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Duurzaamheidskader voor biomassa — Deel 1: Terminologie, overzicht en algemene eisen

Sustainability framework for biomass — Part 1: Terminology, overview and general requirements

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Contents

Foreword

Please Note: This is a draft version, for information purposes only!

Sustainability framework for biomass — Part 1: Terminology, overview and general requirements

1 Scope

This document provides an overview of the sustainability framework for biomass intended to be used for energy or in products including the terminology. This document further describes the general requirements that relate to this sustainability framework.

NOTE 1 The sustainability requirements are described in NTA 8080-2:2022, the requirements and guidance for calculating greenhouse gas emission savings are described in NTA 8080-3:2022, and the chain-of-custody requirements are described in NTA 8080-4:2022. For conformity assessment purposes, NCS 8080-1 describes the requirements for certification bodies to assess conformity to the requirements of the NTA 8080 series and NCS 8080-2 describes the requirements for the scheme management of the conformity assessment activities.

This document is applicable to following types of organizations:

— 'producer': organization that produces agricultural biomass or collects bio-based residues and waste to be used for energy or in products, for which four sub-types are distinguished:

  1) 'primary producer';

  2) 'smallholder';

  3) 'collector of primary residues and waste';

  4) 'collector of non-primary residues and waste';

— 'processor': organization that processes bio-based raw materials and or intermediates / semi-finished products for further use in the supply chain;

— 'trader': organization that buys and sells (processed) biomass without modifying the materials;

— 'end user': organization that valorises (processed) biomass for application in energy or finished products.

The operations of an organization can include more than one type.

NOTE 2 An organization that only transports produced and or processed bio-based raw materials, but does not own this material, is not included in the scope of this document.

NOTE 3 The processes to produce the materials and or products are assessed, because it is not possible to assess the physical material or product itself on sustainability aspects.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NTA 8003:2017, *Classification of biomass for energy recovery*

NTA 8080-2:2022, *Sustainability framework for biomass — Part 2: Sustainability requirements*

NTA 8080-3:2022, *Sustainability framework for biomass — Part 3: Requirements and guidance for greenhouse gas calculations*

NTA 8080-4:2022, *Sustainability framework for biomass — Part 4: Chain-of-custody requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
actual value
greenhouse gas emissions savings for some or all of the steps of a specific *biofuel* (3.11), *bioliquid* (3.13) or *biomass fuel* (3.15) production process, calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in NTA 8080-3:2022

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.2
advanced biofuel
biofuel (3.11) that are produced from *raw material* (3.72) listed in Part A of Annex IX of Directive (EU) 2018/2001

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.3
agricultural biomass
biomass (3.14) produced from agriculture

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.4
agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residue
residue (3.77) that is directly generated by agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries or forestry, and that does not include residue from related industries or processing

Note 1 to entry: For the purpose of this document, the term 'primary residue' is equivalent to 'agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residue'.

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001, modified – Note 1 to entry has been added]

3.5
alien species
species that does not naturally occur in the area concerned

Note 1 to entry: Genetically modified crops are also considered to be alien species.

3.6
biobased
derived from *biomass* (3.14)

Note 1 to entry: Biomass can have undergone physical, chemical or biological treatment(s).

Note 2 to entry: The methods to determine and communicate 'biobased' as a characteristic are detailed in specific standards.

[SOURCE: EN 16575:2014, 2.1, modified – Note 2 to entry has been removed as 'biobased' is spelled without a hyphen ('-')]

3.7
biobased content
fraction of a product that is derived from *biomass* (3.14) and that is normally expressed as a percentage of the total mass of the product

[SOURCE: EN 16575:2014, 2.4]

3.8
biobased product
product wholly or partly derived from *biomass* (3.14)

Note 1 to entry: The biobased product is normally characterized by the biobased carbon content or the biobased content.

Note 2 to entry: Product can be an intermediate, material, semifinished or final product.

Note 3 to entry: 'biobased product' is often used to refer to a product which is partly biobased. In those cases, the claim should be accompanied by a quantification of the biobased content.

Note 4 to entry: 'biobased product' focuses on areas other than food, feed and energy applications.

[SOURCE: EN 16575:2014, 2.5, modified – Note 1 to entry has been shortened by removing the second sentence and note 4 to entry has been added based on the note in the scope of EN 16575:2014]

3.9
biodiversity
biological diversity
variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems

[SOURCE: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations (1992)]

3.10
bioenergy
energy derived from *biomass* (3.14)

Note 1 to entry: Biomass can be processed into solid, liquid or gaseous fuels or stored energy in biomass can be directly converted into other forms of energy (e.g. heat, light).

[SOURCE: ISO 13065:2015, 3.3]

3.11
biofuel
liquid fuel for transport produced from *biomass* (3.14)

Note 1 to entry: Other documents often use a broader definition for biofuel, which includes solid and gaseous fuels as well as other purposes than for transport.

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001, modified – Note 1 to entry has been added]

3.12
biogas
gaseous fuel produced from *biomass (3.14)*

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.13
bioliquid
liquid fuel for energy purposes other than for transport, including electricity and heating and cooling, produced from *biomass (3.14)*

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.14
biomass
biodegradable fraction of products, *waste* (3.94) and *residues* (3.77) 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

Note 1 to entry: Other definitions for 'biomass' are normally used in standards.

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001, modified – Note 1 to entry has been added]

3.15
biomass fuel
gaseous and solid fuel produced from *biomass (3.14)*

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.16
biowaste
biodegradable garden and park *waste* (3.94), food and kitchen waste from households, restaurants, caterers and retail premises and comparable waste from food processing plants

Note 1 to entry: Definition adopted from Directive 2008/98/EC, Article 3(4).

Note 2 to entry: Substances that have been intentionally modified or contaminated to meet the definition of Directive 2008/98/EC are not covered by this definition.

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.17
book and claim model
chain-of-custody model (3.23) in which the administrative record flow is not necessarily connected to the physical flow of material or product throughout the *supply chain* (3.84)

Note 1 to entry: This chain-of-custody model is also referred to as "certificate trading model" or "credit trading".

Note 2 to entry: This is often used where the certified/specified material cannot, or only with difficulty, be kept separate from the non-certified/specified material, such as green credits in an electricity supply.

[SOURCE: ISO 22095:2020, 3.3.5]

3.18
carbon dioxide equivalent
CO_{2eq}
unit for comparing the radiative forcing of a *greenhouse gas* (3.38) to that of carbon dioxide

Note 1 to entry: The carbon dioxide equivalent is calculated using the mass of a given greenhouse gas multiplied by its global warming potential.

Note 2 to entry: Annex V and Annex VI in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 includes the global warming potentials that are used for the calculation of *greenhouse gas emissions* (3.39).

[SOURCE: ISO 14064-1:2018, 3.1.13, modified – 'CO_{2e}' has been changed to 'CO_{2eq}', and note 2 to entry contains the reference to the relevant source for global warming potentials]

3.19
carbon pool
the whole or part of a biogeochemical feature or system within the territory of a Member State and within which carbon, any precursor to a greenhouse gas containing carbon, or any greenhouse gas containing carbon is stored.

[SOURCE: point (3) of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/841]

3.20
carbon stock
the mass of carbon stored in a carbon pool.

[SOURCE: point (4) of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/841]

3.21
cascading
chain of processes based on one *raw material* (3.72)

Note 1 to entry: In this document, cascading signifies the efficient use of *biomass (3.14)* as a raw material, also considering the final application.

3.22
chain of custody
process by which *inputs* (3.48) and *outputs* (3.64) and associated information are transferred, monitored and controlled as they move through each step in the relevant *supply chain* (3.84)

[SOURCE: ISO 22095:2020, 3.1.1]

3.23
chain-of-custody model
approach taken to control *inputs* (3.48) and *outputs* (3.64) and associated information in a particular *chain-of-custody system* (3.24)

Note 1 to entry: A chain-of-custody model is typically designed to preserve a set of *specified characteristics* (3.81).

[SOURCE: ISO 22095:2020, 3.1.3, modified – Note 2 to entry has been omitted]

3.24
chain-of-custody system
set of measures designed to implement a *chain of custody* (3.22), including documentation of these measures

Note 1 to entry: The purpose of a chain of custody system is to provide credibility that the given material or product has a set of *specified characteristics* (3.81).

Note 2 to entry: The information linked to materials or products is transferred, monitored and controlled throughout the entire *supply chain* (3.84) or parts of it.

[SOURCE: ISO 22095:2020, 3.1.2]

3.25
chemical
substance that is a potential health or environmental hazard or that can cause material damage

3.26
cogeneration
simultaneous generation in one process of thermal energy and electrical and/or mechanical energy

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.27
consignment
transaction of one or more portions of products with the same *specified characteristics* (3.81)

Note 1 to entry: In the context of this document the specified characteristics include at least the (legal) sustainability characteristics.

3.28
controlled blending model
chain-of-custody model (3.23) in which materials or products with a set of *specified characteristics* (3.81) are mixed according to certain criteria with materials or products without that set of characteristics resulting in a known proportion of the specified characteristics in the final *output* (3.64)

Note 1 to entry: This chain of custody model is also referred to as the "single percentage method".

[SOURCE: ISO 22095:2020, 3.3.3]

3.29
country of harvest
the country or territory where the forest biomass raw material was harvested;

[SOURCE: Commission Implementing Regulation …/… on forest biomass]

3.30
deadwood
all non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil, including wood lying on the surface, coarse debris, dead roots, and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country concerned.

3.31
default value
value derived from a *typical value* (3.88) by the application of pre-determined factors and that may, in circumstances specified in Directive (EU) 2018/2001, be used in place of an *actual value* (3.1)

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.32
economically justifiable demand
demand that does not exceed the needs for heat or cooling and which would otherwise be satisfied at market conditions

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.33
expired certificate
certificate that is no longer active

3.34
forest
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.

Note 1 to entry: Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters in situ.

Note 2 to entry: Includes areas with young trees that have not yet reached but which are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 meters. It also includes areas that are temporarily unstocked due to clear-cutting as part of a forest management practice or natural disasters, and which are expected to be regenerated within 5 years. Local conditions may, in exceptional cases, justify that a longer time frame is used.

Note 3 to entry: Includes forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest.

