

GGL Glossary

In the GGL standards the following definitions apply:

Accredited Laboratory

A third party laboratory that is accredited ISO 17025 (or equivalent) for analyzing biomass.

Actual value

The greenhouse gas emission saving for some or all of the steps of a specific biofuel production process calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23/04/2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources.

Approved agricultural certification systems

The GGLS1 approved material coming from different agricultural certification systems. A list of approved/endorsed GGL schemes can be found on www.greengoldlabel.com. Material coming from these sources is GGLS1 approved material, provided that evidence (certificates) is presented.

Approved certification body

A third party certification company that is accredited ISO 17065 (or equivalent) for GGL and is approved by the GGL foundation.

Approved forest management certification systems

The GGLS1 approved material coming from different sustainable forest management systems. The approved/endorsed systems can be found on the GGL website (Greengoldlabel.com). Material coming from these sources is GGLS1 approved material, provided that evidence (certificates) is presented as stated in GGLS1.

Biofuels

Liquid or gaseous fuel produced from biomass.

Biogenic waste

Waste materials of biological or organic origin as defined in the GGL material categories.

Bioliquids

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

Biomass

Biodegradable fractions of products, waste products and residues from agriculture (incl. vegetable and animal substances), forestry and related company branches, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and domestic waste.

Biomass category(s)

Group of biomass inputs and outputs that will be classified into one of the following categories in order to be eligible as inputs and outs under the GGL system:

- Category 1: Wood (originating from >500ha FMU's)
- Category 2: Wood (originating <500ha FMU's)
- Category 3: Residual products from natural site and landscape management
- Category 4: Agricultural residues
- Category 5: Biogenic/recycled waste/residues

Category 1: Woody biomass from Forest Management Units (FMU) (>500 hectares)

This includes branches, tops, trees and primary felling residues sourced directly from forests. This shall also include unused wood that has the same composition as wood growing in the forest and that has not been mixed with or contaminated by foreign materials or substances.

Category 2: Woody biomass from small Forest Management Units (FMU <500 hectares)

This includes branches, tops, trees and primary felling residues sourced directly from forests of less than 500 ha. This shall also include unused wood that has the same composition as wood growing in the forest and that has not been mixed with or contaminated by foreign materials or substances.

Category 2 biomass is distinguished from Category 1 biomass based on the size of the forest management units.

Category 3: Residues from nature and landscape management

These are biomass residues (branches, tops, trees) produced in the course of managing urban and rural green spaces and nature areas, other than forests designated for the preservation, restoration or enhancement of specific natural, recreational or aesthetic functions. These also include biomass residues produced during routine maintenance of public green spaces and parks.

Category 4: Agricultural residues

This concerns biomass consisting of residues obtained directly from agricultural business.

Category 5: Biogenic residues and waste flows

These are waste flows and residues from the agro-food and timber industry (secondary residual flows) and tertiary residual flows such as waste wood.

Short rotation (energy) crops are not considered eligible inputs under the GGL system (e.g. willow or poplar) and therefore cannot be classified under any one of the five biomass categories.

Certificate of cleanliness

Document certifying that a certain storage/transport unit is dry, clean, does not contain any traces of previous cargo.

Certification body

Is an organization accredited by European Accreditation Body which is member of the IAF (International Accreditation Forum) to undertake third party assessment of this Scheme, and to award and withdraw Certificates of registration to these standards.

Chain of custody

The route taken by products from the forest/agricultural/ or other natural area, or in the case of waste/recycled materials from the reclamation site, to the point where the product is sold with A GGL claim. The chain of custody includes each stage of sourcing, processing, trading, and distribution where progress to the next stage of the supply chain involves a change of ownership of the material/product.

Conversion factor

The ratio between the amount of process input material and the amount of output.

Conversion unit

The facilities and technical installations where the biomass is transformed into biofuel/liquid biomass

Credit system

Control system which allows a proportion of outputs of a GGL product group to be sold with a credit claim corresponding to the quantity of claim-contributing inputs and the applicable conversion factor(s).

Default value

A value derived from a typical value by the application of pre-determined factors and that may, in circumstances specified GGLS8, be used in place of an actual value.

Endangered species

Plant and animal species that are at least classified as "threatened" in the international Red List of the IUCN and in the IUCN's guidelines for the regional application of the Red List.

Energy from renewable sources

Energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases.

Farms or Agriculture Production Units

Includes all farms and agricultural agents involved in the operations for the cultivation and subsequent harvesting of the biomass.

First Entry Point (FEP)

Participant (producers, traders, processors, conversion units) which It is the point where the biomass enters the GGL scheme for the first time.

