own operations.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Supply Base</b></p> <p>The Supply base is the combination of the sourcing areas, which may include multiple countries.</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
SBE	<p><b>Supply Base Evaluation</b></p> <p>Due Diligence Process whereby an Organisation which is producing Biomass identifies, assesses and manages any risks that the feedstock sourced does not meet the requirements set out in Standard 1. The process comprises three elements: information gathering, Risk Assessment and Risk Mitigation.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Supply Base Evaluation</b></p> <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>	SBP
SBR	<p><b>Supply Base Report</b></p> <p>Report made by the Organisation on its Supply Base using the SBP Audit Portal.</p>	No change	<p><b>Supply Base Report</b></p> <p>Report made by the Organisation on its Supply Base using the SBP Audit Portal.</p>	SBP
SBV	<p><b>Supply Base Verifier</b></p> <p>SBVs identify the information needed in the form of evidence or means of verification that are appropriate to the Supply Base, allowing the risks of the impacts identified in Standard 1 to be assessed.</p> <p>The SBVs facilitate the assessment of the risks that organisations must manage in the context of the defined Supply Base.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Supply Base Verifier</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Sustainability characteristic</b></p>	No change	<p><b>Sustainability characteristic</b></p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	Characteristics that describe attributes of feedstock or biomass, which are related to definitions of sustainability.		Characteristics that describe attributes of feedstock or biomass, which are related to definitions of sustainability.	
	<p><b>Technical expert</b></p> <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>	No change	<p><b>Technical expert</b></p> <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>	ISO 17021 (and also 17011)
	N/A	New	<p><b>Technically equipped</b></p> <p>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.</p>	SBP
Feedback 52	Some cases will be clear “this log cannot fit into this mill”. But a much more common situation is one where an industry could technically handle a piece of wood but the reduced output either through the amount of waste or delay in processing speed or costs to extra treatment will make a certain grade of logs uninteresting from a market point of view. Maybe some addition of: "according to local market standards", would help.		SBP: Thank you for the comment. To reflect the comment, we have revised the definition of ‘Quantitatively able’ to refer to production capacity.	
	<p><b>Thinning</b></p> <p>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</p>	No change	<p><b>Thinning</b></p> <p>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</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	height, measured at 137 cm (4.5 ft) above the ground.		height, measured at 137 cm (4.5 ft) above the ground.	
	<p><b>Third-party</b></p> <p>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.)</p>	No change	<p><b>Third-party</b></p> <p>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.)</p>	ISEAL
	<p><b>Trader</b></p> <p>A Certificate Holder that takes legal ownership of biomass and supplies it to another legal owner without further processing the biomass.</p>	No change	<p><b>Trader</b></p> <p>A Certificate Holder that takes legal ownership of biomass and supplies it to another legal owner without further processing the biomass.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Transaction</b></p> <p>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:</p> <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>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>	No change	<p><b>Transaction</b></p> <p>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:</p> <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>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	<p><b>Transaction Batch</b></p> <p>Fraction of the Production Batch that is supplied and received with an associated Transaction Claim.</p>	No change	<p><b>Transaction Batch</b></p> <p>Fraction of the Production Batch that is supplied and received with an associated Transaction Claim.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Transaction Claim</b></p> <p>SBP claims that is passed from one SBP Certificate Holder (supplier) to another (customer) by using the Data Transfer System (DTS).</p>	No change	<p><b>Transaction Claim</b></p> <p>SBP claims that is passed from one SBP Certificate Holder (supplier) to another (customer) by using the Data Transfer System (DTS).</p>	SBP