Note 4 to entry: Includes windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectares and width of more than 20 meters.

Note 5 to entry: Includes abandoned shifting cultivation land with a regeneration of trees that have, or are expected to reach, a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 meters.

Note 6 to entry: Includes areas with mangroves in tidal zones, regardless whether this area is classified as land area or not.

Note 7 to entry: Includes rubber-wood, cork oak and Christmas tree plantations.

Note 8 to entry: Includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met.

Note 9 to entry: Includes areas outside the legally designated forest land which meet the definition of “forest”.

Note 10 to entry: Excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations, oil palm plantations, olive orchards and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover.

Note 11 to entry: Some agroforestry systems such as the “Taungya” system where crops are grown only during the first years of the forest rotation should be classified as forest.

[SOURCE: FRA 2020 Terms And Definitions, Forest Resources Assessment Working Paper 188]

3.35
forest biomass
biomass (3.14) produced from forestry

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.36
forest regeneration
the re-establishment of a forest stand by natural or artificial means following the removal of the previous stand by felling or as a result of natural causes, including fire or storm.

3.37
grassland
terrestrial ecosystem dominated by herbaceous or shrub vegetation for at least five years continuously

Note 1 to entry: Grassland includes meadows or pasture that is cropped for hay but excludes land cultivated for other crop production and cropland lying temporarily fallow. It further excludes continuously forested areas as defined in NTA 8080-2:2024, chapter 6, unless these are agroforestry systems which include land-use systems where trees are managed together with crops or animal production systems in agricultural settings.

Note 2 to entry: The dominance of herbaceous or shrub vegetation means that their combined ground cover is larger than the canopy cover of trees.

[SOURCE: Regulation (EU) No 1307/2014]

3.38
greenhouse gas
GHG
gaseous constituent of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorbs and emits radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere and clouds

Note 1 to entry: For a list of greenhouse gases, see the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Report.

Note 2 to entry: Water vapour and ozone are anthropogenic as well as natural greenhouse gases, but are not included as recognized greenhouse gases due to difficulties, in most cases, in isolating the human-induced component of global warming attributable to their presence in the atmosphere.

[SOURCE: ISO 14064-1:2018, 3.1.1]

3.39
greenhouse gas emission
release of a *greenhouse gas* (3.38) into the atmosphere

[SOURCE: ISO 14064-1:2018, 3.1.5]

3.40
harvesting criteria at national or sub-national level
the criteria laid down in point (a) of Article 29 (6) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001;

3.41
harvesting criteria at sourcing area level
the criteria laid down in point (b) of Article 29 (6) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001;

3.42
high conservation value area
HCV-area
area with a biological, ecological, social or cultural value of outstanding significance or critical importance, according to one or more of the following values:

— HCV1: concentrations of *biological diversity* (3.9) including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels;

— HCV2: large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance;

— HCV3: rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia;

— HCV4: basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes;

— HCV5: 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 local communities or indigenous peoples;

— HCV6: 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

Note 1 to entry: National interpretations of high conservation value areas are available at the HCV Resource Network (https://hcvnetwork.org).

Note 2 to entry: HCV areas generally correspond to the following categories of areas as well:

— Conservation International – Biodiversity hotspots (https://www.conservation.org/priorities/biodiversity-hotspots);

— Birdlife International – Important bird areas (http://datazone.birdlife.org);

— WWF list of terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecoregions (https://www.worldwildlife.org/biomes);

— European Environment Agency – Mapping and assessment of ecosystems and their services [MAES] (https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/biodiversity/mapping-europes-ecosystems).

3.43
highly biodiverse forest and other wooded land
forest and other wooded land that is species-rich and not degraded, or that 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

Note 1 to entry: Not degraded means that the forest and other wooded land is not characterized by long-term loss of biodiversity due to, for example, overgrazing, mechanical damage to the vegetation, soil erosion or loss of soil quality.

Note 2 to entry: Species-rich means that the forest and other wooded land is:

— a habitat of significant importance to critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable species as classified by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species or other lists with a similar purpose for species or habitats laid down in national legislation or recognized by a competent national authority in the country of origin of the raw material; or

— a habitat of significant importance to endemic or restricted-range species; or

— a habitat of significant importance to intra-species genetic diversity; or

— a habitat of significant importance to globally significant concentrations of migratory species or congregatory species; or

— a regionally or nationally significant or highly threatened or unique ecosystem.

3.44
human intervention
managed grazing, mowing, cutting, harvesting or burning

Note 1 to entry: This definition is to be read in conjunction with highly biodiverse grassland.

[SOURCE: Regulation (EU) No 1307/2014]

3.45
identity preserved model
chain-of-custody model (3.23) in which the materials or products originate from a single source and their *specified characteristics* (3.81) are maintained throughout the *supply chain* (3.84)

[SOURCE: ISO 22095:2020, 3.3.1]

3.46
indigenous people
descendants of the earliest inhabitants of a territory, who are now subjugated by another, dominant culture

Note 1 to entry: Indigenous peoples are non-dominant groups in a particular (non-state) area, and they are the descendants of the original inhabitants of that area. They identify themselves as indigenous and are regarded as such by others. They have distinct social, political and cultural identities, and languages that are distinct from those of the dominant group in the country they live in. Besides this, they have a special relationship with the land and natural resources, which is fundamental to their cultural identity and therefore their survival as distinct peoples. They are generally not industrialized, but tend to focus on self-sufficiency. They are often marginalized by the dominant society.

[SOURCE: United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples]

3.47
indirect land-use change
ILUC
principle that, as a result of the use of land being changed to another application, other land, somewhere else in the world, is converted to the original application of the land whose use was changed

Note 1 to entry: ILUC is often related to the production of *biofuels* (3.11) on land in arable use on which food crops used to be grown and, as a result thereof, new agricultural lands are created somewhere else in the world, in areas with high carbon stocks and/or *high conservation value areas* (3.42).

3.48
input
material or product that enters an *organization* (3.63) or part of an organization

Note 1 to entry: Input may be used at any stage of the *supply chain* (3.84).

Note 2 to entry: Input may also include reused and recycled materials or products.

Note 3 to entry: Input will have associated information.

[SOURCE: ISO 22095:2020, 3.2.2]

3.49
land-use right
form of land tenure, whether formal or informal, including customary rights or traditions

Note 1 to entry: There is great variability in land-use rights in different parts of the world as they relate to systems of ownership and property rights.

[SOURCE: ISO 13065:2015, 3.29]

3.50
ligno-cellulosic material
material composed of lignin, cellulose and hemicellulose

Note 1 to entry: Ligno-cellulosic materials include but are not limited to *biomass (3.14)* sourced from forests, woody energy crops and forest-based industries' *residues* (3.77) and *wastes* (3.94).

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.51
long-term production capacity
the health and ability of forest to continuously and sustainably deliver goods, such as wood of various quality grades, and non-wood-forest products and ecosystem services, including air and water purification, maintenance of wildlife habitat, recreation or cultural capital, over a long period of time, and where applicable, bridging several successive forestry rotations.

3.52
low indirect land-use change-risk biofuel, bioliquid and biomass fuel
biofuel (3.11), *bioliquid* (3.13) and *biomass fuel* (3.15), the *raw material* (3.72) of which was produced within schemes which avoid displacement effects of *food and feed crop* (3.90) based biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels through improved agricultural practices as well as through the cultivation of crops on areas which were previously not used for cultivation of crops, and which were produced in accordance with the sustainability criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels laid down in Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Article 29;

SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.53
LULUCF
land use, land-use change and forestry.

3.54
LULUCF criteria at national level
the criteria laid down in point (a) of Article 29 (7) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001;

3.55
LULUCF criteria at sourcing area level
the criteria laid down in point (b) of Article 29 (7) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001;

3.56
management system
information collected on the forest area at the sourcing area level, including in the form of text, maps, tables and graphs, and strategies or management activities planned and implemented to reach the forest resource management or development goals.

3.57
mass balance model
chain-of-custody model (3.23) in which materials or products with a set of *specified characteristics (3.81)* are mixed according to defined criteria with materials or products without that set of characteristics

Note 1 to entry: The proportion of the *input (3.48)* with specified characteristics might only match the initial proportions on average and will typically vary across different *outputs* (3.64).

[SOURCE: ISO 22095:2020, 3.3.4]

3.58
natural disturbances
any non-anthropogenic events or circumstances that cause significant emissions in forests and the occurrence of which is beyond the control of the relevant Member State, and the effects of which the Member State is objectively unable to significantly limit, even after their occurrence, on emissions;

3.59
natural highly biodiverse grassland
grassland (3.37) that would remain grassland in the absence of *human intervention* (3.37) and maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes

[SOURCE: Regulation (EU) No 1307/2014]

3.60
net annual increment
the annual growth in volume of the stock of living trees available minus the average natural mortality of that stock.

3.61
non-food cellulosic material
raw material (3.72) mainly composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than *ligno-cellulosic material* (3.50)

Note 1 to entry: Non-food cellulosic materials include but are not limited to:

— *food and feed crop* (3.90) 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* (3.77), including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted;

— material from *biowaste* (3.16).

Ley and cover crops are understood to be temporary, short-term sown pastures comprising grass-legume mixture with a low starch content to obtain fodder for livestock and improve soil fertility for obtaining higher yields of arable main crops.

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.62
non-natural highly biodiverse grassland
grassland (3.37) that would cease to be grassland in the absence of *human intervention* (3.44) 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

Note 1 to entry: Not degraded means that the grassland is not characterised by long-term loss of biodiversity due to, for example, overgrazing, mechanical damage to the vegetation, soil erosion or loss of soil quality.

Note 2 to entry: Species-rich means that the grassland is:

— a habitat of significant importance to critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable species as classified by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species or other lists with a similar purpose for species or habitats laid down in national legislation or recognized by a competent national authority in the country of origin of the raw material; or

— a habitat of significant importance to endemic or restricted-range species; or

— a habitat of significant importance to intra-species genetic diversity; or

— a habitat of significant importance to globally significant concentrations of migratory species or congregatory species; or

— a regionally or nationally significant or highly threatened or unique ecosystem.

Note 3 to entry: For the purposes of this document, non-natural highly biodiverse grassland as being identified by the relevant competent authority applies to grassland spanning more than one hectare.