Forest Management Unit (FMU)

One or more forest stands containing natural forest, planted forest or other types of forest that are managed as a single unit. FMUs produce category 1 or 2 biomass. A forest management unit is covered by a forest management plan that includes long term management objectives and how these are achieved.

Gate

The gate of the company is defined as the point where the material enters facilities covered by the GGL standard, this may be external storage.

GGL

Green Gold Label

GGL certified products

Products/material originating from an (supply) area verified against GGLS1, GGLS2 and/or GGLS5 requirements and/or received with a residual/biogenic waste Raw Material Statement and/or originating from a GGL endorsed scheme.

GGLS1 approved certification systems

Certification systems that are recognized by the GGL foundation, because these comply with the minimum requirements of GGLS1 and the minimal rules to safeguard sustainability. Official documents from these approved systems are recognized by the GGL system and do not need further verification. Approved certification systems can be found on the GGL website (Greengoldlabel.com).

GGL statement

Are the GGL approved claims about a certain amount of material such as the seller's, producer's and supplier's claims.

GGL file

All necessary documents for GGL product certification are collected in a document file. This file is called the Green Gold Label file.

GGL Manual

For GGL needed written manual containing the needed for the quality system needed procedures.

Green House Gas (GHG)

GHG comprises the following gases: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous Oxide (N₂O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF₆) (as defined in Annex II of the Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC).

Green House Gas Emission

The release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere from sources in an installation (Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC).

Green House Gas Emission Saving

the greenhouse gas emission saving from the use of biofuels and bioliquids taken into account for measuring compliance with the requirements of the RED concerning national targets, measuring compliance with renewable energy obligations and eligibility for financial support for the consumption of biofuels and bioliquids, respectively (Article 17, paragraph 1 of the RED in conjunction with Article 17, paragraph 2 of the RED).

Green House Gas Emission Saving Calculation

The calculation method regarding the green house gas emission saving from the use of biofuels and bioliquids set out in Article 19, paragraph 1 of the RED.

High conservation value (HCV) (areas)

Areas that contain one or more of the following values:

1. diversity of species. Concentrations of biological diversity, including indigenous species and endangered species that are of importance on a global, regional or national level;
2. ecosystems and habitats. Rare or endangered ecosystems or habitats;
3. ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, such as protection of important water sources and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes;
4. ecosystems at landscape level. Intact forest landscapes or other major intact ecosystems, or mosaics of ecosystems at landscape level that are important at global, regional or national level. They contain viable populations of the vast majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns with regard to distribution and numbers;
5. cultural values. Areas or means of living that are of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical importance to and/or fundamental to traditional cultures/beliefs of the local indigenous people.

ISO/IEC 17065

Accreditation requirements for bodies operating product certification schemes.

Lot

Defined quantity of biomass for which the quality is to be determined.

Low ILUC risk

Risk determined to be low after applying the LIIB-methodology.

Mass balance

Methodology to calculate corresponding inputs and outputs during a predetermined claim period after application of the conversion factor.

Mass Balance Reference

A reference number that allows for backtracking the Mass Balance assignment of each dispatch. This reference number makes it possible to check the internal allocation process from inputs to outputs at a later stage by way of following the rules and procedures set out in this the GGL standards.

Material

Biomass for which the GGL requirements apply and which is traded through the GGL chain of custody.

Natural forest

Forest that has a natural origin and is developed naturally with many of the original characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems.

Net amount of biomass

The amount of biomass at point of discharge

Net CV

Net calorific value (net heat of combustion at constant pressure); $Q_v(\text{net})$ or LHV (lower heating value) the heat that is produced by combustion of a unit quantity of a solid or liquid fuel when burned under conditions such that all the water in the products remains in the form of vapor.

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)

All forest products other than wood/timber, including materials harvested from trees.

Origin

The area (on forest management unit level) where the biomass/(raw) material has been produced.

Participant

GGL certificate holder and therefore participating in the GGL programme/scheme. A participant can be a trader and/or a producer and is every company dealing with GGL certified products/materials and has legal ownership. A participant refers to an individual legal company that may have multiple sites that are relevant to the GGL scheme and included in its GGL certificate scope.

Peatland

Areas with soil containing at least a 40 cm deep continuous layer of peaty material in the top 80 cm of the soil.

(Wood) Plantation

A forest area established by planting or sowing with using either alien or native species, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural forests.

Point of Waste Origin

The physical site(s) where the waste or residues are produced (e.g. saw mill or restaurant)

Producer

Is the (final) producer (acting as FEP) that converts raw material into (semi-finished) biomass material, on which a GGL claim is made.

Product

Is the eventual biomass produced by the final producer.