TOF	<p><b>Trees outside forests</b></p> <p>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).</p>	No change	<p><b>Trees outside forests</b></p> <p>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).</p>	FAO
	<p><b>Trees, other trees from parks or landscape</b></p> <p>Trees from urban or domestic tree work, windbreaks, non-forest landscape care, or clearance work alongside power lines, roads, or railways.</p>	No change	<p><b>Trees, other trees from parks or landscape</b></p> <p>Trees from urban or domestic tree work, windbreaks, non-forest landscape care, or clearance work alongside power lines, roads, or railways.</p>	SBP
	<p><b>Trees, urban &amp; domestic trees outside forest</b></p> <p>See 'Trees, other trees from parks or landscape'.</p>	No change	<p><b>Trees, urban &amp; domestic trees outside forest</b></p> <p>See 'Trees, other trees from parks or landscape'.</p>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
	<p><b>Typical value</b></p> <p>An estimate of the greenhouse gas emissions and greenhouse gas emissions savings for a particular biofuel.</p>	No change	<p><b>Typical value</b></p> <p>An estimate of the greenhouse gas emissions and greenhouse gas emissions savings for a particular biofuel.</p>	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001
	<p><b>Urban, domestic and infrastructure wood</b></p> <p>Gardens &amp; parks, roadside trees, trees along infrastructure (road, rail, power, etc.), trees from new construction sites</p>	No change	<p><b>Urban, domestic and infrastructure wood</b></p> <p>Gardens &amp; parks, roadside trees, trees along infrastructure (road, rail, power, etc.), trees from new construction sites</p>	SBP
UAA	N/A	New	<p><b>Utilised agricultural area</b></p> <p>The total area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and kitchen gardens used by the holding.</p>	ID 1B
	N/A	New	<p><b>Unutilised agricultural area</b></p> <p>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.</p>	ID 1B
	<p><b>Voluntary Scheme</b></p> <p>Sustainability certification scheme with a similar scope as SBP.</p>		<p><b>Voluntary Scheme</b></p> <p>Sustainability certification scheme with a similar scope as SBP.</p>	SBP
	N/A	New	<b>Vulnerable Soils</b>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
			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).	
	<p><b>Waste</b></p> <p>This feedstock originates from a post-consumer source and sourced using SBP Standard 4 Annex 1. Post-consumer feedstock is exempt from sustainability criteria.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Waste</b></p> <p>Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard. (Article 3 (1) of Directive 2008/98/EC.</p>	DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC
	<p><b>Wetland</b></p> <p>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 metres.</p>	Revised	<p><b>Wetland</b></p> <p>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).</p>	SBP
	N/A	New	<p><b>Wilderness Area</b></p> <p>Large, natural area where ecological processes operate with minimal human influence, and where people are only temporary visitors.</p>	USDA Forest Service
	<p><b>Woody biomass</b></p> <p>See 'Ligno-cellulosic material / Woody biomass'.</p>		<p><b>Woody biomass</b></p> <p>See 'Ligno-cellulosic material / Woody biomass'.</p>	SBP
	N/A	New	<b>Workers</b>	SBP

Abbreviation	Glossary v2.0	Revision	Glossary v2.1	Source of definition
			<p>Organisation and contractors' staff directly involved with the production of the certified products.</p>	
	N/A	New	<p><b>Yield</b> Harvested production per unit of harvested area. For example, kilograms of dry wood per hectare year (kg/(ha.year)).</p>	SBP

## General Comments

These comments are not linked to specific text in the document.

### Comment 53

Thank you for the opportunity to give comments on SBP V2.1. Overall I am very positive. Generally, the changes suggested in V 2.1 are improvements over 2.0 where a number of uncertainties are cleared up. Especially standard 1, 3.2.3, and the introduction of the CRA term help with clarity. In the glossary some significant work has been done around RED III alignment and cascading use. That intention is good and extremely important going forward but I think, especially on cascading mechanisms, there is more work to be done. How does the RED III annex fit into the future? Can that be simplified and shortened now that the alignment with the main standard is much better? Ideally the annex should be scrapped all together. Although most of the suggested changes are good then there is also more work to be done on simplifying elements around the primary standards 1 & 2 (which are pretty good as they are now). Standard 4, annexes and instruction documents should be in line for further work.

SBP: Thank you for the comment. It has been recorded to be considered during the next revision cycle.