[SOURCE: Regulation (EU) No 1307/2014]

3.63
organization
company, corporation, firm, enterprise, cooperative, authority or institution, or part or combination thereof, whether incorporated or not, public or private, that has its own functions and administration

Note 1 to entry: For organizations with more than one operating unit, a single operating unit may be defined as an organization.

Note 2 to entry: Within the framework of Directive (EU) 2018/2001) the term 'economic operator' is used, which is defined as a producer of *raw material* (3.72), a collector of *waste* (3.94) and *residues* (3.77), an operator of installations processing raw material into final fuels or intermediate products, an operator of installations producing energy (electricity, heating or cooling) or any other operator, including of storage facilities or traders

that are in physical possession of raw material or fuels, provided that they process information on the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving characteristics of those raw materials or fuels. In the context of this document, an economic operator is considered an organization.

Note 3 to entry: An 'organization' is a single legal entity.

[SOURCE: ISO 13065:2015, 3.33, modified – Notes 2 and 3 to entry have been added]

3.64
output
material or product that leaves an *organization* (3.63) or part of an organization

Note 1 to entry: Output can be created at any stage of the *supply chain* (3.84).

Note 2 to entry: Output might include other products resulting from production processes.

Note 3 to entry: Output will have associated information.

[SOURCE: ISO 22095:2020, 3.2.2]

3.65
planted forest
forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding provided that the planted or seeded trees are expected to constitute more than fifty percent of the growing stock at maturity; it includes coppice from trees that were originally planted or seeded.

[SOURCE: Commission Implementing Regulation 2022/2448 on forest biomass]

3.66
plantation forest
planted forest that is intensively managed and meets, at planting and stand maturity, all the following criteria: one or two species, even age class, and regular spacing. It includes short rotation plantations for wood, fibre and energy, and excludes forests planted for protection or ecosystem restoration, as well as forests established through planting or seeding which at stand maturity resemble or will resemble naturally regenerating forests.

[SOURCE: Commission Implementing Regulation 2022/2448 on forest biomass]

3.67
primary forest and other wooded land
forest and other wooded land of native species, where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.68
production location
demarcated area for producing, processing, trading and/or valorising *biomass (3.14)* and/or derived products

Note 1 to entry: Producing includes agricultural, aquacultural, fishery and forestry activities.

Note 2 to entry: A 'forest management unit' is considered equivalent for 'production location' in the case of forestry.

Note 3 to entry: Within the framework of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 the term 'site' is used, which is defined as geographical location, logistical facilities, transmission or distribution infrastructures with precise boundaries within which products can be mixed. In the context of this document, a site is considered a production location.

3.69
protected area
clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values

[SOURCE: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)]

3.70
protected species
species of living organisms (plants, animals, fungi, bacteria) that have been designated as protected species by national legislation or, in the absence of national legislation, species that are classified as 'vulnerable', 'endangered' or 'critically endangered' on the red list of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Note 1 to entry: Within the framework of "Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen", the term 'endangered plant and animal species' is used, which is defined as plant and animal species that are classified at least as 'threatened' in the red list of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the guidelines of the IUCN for the regional application of the red list of the IUCN. If the organization produces biomass for energy applications that will be processed and traded to be supplied to an organization that uses this processed biomass to produce energy within the framework of this regulation, the definition of 'endangered plant and animal species' applies. By using 'threatened' instead of 'endangered', it is clear that the classification includes 'vulnerable', 'endangered' and 'critically endangered' species as applied in the red list of the IUCN.

3.71
provider
supplier
organization (3.63) or person that provides a product or a service

EXAMPLE Producer, distributor, retailer or vendor of a product or a service.

Note 1 to entry: A provider can be internal or external to the organization.

Note 2 to entry: In a contractual situation, a provider is sometimes called 'contractor'.

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2015, 3.2.5, modified – 'or person' has been added.]

3.72
raw material
feedstock
primary or secondary material that is used to produce a product

Note 1 to entry: Secondary material includes recycled, reused or recovered material.

Note 2 to entry: Raw material/feedstock also includes *agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues* (3.4) and processing residues.

Note 3 to entry: Within the framework of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 'feedstock' is the preferred term, as raw materials is defined as substance that has not yet been processed into fuels including intermediate products.

[SOURCE: ISO 13065:2015, 3.40, modified – Terminology in note 2 to entry has been aligned with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and note 3 to entry has been added]

3.73
recycled carbon fuel
liquid or gaseous fuel that is produced either from liquid or solid *waste* (3.94) streams of non-renewable origin, which are not suitable for material recovery in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC; or from waste processing gas and exhaust gas of non-renewable origin, which are produced as an unavoidable and unintentional consequence of the production process in industrial installations

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.74
renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuel of non-biological origin
liquid or gaseous fuel, which is used in the transport sector other than *biofuels* (3.11) or *biogas* (3.12), the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources other than *biomass (3.14)*

3.75
renewable source
natural source that is naturally replenished as time goes by

3.76
requirements setter
person or *organization* (3.63) that specifies the requirements for a particular *chain of custody* (3.22)

Note 1 to entry: In the context of this document, requirements setters include authorities that have established legislation in which requirements are laid down about the specific characteristics to be part of the chain of custody to be able demonstrate compliance with the legislation concerned.

[SOURCE: ISO 22095:2020, 3.4.3, modified – Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.77
residue
substance that is not the end product(s) that a production process directly seeks to produce;

Note 1 to entry: A residue is not a primary aim of the production process, and the process has not been deliberately modified to produce it.

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.78
segregated model
chain-of-custody model (3.23) in which *specified characteristics (3.81)* of a material or product are maintained from the initial *input (3.48)* to the final *output* (3.64)

Note 1 to entry: Addition of material with different characteristics and/or grade to the input is not allowed.

Note 2 to entry: Commonly, material from more than one source contributes to a *chain of custody* (3.22) under the segregated model.

[SOURCE: ISO 22095:2020, 3.3.2]

3.79
sink
any process, activity or mechanism that removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol, or a precursor to a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere.

[SOURCE: point (1) of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/841]

3.80
sourcing area
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;

3.81
specified characteristic
set of product characteristics and/or production characteristics that the *chain of custody* (3.22) is designed to maintain

Note 1 to entry: In the context of this document, specified characteristics include sustainability characteristics including those laid down in legislation (e.g. Directive (EU) 2018/2001) where applicable.

[SOURCE: ISO 22095:2020, 3.2.5, modified – Note 1 to entry has been added]

3.82
starch-rich crop
crop comprising mainly cereals, regardless of whether the grains alone or the whole plant, such as in the case of green maize, are used

Note 1 to entry: Starch-rich crops include but are not limited to:

— tubers and root crops, such as potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes, cassava and yams;

— corm crops, such as taro and cocoyam.

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.83
stumps and roots
parts of the whole tree volume, excluding the volume of the above-stump woody biomass, considering the height of the stump as that at which the tree would be cut under normal felling practices in the relevant country or region.

3.84
supply chain
series of processes or activities involved in the production and distribution of a material or product through which it passes from the source

Note 1 to entry: A supply chain is typically composed of a series of different *organizations* (3.63).

[SOURCE: ISO 22095:2020, 3.2.1]

3.85
suspended certificate
certificate temporarily invalidated due to non-conformities identified by the certification body or upon voluntary request of the *organization* (3.63)

3.86
terminated certificate
certification that has been voluntarily cancelled while it is still valid

3.87
transaction document
document with details that accompanies a *consignment* (3.27) made by one *organization* (3.63) to the next organization in the *chain of custody* (3.22)

3.88
typical value
estimate of the greenhouse gas emissions and greenhouse gas emissions savings for a particular *biofuel* (3.11), *bioliquid* (3.13) or *biomass fuel* (3.15) production pathway, which is representative of the European Union consumption

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.89
useful heat
heat generated to satisfy an *economical justifiable demand* (3.32) for heat, for heating or cooling purposes

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.90
food and feed crop
starch-rich crop (3.82), sugar crop or oil crop produced on agricultural land as a main crop excluding *residues* (3.77), *waste* (3.94) or *ligno-cellulosic material* (3.50) and intermediate crops, such as catch crops and cover crops, provided that the use of such intermediate crops does not trigger demand for additional land

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.91
severely degraded land
land that, for a significant period of time, has either been significantly salinated or presented significantly low organic matter content and has been severely eroded

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.92
smallholder
person, or *organization* (3.63) where at least two-thirds of the structural labour in FTEs consist of direct relatives, with the possibility of people being hired temporarily at peak times, that has a total cultivation area that does not exceed 50 hectares to the extent that agriculture is concerned and does not exceed 100 hectares to the extent that forestry is concerned

Note 1 to entry: In the event of combined agriculture and forestry, the total cultivation area may not exceed 100 hectares, a maximum of 50 hectares of which is allowed to be used for agriculture.

Note 2 to entry: The cultivation area can be enlarged based on internationally recognized standards that have been determined according to a multi-stakeholder approach.

Note 3 to entry: Within the framework of “Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen”, a maximum of 500 hectares is applied for smallholders (referred to as: forest management units [FMU]). In this context, FMU is defined as: 'one or more plots of forested land containing natural forest, planted forest or other types of forest that are managed as a whole’.

Note 3 to entry: It is not necessary to use the entire cultivation area for *biomass (3.14)* production for *bioenergy* (3.10) or *biobased products* (3.8).

Note 4 to entry: Region-specific interpretations of 'smallholder' can become available in due course.

3.93
stakeholder
interested party
individual or group that has an interest in any decision or activity of an *organization* (3.63)

[SOURCE: ISO 26000:2010, 2.20]

3.94
waste
substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard

Note 1 to entry: Definition adopted from Directive 2008/98/EC, Article 3(1).

Note 2 to entry: Substances that have been intentionally modified or contaminated to meet the definition of Directive 2008/98/EC are not covered by this definition.

[SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/2001]

3.95
withdrawn certificate
certificate that has been permanently cancelled by the certification body or by the voluntary scheme (i.e. Better Biomass)

4 Overview

4.1 Principles

4.1.1 The four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series reflect the definition for sustainable development by addressing the three pillars of sustainability, i.e. environmental, social and economic aspects (also known as people, planet and profit). The origin of the sustainability aspects is derived from the *Testing framework for sustainable biomass*, which was established by a Dutch multi-stakeholders committee in the period 2006-2007. Already at that time, it was recognized that biomass can be used for energy and chemicals. The principles of the *Testing framework for sustainable biomass* are shown in Table 1. These principles are still valid for the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series.

NOTE The most frequently quoted definition for 'sustainable development' is from 'Our Common Future' (also known as the Brundtland Report), namely the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Table 1 — Principles from the *Testing framework for sustainable biomass*

Principle	Description
1	The greenhouse gas balance of the production chain and application of the biomass is positive
2	The biomass production is not at the expense of important carbon sinks in the vegetation and in the soil

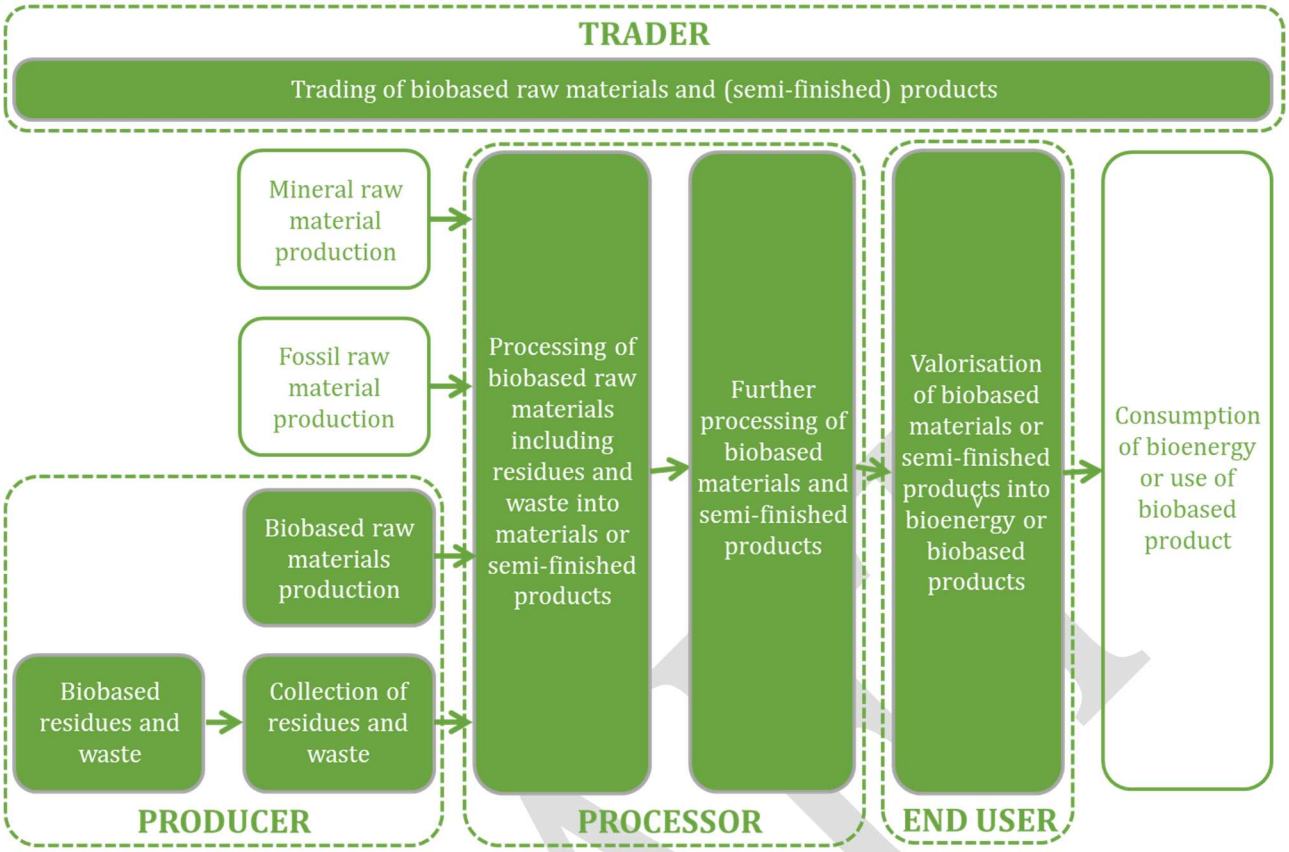
3	The production of biomass for energy does not endanger the food supply and local biomass applications (energy supply, medicines, building materials)
4	The biomass production does not affect protected or vulnerable biodiversity and will, where possible, strengthen biodiversity
5	In the production and processing of biomass, the soil and soil quality are maintained or will be improved
6	In the production and processing of biomass, ground and surface water is not be depleted and the water quality is maintained or will be improved
7	In the production and processing of biomass, the air quality is maintained or will be improved
8	The production of biomass contributes towards local prosperity
9	The production of biomass contributes towards the social wellbeing of the employees and the local population

4.1.2 The four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series have been designed to be used to demonstrate compliance with legal requirements with respect to sustainability aspects, greenhouse gas calculations and chain of custody as specified in NTA 8080-2:2022, NTA 8080-3:2024 and NTA 8080-4:2022, respectively.

NOTE To date, relevant legislation concerns Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and the “Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen”. In order to make claims to comply with these laws and regulations based on the four parts NTA 8080:2024 series, the organization needs to be 'Better Biomass' certified (see also 4.4), and the 'Better Biomass' certification system needs to be recognized / approved for these purposes by the competent authority.

4.2 Biobased supply chains

4.2.1 Figure 1 illustrates the scope of the NTA 8080:2022-series as also described in Clause 1. In order for the 'end user' to make sustainability claims, it is important that the organization itself conforms to the applicable requirements in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series and that it has obtained the necessary information of all actors in the supply chain. This means that all actors in the supply chain need to conform with the applicable requirements in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 in order to have a chain of custody. It is common practice that conformity is assessed by third parties (i.e. certification bodies) in order to increase credibility and transparency of the sustainability claims (see also 4.4).



NOTE Organizations that only transport produced or processed biomass, but do not own this material, are not included in the scope of the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series.

Figure 1 — Illustration of the biobased supply chain including the scope of the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series

4.2.2 Figure 1 is a simplified representation of the biobased supply chain. Often more processing steps (‘processors’) and thus logistics (‘traders’) between the origin of biomass (‘producer’) and the valorisation (‘end user’) are involved. Chains can be long and complex, and in the case of biobased products the ‘end user’ will be less clearly to determine than in the case of bioenergy. EN 16760 can be applied for conducting life cycle assessments for biobased products. The activities of an organization can cover more than one step in the supply chain as illustrated in Figure 1.

EXAMPLE An organization can collect primary and or non-primary residues and waste for on-site co-digestion to produce biogas, can subsequently refine this biogas to the biomethane for on-site injection in the gas grid. In this example, the organization is 'producer', 'processor' and 'end user'.

4.2.3 With respect to biomethane, the organization that feeds biomethane into the gas network is considered 'end user' (i.e. the last link in the supply chain that is covered by the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series). The organization that withdraws an equivalent amount of gas from the grid can use this gas as biofuel or biomass fuel as well as raw material for chemical processes.

NOTE Depending on regulations that are in place, the sustainability characteristics can be transferred from the organization that injects the biomethane into the gas network to the organization that withdraws an equivalent amount of gas from this gas network.

4.3 Applicability of requirements

The application of the requirements in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series to an organization depends on the activities of the organization and position in the supply chain as defined in Clause 1 and illustrated in Figure 1. The applicability is also based on the possible sustainability risks that need to be mitigated. Table 2 summarizes the applicability of the requirements in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series to organizations. As can be seen from Table 2, 'smallholders' are exempted from particular requirements compared to 'primary producers', as explained in Annex A. Also, in the case of residues and waste, a different regime applies compared to agricultural biomass, considering the sustainability risks exposed, in which a distinction is made between primary and non-primary residues and waste, as specified in Clause 6.

NOTE NCS 8080-1:2023-XX, Annex E describes the methods to be employed to assess conformity to the applicable requirements in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series and provides more detailed information about the applicability of specific requirements to organizations.

Table 2 — Applicability of the requirements in the four parts of NTA 8080:2024 series to organizations

Ref	Topic	Scope [a]						
		A1	A2	A3	A4	B	C	D
NTA 8080-1:2022								
5	General requirements and guidance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	Residues and waste			X	X			
7	Requirements for groups		X					
NTA 8080-2:2022								
5	Greenhouse gas emission saving	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	High-carbon stock	X [b]	X [b]	X [b]				
7	Biodiversity	X [b]	X [b]	X [b]				
8.1	Soil	X	X	X				
8.2	Groundwater and surface water	X	X					
8.3	Air	X	X					
8.4	Waste	X	X					
9	Competition with food and local applications of biomass	X [c]				X [d]		X [d]
10	Prosperity	X						
11.1	Working environment	X	X [e]	X	X	X	X	X
11.2	Contribution to the wellbeing of the local population	X	X [e]	X	X	X	X	X
NTA 8080-3:2022								
5	Greenhouse gas calculations for biofuels and bioliquids	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Ref	Topic	Scope [a]						
		A1	A2	A3	A4	B	C	D
6	Greenhouse gas calculations for biomass fuels	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7	Use of default values, actual values and disaggregated default values	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NTA 8080-4:2022								
5	Organizational	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	Transaction document	X	X	X	X	X	X	
7	Declarations							X

[a] The scope refers to the types of organizations as defined in Clause 1, for which the following coding applies: A = 'producer' distinguished into A1 = 'primary producer', A2 = 'smallholder', A3 = 'collector of primary residues and waste', and A4 = 'collector of non-primary residues and waste'; B = 'processor; C = 'trader; and D = 'end-user'.

[b] The land-use based requirements within this sustainability aspect only apply to agricultural biomass, or residues and waste are collected from land that was converted from its natural state to land for agriculture or forestry as from 1 January 2008.

[c] Only requirement 9.1 related to monitoring on prices apply; requirements 9.3 to 9.5 on low ILUC risk are optional.

[d] Only requirement 9.2 related to cascading of biomass apply.