Product certificate

Transaction certificates issued by a GGL approved Certification Body when the shipment complies with GGLS4 resp. It is issued to a shipment of material arriving at a power plant with the intention to be transformed into energy. A product certificate is exclusively issued to power plants.

Product group

A product or group of products specified by the organization, which share basic input and output characteristics (by quality, GHG/energy data and GGL categories) and can be combined for the purpose of control of GGL claims.

Production forest

Forest area designated primarily for production of wood, fibre, bio-energy and/or non-wood forest products.

Quality of biomass

The chemical composition, including net CV describes the quality of the biomass.

Raw material

As defined in the MEP-subsidy laws on the basis of the Dutch technical advice norm NTA-8003, namely:

- (1) pure biomass by its very nature", meaning a "clearly recognisable biomass stream containing no more than 1% impurities of any kind (biomass or otherwise)", and
- (2) consist of "fresh wood", defined for this purpose as: "wood, the composition of which has not changed compared to wood that grows in the forest and which has also not been in contact with

other substances. Wood in this group may only have undergone size-reduction or drying. Wood residues from the sawmill, produced during size reduction of fresh wood, also fall under this definition".

Raw Material Statement

A statement that is signed by the supplier in which compliance with the relevant GGL principles and criteria is confirmed for supplied (or to be supplied) materials that are not covered by a GGL claim (GGL-Certified or GGL-Controlled). Additionally the statement is used to access information and sites that are relevant to the scope of the statement by both the participant and the Certification Body. The Raw Material Statement must be signed by the supplier and the format provided by GGL must be used.

Reduced Impact Logging (RIL)

Harvesting techniques and methods developed to minimise undue damage to the forest, environment and the wood to be harvested, as well as encourage safe working conditions.

Renewable Energy Directive (RED)

Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC.

Residues

From the Verification Protocol for sustainable biomass (June 2017): "Biomass generated in the production of other (main) products or biomass released in a process other than a production process. A distinction is made between primary, secondary and tertiary residual flows. The primary residual flow concerns parts of plants that are left behind on the field or in the forest after harvest. The secondary residual flow concerns all forms of biomass that remain behind in a production process, such as wood waste and sawdust in a sawmill. Tertiary residual flows concern biomass products that are usually interpreted as waste materials, such as organic waste from fruits, vegetables and gardens, waste wood and other post-consumer material. Biogenic residual and waste materials consist for instance of residues from the agro-food and timber industries and tertiary biomass such as waste wood."

Sample

Quantity of material taken from a shipment or lot, of which represents that shipments or lots quality.

Sample preparation

Process of bringing samples to the condition required for analyzing or testing with the use of and accordance to the significant sample regulations and procedures

Sampling

Getting a representative sample with the use of and accordance to the relevant sample regulations and procedures.

Seller

Contractual partner of another trader or the trading department of the power plant that delivers a certain amount of biomass, including the possible subcontractor hired by the seller to collect the material from the production units. The seller can be a separate or the same legal entity as the producer of the biomass.

Semi-natural forest

Semi-natural forests can be defined as neither a forest undisturbed by man, natural forest nor a plantation as defined separately. They represent mainly managed forests modified by man through silviculture and assisted regeneration.

Shipment

Amount of biomass material assembled by the seller and shipped as one delivery.

Source

Is the original source of the vegetable material, where the original material was grown.

Supplier

Supplier of organic (raw) materials to the producer.

Supply Chain

All operators that are involved in the movement of materials from the source to the final use (energy production within GGLS1 or biofuel distribution within GGLS1-RED). Operators that are part of the supply chain are biomass producers, FEP's, Processing units, Conversion units and Traders (biomass and biofuel).

Trader

An entity that has the buys and sell GGL certified/controlled material with or without having physical ownership the material.

Transaction certificate

A GGL transaction certificate issued by a GGL approved Certification Body for a specific amount of GGL-Controlled or GGL-Certified material/product/biomass providing information on supplied volumes and GHG/energy data. The transaction certificate is evidence of a specific transaction between two parties of meeting the necessary GHG/energy and related data as stipulated in the GGL standards.

Transaction statement

A statement submitted by a participant to its Certification Body, using the GGL approved format, concerning the relevant details necessary for the Certification Body to issue a transaction certificate. The transaction statement and transaction certificate have the same scope and cover the same transactions.

Typical value

Means an estimate of the representative greenhouse gas emission saving for a particular biofuel production pathway.

Waste

Waste is any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard. Raw materials that have been intentionally modified to count as waste (e.g. by adding waste material to a material that was not waste) shall not be considered as qualifying.

Wetlands

Land that is permanently or for a large part of the year covered or saturated with water.