[e] Only a selection of the requirements 11.1 and 11.2 apply

4.4 Better Biomass

4.4.1 The organization can decide or can be required to assess conformity to the applicable requirements in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series by a third party (i.e. certification body). 'Better Biomass' certification is designed to demonstrate conformance to the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series. The requirements for certification bodies with respect to conformity assessment activities and certification criteria are described in NCS 8080-1:2022-XX. If the organization qualifies for the 'Better Biomass' certificate, it is allowed to use the 'Better Biomass' logo in accordance with Annex B.

4.4.2 As explained in 4.1.2, the 'Better Biomass' certification system is designed to demonstrate compliance with relevant legislation. Annex C provides cross-reference matrices that link the requirements of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and the "Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen" with the requirements in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series to illustrate the link between 'Better Biomass' and these laws and regulations.

NOTE Laws and regulations can be subject to changes, for example by delegated regulations. The 'Better Biomass' certification system makes use of an interpretation document that reflects these changes in order to keep the requirements in the four parts of NTA 8080:2024 aligned with legal requirements.

5 General requirements and guidance

5.1 General

This clause contains overarching elements that apply to all organizations in support of implementing the sustainability and chain-of-custody requirements and calculating greenhouse gas emissions. This clause contains both requirements that have to be fulfilled when applying the four parts of the NTA

8080:2024 series and guidance that offers specific input for better implementation of these requirements. The following verbs are used in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series:

— ‘shall’ indicates a requirement;

— ‘should’ indicates a recommendation;

— ‘may’ indicates permission;

— ‘can’ indicates a possibility or suitability.

5.2 Documentation management system

5.2.1 The organization shall establish and maintain a documentation management system that corresponds with the size and activities of the organization and ensures that at least the requirements in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series are met. In the case of forestry, the organization shall have a forest management plan as part of the documentation management system, which addresses amongst other things, the requirements in relation to carbon stock as specified in clause 6 of NTA 8080-2 and biodiversity as specified in clause 7 of NTA 8080-2.

NOTE The organization can establish and maintain a quality management system in accordance with ISO 9001, ISO 14001 or similar. In addition, ISO 19011 provides guidance on auditing management systems, including the principles of auditing, managing an audit programme and conducting management system audits, which can support an organization in maintaining their management system.

5.2.2 The organization shall ensure that:

a) it has an auditable system for safekeeping and reviewing all evidence related to the claims it makes or relies on;

b) it keeps any evidence necessary to demonstrate conformance to the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series for at least five years or longer if required (see also 5.4.5 and 5.7.2) by the relevant national authority, including the documented information to be checked during the conformity assessment activities;

c) it accepts responsibility for preparing any information related to the auditing of such evidence, as well as making available to the Commission and the competent authorities of the Member States all information needed to fulfil their tasks under Directive (EU) 2018/2001 in line with Article 17 of the IR (EU) 2022/996 on sustainability certification if the organisation operates within the framework of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.

NOTE 1 In the case of the certification, reference is made to NCS 8080-1:2024 that describes the conformity assessment activities for certification bodies to demonstrate conformance to the applicable requirements of the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series including the evidence such as documented information.

NOTE 2 Documented information is defined as information required to be controlled and maintained by an organization and the medium on which it is contained. Documented information can be in any format and media and from any source. Documented information can refer to the management system, including related processes; information created in order for the organization to operate (documentation); evidence of results achieved (records).

5.3 Description of processes

5.3.1 The organization shall clearly describe its processes and the applicable requirements in accordance with 4.3.

5.3.2 The organization shall establish the geographic position of its production location(s). The geographic position shall also be indicated on an accurate map of the environment in which the production location(s) is (are) established. If the organization is a smallholder, the geographic position shall demonstrate that the cultivation area does not exceed the maximum hectares to qualify for smallholder per 3.74.

5.3.3 The organization shall establish the stakeholders that are or can be affected by the activities related to its operations.

5.3.4 The organization shall establish the influence of its processes on the environment and shall indicate the guiding principles used for this. The range of influence can vary, depending on the sustainability aspect.

5.3.5 In the case of forestry, the organization shall have a forest management plan. This forest management plan shall:

a) describe the long-term goal for the ecological functions of the production location to which the processes described in 5.3.1 relate and which should contribute to achieve this long-term goal;

b) provide the budget for this long-term goal, taking into account the costs related to the implementation and maintenance of the applicable requirements as defined in 5.3.1.

5.4 Time periods

5.4.1 When assessing sustainability aspects, the organization should consider the relevant time period in the life cycle of its products. The time period can vary, depending on the sustainability aspect.

NOTE Where the production of agricultural biomass is concerned, the crop rotation periods can vary from a couple of months for some agricultural crops to over a hundred years for long rotation forest crops. The time period for handling residues and waste can vary greatly, depending on the time needed for transport, storage and processing.

5.4.2 When selecting the time periods for collecting data, the organization should consider the possible variations within and between years and, if applicable, should make use of values that represent the trend for the time periods selected. In the case of forestry, the selected time period(s) should take into account the crop rotation for each forest type in view of the annual average allowable cut or harvest to achieve the long-term goal for the ecological functions of the production location.

5.4.3 The organization should document and justify the time periods selected.

NOTE In the case of forestry, the justification of the selected time period(s) is part of the forest management plan.

5.5 Data and information

5.5.1 The organization should collect primary data for all individual processes under its direct control. Primary data shall be representative of the processes for which it is collected. Primary data can be collected from a specific production location, or an average can be determined for all

production locations that contain these processes, such as described under 5.3. Primary data can be measured or modelled.

5.5.2 The organization should only use secondary data if collecting primary data is not possible or not practicable. Secondary data can include data from literature, calculated data, estimates or other representative data. The organization shall document the use of secondary data and justify this with references.

5.5.3 When making assumptions or selecting data or methods for use when applying the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series, the organization should give priority to natural science (such as physics, chemistry, biology) or other kinds of sciences (such as social and economic sciences), or to documented practices, based on conventions, that are relevant and that are in force within the scope of the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series.

5.5.4 The organization may aggregate data. The level of aggregation shall be relevant and suitable for the purpose. Aggregating data shall be consistent with the processes described in 5.3, the extent of the activities and the conditions of stakeholders and shall be representative of the activities under assessment.

5.5.5 The organization shall justify and document the data, sources of information and assumptions used and shall retain them for at least five years, or longer if required by the relevant national authority.

5.6 Laws and regulations

5.6.1 The organization shall, as far as applicable, demonstrably be acquainted with laws and regulations that relate to the applicable requirements in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series in accordance with Annex A. In this context, the organization shall at least consider laws and regulations related to:

— land ownership and land-use rights;

— human rights;

— protected areas;

— biodiversity;

— forest and plantation management and operation;

— legality of the origins of raw materials;

— reimbursements, royalties, taxes and other assessments;

— preventing soil erosion;

— the use of ground and surface water (for irrigation or other processes);

— the use of chemicals (e.g. pesticides);

— mineral balance;

— emissions into the soil, water and air;

— wildlife management and hunting;

— town and country planning;

— environmental effects reports;

— waste management and wastewater cleaning;

— labour conditions;

— transport of, and trade in, raw materials and consumables;

— rules resulting from the signing of international conventions.

NOTE Examples of international conventions are the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD), the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species* (CITES), the *Tripartite declaration of principles concerning multinational enterprises and social policy* of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) of the United Nations.

5.6.2 The organization shall have a process for registering changes to laws and regulations as referred to in 5.6.1, and the manner in which changes to operations are implemented.

5.6.3 The organization shall document occasions where the applicable laws and regulations prescribe requirements that conflict the requirements contained in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series.

NOTE 1 It is possible that the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series places higher requirements than those that have been laid down in laws and regulations. If an organization will be obliged to violate any applicable laws and regulations when applying the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series, these laws and regulations prevail.

NOTE 2 Relevant laws and regulations for the purpose of the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series are Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and the “Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energie-toepassingen”. The four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series includes specific requirements to demonstrate compliance with these laws and regulations to avoid conflicts.

5.6.4 The organization shall have a system in place to demonstrate that its operations comply with the applicable laws and regulations.

NOTE If the organization is a 'primary producer' or 'smallholders, demonstration of compliance can include ensuring that the production location is protected against all forms of illegal exploitation of products that can be obtained from the production location (including hunting and fishing), illegal establishment of settlements, illegal land use, illegally initiated fires, and any other illegal activities.

5.7 Monitoring, measurement, analysis, evaluation and continual improvement

5.7.1 The organization is expected to take measures to conform to particular requirements in accordance with clause 4.3. The organization shall assess the effectiveness of these measures, taking into account its size and the nature of its activities, by establishing:

a) what needs to be monitored and measured;

b) the methods for monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation, as applicable, to ensure valid results;

c) when the monitoring and measuring shall be performed;

d) when the results from monitoring and measurement shall be analysed and evaluated.

EXAMPLE The organization is expected to take appropriate measures to prevent any illegal activity, whether or not covered by laws and regulations. Illegal hunting or fishing can be laid down in legislation, but is also a sustainability aspect related to the preservation of biodiversity. Appropriate measures to prevent illegal hunting or fishing can include fences, sensors, cameras or patrols, depending on country, surface area, topography, and so on.

5.7.2 The organization shall retain appropriate documented information as evidence of the results of monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation for a period of at least five years.

5.7.3 Based on the evaluation, the organization shall:

a) assess whether additional measures are necessary in order to achieve the effect envisaged and take these measures if and to the extent possible;

b) assess whether additional measures are possible in order to achieve further improvements and consider these measures.

NOTE The organization can make use of best available practices, good practices, scientific publications and benchmarks to evaluate results and to formulate any additional measures.

5.7.4 In the case of forestry, the monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation is usually part of the forest management plan in order to achieve the long-term goal for the ecological functions of the production location. The documented information, as required in 5.7.2, shall include a forest management plan that at least contains:

a) a description of the current condition of the production location (see also 5.3.5);

b) long-term goals for the ecological functions of the production location (see also 5.3.5);

c) the average annual allowable cut per forest type and, if applicable, the annual allowable harvest of non-timber forest products based on reliable and current data;

d) budget planning for the implementation of the forest management plan (see also 5.3.5).

The monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation shall also consider the long-term goals for the ecological functions, the average annual allowable cuts and, if applicable, the annual allowable harvest of non-timber forest products as described in the forest management plan in order to assess whether additional measures will be needed.

5.8 Complaints regulation

5.8.1 The organization shall keep a registration of the complaints received that are related to the processes as described in 5.3. This registration shall include the way these complaints have been dealt with and the measures that have been taken to prevent repetition of these complaints. The organization shall respond to complaints within six weeks.

5.8.2 The organization shall document at least the following information:

a) owner of the complaint;

b) description of the complaint;

c) evaluation and/or cause of the complaint;

d) solution offered;

e) any (structural) measure to be taken;

f) feedback to the one who filed the complaint;

g) feedback to the one who caused the complaint;

h) administrative transaction.

5.8.3 The organization shall use the registered complaints in its process of continual improvement (see 5.7).

6 Residues and waste

6.1 General

6.1.1 Whether a raw material is to be considered as a waste or residue shall be determined at the point in the supply chain where the material originates. Raw materials shall not be considered as a waste or residue where they or the process for their production have been deliberately modified for the purpose of declaring those materials as wastes or residues.

6.1.2 Collectors shall demonstrate that the harvesting of agricultural waste and residues does not have a negative impact on the soil quality and the soil carbon stock and shall implement a relevant set of essential soil management or monitoring practices on the land to promote soil carbon sequestration and soil quality, as specified in 8.1 of NTA 8080-2.

6.1.3 Collection points shall require all points of origin to sign a self-declaration. The amount of waste generated monthly or annually shall be clearly stated on the self-declaration. The collection point shall keep evidence or documents for all individual deliveries, including disposal agreements, delivery slips and self-declarations.

6.1.4 If the organization wishes to demonstrate that its raw materials meet the definitions of waste and residues, the organisation shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements **of** 6.2 and, if relevant, 6.3. Organisations shall keep and present to auditors the underlying evidence for their assessments. Annex D of NCS 8080-1 describes the approach to be applied by a certification body when assessing an organization that collects residues and waste. The organization can follow this approach as well.

6.2 Classification of residues and waste

6.2.1 The process to identify whether materials are classified as wastes and residues shall be as follows:

— If raw materials fall within a category of Table 3, which consists of the raw materials listed in Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Annex IX, complemented with specific examples as listed in Annex IV of IR (EU) 2022/996, then these are automatically counted as wastes and residues irrespective of their country of origin.

— Alternatively, the raw materials listed in Table 4 and 5 with an alternative set of categories that are derived from NTA 8003:2017 may be used. If a biobased raw material is listed in Table 4 or Table 5, these are automatically counted as wastes and residues irrespective of their country of origin.

— For materials not listed in Table 3, 4 or 5, and in the case that the material is sourced in the EU, then relevant national legislation in the country of origin applies. Relevant national legislation can also be applied if the material is sourced in a third country whose legislation is aligned with the EU.

In all other cases, the classification of the raw material shall be determined using the decision tree as presented in Figure 2. The organization shall make evidence available to justify the classification as residue or waste.

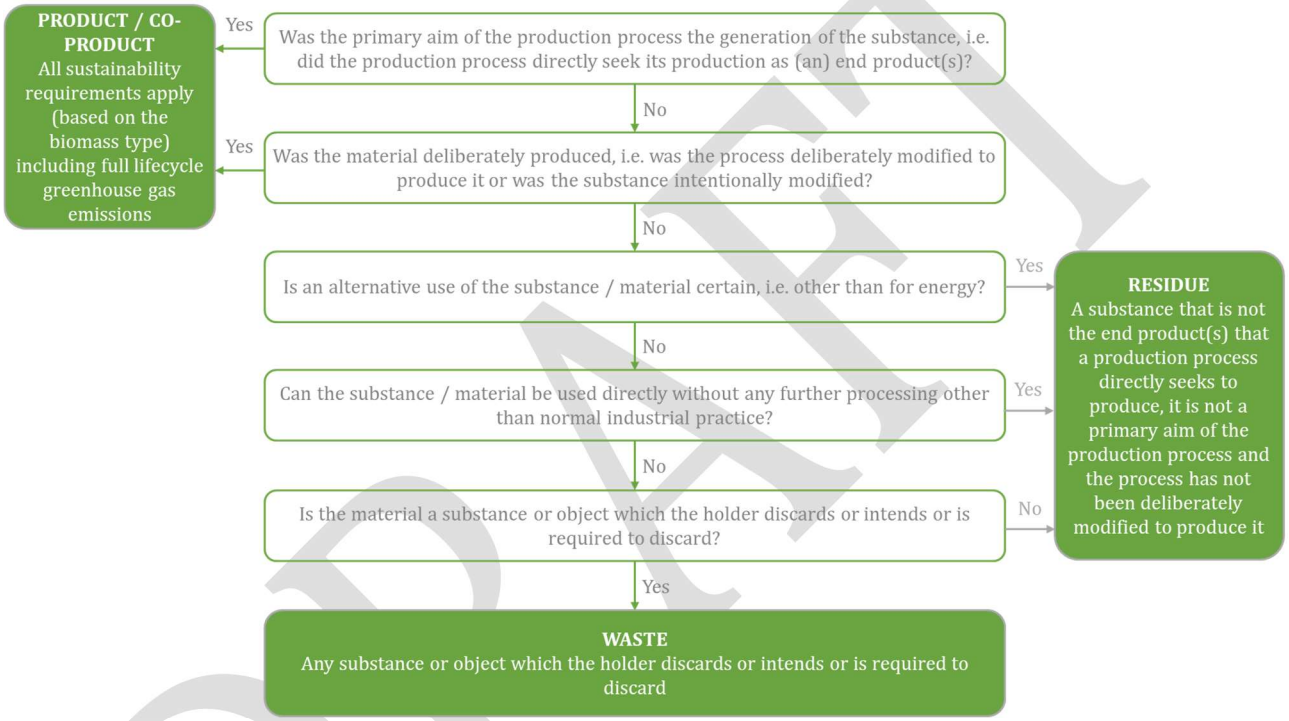


Figure 2 — Decision tree for determination residue or waste

6.2.2 The biomass listed in Table 2, which is based on Annex IX of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and Annex IV of IR (EU) 2022/996, shall be considered residue or waste, except where they have been deliberately modified to be declared as a waste or residue.

Table 3 — Non-exhaustive list of waste and residues currently covered by Annex IX to directive (EU) 2018/2001

Feedstock category as listed in Annex IX of Directive (EU) 2018/2001	Feedstock sub-category/examples as listed in Annex IV of IR (EU) 2022/996
Part A.	
(d) Biomass fraction of industrial waste not fit for use in the food or feed chain, including material from retail and wholesale and the agro-food and fish and aquaculture industry, and excluding feedstocks listed in part B of Annex IX of Directive (EU) 2018/2001;	— Drink waste — Fruit/vegetable residues and waste (Only tails, leaves, stalks and husks) — Bean shells, silverskin, and dust: cocoa, coffee — Residues and waste from production of hot beverages: spent coffee grounds, spent tea leaves — Dairy waste scum — Food waste oil: oil extracted from waste food from industry — Non-edible cereal residues and waste from grain milling and processing: wheat, corn, barley, rice — Olive oil extraction residues and waste: olive stones — Other slaughterhouse waste (Animal residues (non-fat) Cat 1) — Industrial wastewater and derivatives — Industrial storage settlings — Biogenic fraction of end-of-life tyres — Humins — Spent bleaching earth
(g) Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches;	— Palm sludge oil (PSO)
(p) Other non-food cellulosic material;	— Shells/husks and derivatives, soy hulls — Agricultural harvesting residues — Unused feed/fodder from ley
(q) Other ligno-cellulosic material except saw logs and veneer logs;	— Palm fronds, palm trunk — Damaged trees — Recycled/waste wood
Part B	
(b) Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.	— Waste fish oil classified as categories 1 and 2 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

6.2.3 Tables 4 and 5 list the biomass that may be classified as residues and waste, using an alternative set of categories that are derived from NTA 8003:2017. If a biobased raw material is listed in Table 4 or Table 5, it can also be classified as residue and waste. Determination of the material status must always follow the procedure set out in clauses 6.2.1 and 6.2.2 prior to classification as a waste or residue.

NOTE: Where a category of NTA 8003 is listed then all of its subcategories are included as well, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

Table 4 — List of agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues

Category [a]	Description	Demarcation [b]
127 [c]	branches and tops hardwood	as far as it concerns branches and tops originating from (hardwood) forests and nature reserves managed with an eye to preserving their function for the long term
128 [c]	stumps hardwood	as far as it concerns stumps that are not originating from conversions on behalf of changes to functions for which permits have been granted
129 [c]	thinnings hardwood	as far as it concerns low-value spindle wood originating from (hardwood) forests and nature reserves managed with an eye to preserving their function for the long term NOTE Examples of low-value spindle wood are wood with a limited value due to its limited diameter, wood with significant curvatures, wood with many and heavy knots, wood with rot/mould/discolouration, wood broken due to a storm, etc.
136 [c]	branches and tops softwood	as far as it concerns branches and tops originating from (softwood) forests and nature reserves managed with an eye to preserving their function for the long term
137 [c]	stumps softwood	as far as it concerns stumps that are not originating from conversions on behalf of changes to functions for which permits have been granted
138 [c]	thinnings softwood	as far as it concerns low-value spindle wood originating from (softwood) forests and nature reserves managed with an eye to preserving their function for the long term NOTE Examples of low-value spindle wood are wood with a limited value due to its limited diameter, wood with significant curvatures, wood with many and heavy knots, wood with rot/mould/discolouration, wood broken due to a storm, etc.

Category [a]	Description	Demarcation [b]
220	straw NOTE This includes: a mixture of straw [221], barley straw [222], wheat straw [223], rice stalk [224], hemp [225] and other straw [229].	
230	residual products (shells) NOTE This includes: shells [231], cocoa shells [232], peanut shells [233], nuts, including walnuts [234], almond shells [235], rice husks [236], palm kernel shells [237] and other shells [239].	
250	Other residual products NOTE This includes: horticultural waste [252], fruit farming [253], peeling waste from flower bulbs [254], arable farming waste [255], mixture of other residual products [258], as far as it concerns other residual products from primary sector, other residual products [259] as far as it concerns other residual products from primary sector NOTE auction waste [251] and spent mushroom compost [256] are excluded, these are non-primary residues, see table 5	

[a] Category according to NTA 8003:2017.

[b] This concerns a demarcation within the category mentioned.

[c] Within the framework of "Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen", this biobased raw material is not considered a primary residue or waste in view of the applicability of the sustainability requirements, but considered primary biomass (i.e. type of organization will change from 'collector of primary residues and waste' to 'primary producer' or 'smallholder'). This means that additional sustainability requirements apply that are part of the conformity assessment activities to demonstrate legal compliance with this regulation (see 6.3)

Table 5 — List of other residues and waste

Category [a]	Description	Demarcation [b]
113	Residual flows from Nature- and landscape management NOTE This includes: round timber (from nature and landscape management) [114] as far as it concerns: — low-value spindle wood originating from gardens, parks and public gardens — low-value spindle wood originating from conversions on behalf of changes	

Category [a]	Description	Demarcation [b]
	to functions for which permits have been granted NOTE Examples of low-value spindle wood are wood with a limited value due to its limited diameter, wood with significant curvatures, wood with many and heavy knots, wood with rot/mould/discolouration, wood broken due to a storm, etc. stumps (from nature and landscape management) [117] as far as it concerns stumps originating from conversions on behalf of changes to functions for which permits have been granted, branches and tops (from nature and landscape management) [118] as far as it concerns: — branches and tops originating from gardens, parks and public gardens — branches and tops originating from conversions on behalf of changes to functions for which permits have been granted	
116	Industrial by-product NOTE This includes: bark [112], sawdust [115], other fresh wood (leftovers) [119], as far as it concerns residues that are produced when round timber is sawn and processed	
160	processed wood; untreated (A-wood) NOTE This concerns a mixture of untreated wood [161], cork [162] and other untreated wood [169].	
170	processed wood; painted/glued wood (B-wood) NOTE This concerns a mixture of painted/glued wood [171], panel materials/glued wood [172] and other painted/glued wood [179].	

Category [a]	Description	Demarcation [b]
180	processed wood; impregnated wood (C-wood) NOTE This concerns a mixture of impregnated wood [181], impregnated wood: heavy metals [182], impregnated wood: halogenated organic compounds [183], impregnated wood: non-halogenated organic compounds [184] and other impregnated wood [189].	
190	Wood from processing NOTE This includes mixture of wood from processing [191], wood released from processing of kitchen and garden waste [192], wood (compost overflow) [193], other wood from processing [199] NOTE Charcoal [195] is excluded	
213	roadside grass	
219	other grass	to the extent that grass and cuttings (including from waterways and reeds) are concerned that originate from maintenance activities; this does not include agricultural grass
251	auction waste	
256	spent mushroom compost	
258	mixture of other residual products	as far as it concerns other residual products from non-primary sector
259	other residual products	as far as it concerns other residual products from non-primary sector
300	manure NOTE This concerns a mixture of manure [311], poultry manure [312], cow manure [313], pig manure [314], horse manure [315], other types of manure [319], processed manure from manure fermentation (digestate) [321], processed manure from co-fermentation with manure (digestate) [322] and processed manure from other processing [329].	

Category [a]	Description	Demarcation [b]
400	sludge NOTE This includes: sludge [401], other sludge [409], sludge from sewage/ waste water treatment plants [410], sludge from sewers, cesspits and pumping stations [420], sludge from preparation of drinking water [430], mixture of industrial sludge [441], paper sludge from paper and cardboard industry [442], water treatment sludge (food and non-food processing industry) [443], production sludge [444], omega screens [445], fat drainage and flotation sludge [446] and other industrial sludge [449].	
512	glycerine – glycol	as far as it concerns crude glycerine (glycerine that is not refined)
514	black liquor	
515	bleaching clay from biodiesel / ethanol industry	
517	biodiesel pitch	
520	other shells / husks / kernels (food and beverage industry) NOTE This includes: potato peels [522] as far it does not concern concentrated potato juice and/or potato protein, rice husks [523], as far as it concerns rice chaff, palm kernel shells (PKS) [525], other shells / husks / kernels [529] As far as it concerns cocoa shells, peanut shells, nuts, including walnuts, and other shells NOTE A similar approach has been adopted as with other residual products from agriculture and horticulture [230]. NOTE Mixture of shells / husks / kernels [521] and Olives [524] are excluded	
535	spent grain	as far as it concerns brewers' grains
536	coffee pulp	
542	bleaching clay from oleochemical industry	
543	distillation residues [from oleochemical industry]	
572	used cooking fats and oils	

Category [a]	Description	Demarcation [b]
581	mixture of residual products from food processing industry	NOTE This includes 'supermarket mix'.
582	soft drinks and light alcoholic spirits unsuitable for human consumption	
583	dairy products and food stuffs unsuitable for human consumption	
586	offal	
588	bleaching clay from food processing industry	
592	bleaching clay from other industries	
600	organic waste from households and companies NOTE This concerns organic waste from households [610], swill [621], biodegradable mono products [622], other organic waste from companies [629] and organic wet fraction [630].	
[a] Category according to NTA 8003:2017. [b] This concerns a demarcation within the category mentioned.		

6.3 Classification of residues and waste within framework of "Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen"

6.3.1 Within the framework of the "Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen", the biomass shall be considered residue or waste if they meet one of the following definitions:

— residues from nature and landscape management (i.e. biomass category 3);

— agricultural residues (i.e. biomass category 4);

— biogenic residues and waste flows (i.e. biomass category 5).

6.3.2 The organization should use the document "Guidelines classification of biomass: categories and NTA 8003 codes in framework of SDE+ – Guidance for energy producers and conformity assessment bodies" to determine in which biomass category the biobased raw material belongs in accordance with the "Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen". Table 6 provides an indicative relationship between the biomass categories used in the "Regeling conformiteits-beoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen" and the scope of biomass producer according to the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series.

NOTE 1 The "Guidance on the classification of biomass: categories and NTA 8003 codes under the SDE+ scheme – Guidelines for energy producers and conformity assessment bodies" contains decision trees and provides links to the classification applied in NTA 8003:2017.

NOTE 2 Any woody biomass from forest management units (FMUs) cannot be classified as 'residues and waste', which means that the scope of 'collector of primary residues and waste' is not applicable within the

framework of the “Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen”. In this context, ‘biomass producer’ and ‘smallholder’ as applied in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series are similar to ‘forest owner’ / ‘forest manager’ as applied “Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen”.

Table 6 – Indicative relationship between biomass classification according to “Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen” and scope of biomass producer according to the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series

Biomass category in ‘Regeling’	**Scope of biomass producer in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series**
1 woody biomass from Forest Management Units (FMUs)	A1 biomass producer
2 woody biomass from Forest Management Units (FMUs) smaller than 500 ha	A2 smallholder
3 residues from nature and landscape management	A3 collector of primary residual flows A4 collector of non-primary residual flows
4 agricultural residues	A3 collector of primary residual flows
5 biogenic residues and waste flows	A4 collector of non-primary residual flows

Annex A
(informative)

Explanation on smallholders

In several countries, especially developing countries, smallholders form an important share of the work force. In that respect, smallholders significantly contribute to the local prosperity and wellbeing. Smallholders that produce agricultural biomass to be used for energy or in products should have similar possibilities to market their agricultural biomass according to the requirements of the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series as larger companies. This means that their efforts to be delivered should be proportionate to their revenues without jeopardizing the level of sustainability.

In order to offer smallholders these possibilities, the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series exempt smallholders from some provisions (see also Table 2). This concerns the requirements related to:

— stakeholder consultation (see NTA 8080-2:2022, Annex A);

— competition with food and other local applications of agricultural biomass (see NTA 8080-2:2022, 9.1);

— prosperity (see NTA 8080-2:2022, Clause 10);

— working environment (see NTA 8080-2:2022, 11.1.3 to 11.1.6, 11.1.9 and 11.1.10);

— local community (see NTA 8080-2:2022, 11.2.5 and 11.2.6).

Smallholders employ no or hardly any employees other than their own relatives, most of the requirements related to the working environment do not apply or hardly apply. Smallholders have a local background. It is expected that they also purchase products and services from local suppliers. As such, smallholders contribute sufficiently to the local prosperity and wellbeing, and they do not need to demonstrate this according to the requirements in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series.

The definition of smallholder differs from country to country and between agricultural/ecological zones. For this reason, it is difficult to use an unambiguous definition that render justice to this in all situations. A definition that considers both the employment and the cultivation area has been chosen in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series (see 3.92). A maximum threshold is set on the cultivation area to prevent large plantations from invoking exemptions. The maximum threshold for the cultivation area can vary for the different regions or activities.

In addition to exempting some sustainability requirements, accompanying policies can be necessary to support smallholders in conforming with the other requirements in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series. Possible options for such policy include capacity building by means of human resources development (strengthening people's knowledge, skills and motivation), strengthening the organization (by having organizations function better) or institutional development (working together with other community organizations).

NOTE Drawing up an accompanying policy is outside the scope of the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series.

Annex B
(normative)

'Better Biomass' logo

B.1 General

Organizations can decide or can be required to be certified to the applicable requirements of the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series. They can then apply for the 'Better Biomass' certificate. ‘Better Biomass’ is a registered trademark of NEN, the scheme owner and manager, intended for products that have been certified in accordance with NCS 8080-1:2022-0X, which describes the conformity assessment requirements for certification bodies related to the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series including the certification criteria. In case the organization obtains the 'Better Biomass' certificate, it is allowed to use the 'Better Biomass' logo during the validity of the certificate. Also, organizations that cannot become certified, as they are not part of the supply chain, can have an interest is using the 'Better Biomass' logo for communication purposes. This annex provides requirements about the use of the 'Better Biomass' logo.

B.2 Conditions for use of logo

B.2.1 Conditions for certified organizations

The organization is not obliged to use the logo. In cases of ‘Better Biomass’ (logo) expressions, the organization shall operate in accordance with the following conditions:

a) Use of ‘Better Biomass’ (logo) expressions is only allowed after approval by the certification body in writing. Approval is granted to the organization, who is responsible for the correct use of ‘Better Biomass’ (logo) communications.

a) It is allowed to use ‘Better Biomass’ (logo) expressions on invoices and letterheads, on packages or product related communication, and on promotional material like websites, brochures and catalogues provided that a clear relationship exists with the certified product(s). For example, the use of logo on letterhead is not possible if the letterhead is also used for communication about non ‘Better Biomass’ certified products.

   EXAMPLE 1 Allowed is: “Company X has the 'Better Biomass' certificate for product Y”.

   EXAMPLE 2 Not allowed is: “Company X is 'Better Biomass' certified”.

b) If the ‘Better Biomass’ certificate is applicable to part of the product, it shall be clearly stated to which part of the product the ‘Better Biomass’ logo is applicable, for example by clearly indicating the percentage based on the mass balance. The percentage and its statement shall correspond with the transaction certificate or the declaration in accordance with NTA 8080-4:2022, 5.2 and Clause 6.

c) If a ‘Better Biomass’ (logo) expression is applied, the unique registration number that is assigned by the certification body shall be stated. This registration number shall be stated at the appropriate position in the logo.

d) The unique registration number consists of the name or abbreviation of the certification body and the unique attestation number assigned by the certification body.

e) The use of the ‘Better Biomass’ logo and the unique registration number is only allowed in own communication related to own products that fall within the scope of the ‘Better Biomass’ certificate.

f) The ‘Better Biomass’ (logo) expression shall not exceed the size and prominence of the product name, brand name and or trade name. Only communication and presentation as a label is allowed. Suggesting that ‘Better Biomass’ would be a trademark is not allowed to other parties than the scheme owner and certification bodies after approval in writing.

g) The (visual) presentation of the ‘Better Biomass’ logo shall be in accordance with the requirements of Clause B.3.

B.2.2 Conditions for non-certified organizations

The organization that wishes to use the 'Better Biomass' logo shall request for this use at the scheme manager including a justification for the intended use. The scheme manager will assess whether the intended use fits within the framework of 'Better Biomass' certification. In case of positive assessment, the organization will receive the 'Better Biomass' logo from the scheme manager. The (visual) presentation of the ‘Better Biomass’ logo shall be in accordance with the requirements of Clause B.3.

B.3 Visual representation

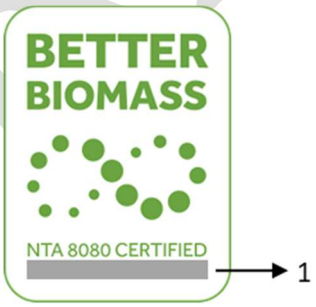
B.3.1 Shape and structure

B.3.1.1 General

The 'Better Biomass' logo is a rounded rectangle with an angle radius 75 dots.

B.3.1.2 Shape and structure of 'Better Biomass' logo for certified organizations

The certificate number shall be clearly displayed under the text "NTA 8080 CERTIFIED" with a font size not exceeding the font size of this text, as indicated in Figure B.1.

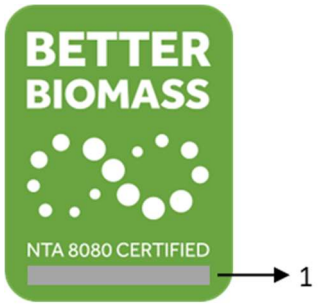


Key

1 Room intended for certificate number

Figure B.1 — 'Better Biomass' logo

If the colour or layout of the background of the 'Better Biomass' logo is inappropriate for the logo as presented in Figure B.1, the alternative as presented in Figure B.2 may be used. The same requirements are applicable to this logo.



Key

1 Room intended for certificate number

Figure B.2 — Alternative 'Better Biomass' logo

B.3.1.3 Shape and structure of 'Better Biomass' logo for non-certified organizations

The 'Better Biomass' logo that an organization other than a certified organization may use after permission in writing by the scheme manager is presented in Figure B.3.

Figure B.3 — 'Better Biomass'-logo for non-certificate holders

B.3.2 Colour

The green colour in the 'Better Biomass' logo is specified in Table B.1 with the usual standards.

Table B.1 — Specifications of colours 'Better Biomass' logo

Colour	Pantone	Hex	RGB	CMYK
Green	Solid Coated 7737 C	#6ba542	R107 G165 B66	C 64 % M 15 % Y 100 % K 1 %

B.3.3 Font

The text in the 'Better Biomass' logo shall be displayed using the following fonts, where applicable:

— BETTER: Effra Bold

— BIOMASS: Effra Bold

— NTA 8080 CERTIFIED: Effra regular

— Certificate number: Effra regular

B.3.4 Representation

The position of the 'Better Biomass' logo is upright with the long side vertically or a slope (to the left) of up to – 4°.

Annex C
(informative)

Cross-reference matrices with legal requirements

C.1 General

The four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series have been designed to be used to demonstrate compliance with legal requirements with respect to sustainability aspects, greenhouse gas calculations and chain of custody as specified in NTA 8080-2:2022, NTA 8080-3:2024 and NTA 8080-4:2022, respectively. To date, relevant legislation concerns Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and the “Regeling conformiteits-beoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen”. This annex provides cross-reference matrices that link the requirements of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and the “Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen” with the requirements in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series to illustrate the link between 'Better Biomass' and these laws and regulations.

NOTE 1 In order to make claims to comply with these laws and regulations based on the four parts NTA 8080:2024 series, the organization needs to be 'Better Biomass' certified, and the 'Better Biomass' certification system needs to be recognized / approved for these purposes by the competent authority.

NOTE 2 Laws and regulations can be subject to changes, for example by delegated regulations. The 'Better Biomass' certification system makes use of an interpretation document that reflects these changes in order to keep the requirements in the four parts of NTA 8080:2024 aligned with legal requirements.

C.2 Cross-reference matrix with Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Table C.1 shows the relevant requirements of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and the references to the corresponding requirements in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series.

Table C.1 — Cross-reference matrix with Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article Directive	Topic	Reference in NTA 8080	Comment
29(3)	High-biodiversity value	Part 2, 7.1	
29(4)	High-carbon stock	Part 2, 6.1 a) – c)	
29(5)	Peatland	Part 2, 6.1 d)	
29(6)	Sustainable forestry	Part 2, 6.2	Only applicable for forest biomass
29(7)	Land use, land-use change and forestry	Part 2, 6.3	Only applicable for forest biomass
29(10)	Greenhouse gas emission savings	Part 2, 5.1.1 Part 3	Part 3 is based on Annex V and VI in the Directive
30(1)	Mass balance system	Part 4, 5.2.1	Part 4, Annex B provides more detailed requirements
30(2)	Sustainability characteristics	Part 4, 5.2.5	Linked to transaction document

C.3 Cross-reference matrix with “Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen”

Table C.2 shows the relevant requirements of the “Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen” and the references to the corresponding requirements in the four parts of the NTA 8080:2024 series. The sustainability requirements in the "Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen" are described in Annex B of this regulation by listing sustainability principles.

NOTE The "Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen" is only available in the Dutch language. The verification protocol that is used to assess certification systems for approval to demonstrate compliance with this regulation is also available in the English language and contains similar information as in the regulation.

Table C.2 — Cross-reference matrix with "Regeling conformiteitsbeoordeling vaste biomassa voor energietoepassingen"

Principle regulation	Topic	Reference in NTA 8080 [a]	Comment
P.1.1	Greenhouse gas emissions saving	Part 2, 5.1.1 Part 3	Regulation makes use of calculation methodology per Directive (EU) 2018/2001
P.2.1	Soil carbon	Part 2, 8.1	See also P.8.1
P.3.1	Peatland	Part 2, 6.1 d)	
P.3.2	Wetlands	Part 2, 6.1 a)	
P.3.3	Natural forest	Part 2, 6.1 b) & c)	
P.4.1	Long-term carbon stock	Part 2, 6.7	
P.4.2	Stumps	Part 2, 6.6 a)	
P.4.3	Round timber	Part 2, 6.6 b)	
P.5.1	Low ILUC risk	Part 2, 9.3 – 9.5	Within framework of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 the approached detailed in Part 2, Annex C applies
P.6.1	Land use rights	Part 2, 11.2.2	
P.6.2	Taxes and royalties	Part 1, 5.6	
P.6.3	Anti-corruption	Part 2, 11.1.9 & 11.1.10	
P.7.1	High-biodiversity value	Part 2, 7.1	
P.7.2	Preservation of biodiversity	Part 2, 7.6	
P.7.3	Conversion of forests	Part 2, 7.4	
P.7.4	Use of native species	Part 2, 7,4 & 7.6	

Principle regulation	Topic	Reference in NTA 8080 [a]	Comment
P.7.5	Hunting and fishery	Part 2, 7.6	
P.8.1	Soil quality	Part 2, 8.1	See also P.2.1
P.8.2	Water balance and quality	Part 2, 8.2	
P.8.3	Maintenance ecological cycles	Part 2, 8.1 b) & c)	Also part of P.8.1 in general
P.8.4	Reduced impact logging	Part 2, 7.6	Also part of P.7.2 in general
P.8.5	Burning	Part 2, 8.3.2 & 8.3.3	
P.8.6	Diseases and pests prevention	Part 2, 7.6 d)	
P.8.7	Use of chemicals	Part 2, 8.1.1 g) & 8.2.1 c) – e)	Also part of P.8.1 and P.8.2. in general
P.8.8	Waste prevention	Part 2, 8.4	
P.9.1	Maintenance production capacity	Part 2, 6.7	
P.9.2	Prevention of illegal activities	Part 1, 5.6	
P.10.1	Long-term goals	Part 1, 5.3.5	
P.10.2	Forest management plan	Part 1, 5.7.4	
P.10.3	Map with essential elements	Part 2, 7.5 b) & 11.2.3	
P.10.4	Monitoring and evaluation	Part 1, 5.7	
P.10.5	Competency	Part 2, 11.1.5	
P.12.1	Quality management system	Part 1, 5.2 Part 4, 5.1.4	
P.12.2	Greenhouse gas data	Part 3 Part 4, 5.2 & 6.1 o)	
P.12.3	Documentation retainment	Part 1, 5.2	
P.12.4	Inputs and outputs	Part 4, 5.2	
P.12.5	Mass balance system	Part 4, 5.2	
P.12.6	Controlled biomass	N/a	

[a] Particular elements of a principle can be covered by other sections than the indicated references.

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