


System Certyfikacji



KZR INiG


System KZR INiG/2

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by the Oil and Gas Institute-National Research Institute

The KZR INiG System/2

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1. Introduction

This document defines the terminology to be used in the field of certification of sustainable biofuels and bioliquids production. It specifically considers some relevant terms and definitions used in the Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (further referred to as the RED or Renewable Energy Directive) and the KZR INiG System. Definitions are arranged in alphabetical order.

2. Normative references

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

KZR INiG System /1/ Description of INiG System of Sustainability Criteria – general rules

KZR INiG System /3/ Reference with national legislation

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

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

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

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

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

KZR INiG System /9/ Requirements for certification bodies


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

The scope of the aforementioned KZR INiG System documents is based on the following articles.

EN 16214-1 Sustainably produced biomass for energy applications – Principles, criteria, indicators and verifies for biofuels and bioliquids – Part 1: Terminology.

PrEN 16214-2 Sustainably produced biomass for energy applications – Principles, criteria, indicators and verifies for biofuels and bioliquids – Part 2: conformity assessment including chain of custody and mass balance.

EN 16214-3 Sustainably produced biomass for energy applications – Principles, criteria, indicators and verifies for biofuels and bioliquids – Part 3: Biodiversity and environmental aspects.

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EN 16214-4 Sustainably produced biomass for energy applications – Principles, criteria, indicators and verifies for biofuels and bioliquids – Part 4: Calculation methods of the greenhouse gas emission balance using a life cycle analysis.

CEN/TR EN 16214-5 Sustainably produced biomass for energy applications – Principles, criteria, indicators and verifies for biofuels and bioliquids – Part 5: Guidance towards definition of residue and waste via positive list.

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

3. Definitions

Actual value

means greenhouse gas (GHG) emission saving for some or all of the steps of production and processing of raw materials, biomass conversion feedstocks for biofuels/bioliquids and fuels, calculated in accordance with a methodology laid down in part C of Annex V of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (and implemented into the *KZR INiG System /8/ Guidelines for the determination of the life cycle per unit values of GHG emissions for biofuels and bioliquids*).

Agricultural area

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

Agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues

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


Agricultural land

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

- arable lands,

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

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

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

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

Agricultural producer (farmer)

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

Allocation

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

Arable land

beyond agricultural lands this also includes land:


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

(definition according to Act on Protection of Agricultural and Forest Landsⁱ)ⁱⁱ

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

ⁱⁱ Agricultural land protection consists of:

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

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Audit

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

Auditor

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

Biodiversity

means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (according to Convention on Biological Diversity¹).

Biofuel/bioliquid manufacturer

means an organization or unit undertaking business activity in the production of biofuel/bioliquids, in accordance with the Act of 02.07.2004 on freedom of business activity.

Biofuels

mean liquid or gaseous transport fuel produced from biomass.

Bioliquids

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

Biomass

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


Broker (middleman)

means an economic operator according to the Act of 02.07.2004 on freedom of business activity, undertaking business activity within the scope of purchase and turnover, import, purchase in the internal EC market, and storage and sale of biomass or biofuels/bioliquids.

Certificate

means a document issued by an authorized certification body, confirming that a participant in the KZR INiG System meets the fundamental RED and KZR INiG System requirements.

¹ Convention on Biological Diversity, developed in Rio de Janeiro on 05.06.1992, ratified by Poland in 1996 (J. of Laws 2002, No. 184, item 1532)

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Certification body

means an impartial, independent organization (in accordance with the Act of 2nd July 2004 on freedom of economic activities) operating within a framework chosen by that body and recognized by the certification System, and authorized to issue KZR INiG certificates and carry out control and management of processes in conformity with the KZR INiG System requirements of system participants.

Certification body authorization

means authorization by the KZR INiG Administrator to issue certificates and collect documentation, and to carry out other operations ensuring proper implementation of the KZR INiG System requirements and 2009/28/WE (the RED) guidelines.

Certification of sustainable biofuels, bioliquids production

means action of a certification body proving that a properly identified product, or process of its production, complies with the fundamental or detailed requirements of the KZR INiG System.

Certified economic operator (system participant)

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

Chain of custody

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

Co-processing


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

CO₂ equivalent – CO_{2eq}

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

Good agricultural practices

Agricultural raw materials cultivated in the Community as well as beyond its borders (in the rest of the world) and used for the production of biofuels and bioliquids must, in compliance with the requirements of KZR INiG, be obtained in accordance with the requirements and standards under the provisions referred to in the section on? "Environment" in part a, in point 9 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 of 19 January 2009, establishing common rules for direct support schemes for farmers under the common agricultural policy and establishing

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certain support schemes for farmers (OJ L 30, 31.1.2009, p. 16), and in accordance with the minimum requirements for good agricultural and environmental conditions within the meaning of art. 6 paragraph 1 of the Regulation.

Good practices in the workplace and good social practices

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

Cogeneration (CHP)

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

Continuously forested area

means land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of more than 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds *in situ* (definition based on article 17 (4b) of the RED)¹.

Co-product


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

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

Cross compliance

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

¹Continuously forested areas do not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use

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Default value

means a value derived from the typical value using predefined factors, which may be used instead of the actual value under conditions laid down in the RED.

Designated areas/protected areas

means areas designated by lawⁱ or other equivalent competent legal authority for nature protection or areas designated for protection of rare, endangered or critically endangered ecosystems or species, considered as such by international treaties or included in lists prepared by intergovernmental organizations or the International Union for Conservation of Nature, on condition that they are recognized according to article 18 (4, second paragraph) of the RED unless evidence is produced showing that production of raw materials does not infringe the principles of nature protection;

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


Disaggregated default value

means a component of the default value that refers to a defined stage of the whole life cycle of a biofuel (e.g. cultivation of raw material; processing; transport and distribution), as defined in Annex V point D of the RED.

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

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

- **national parks** (zones distinguished by particular natural, scientific, social, cultural and educational values, with area of at least 1 000 ha, where all nature and landscape qualities are protected)
- **nature reserves** (encompasses areas preserved in natural or slightly changed state, ecosystems, refuges and habitats: natural, plant, animal, fungal, and formations and elements of abiotic nature, distinguished by particular natural, scientific, cultural or landscape values)
- **landscape parks** (areas protected for reasons of natural, historical, cultural, and landscape values in order to preserve and popularize these values under conditions of sustained development)
- **protected landscape areas** (areas protected for reasons of distinguished landscape with diverse ecosystems, valuable because of the potential to satisfy needs connected with tourism and recreation or because of the function of ecological corridors)
- **Natura 2000 areas** (includes areas of special protection of birds; special protection of habitats and areas of importance for the EU). Natura 2000 areas may encompass protected areas and objects as a whole or in part. From these it follows that this form of nature protection may integrate the individual forms of nature protection earlier separated.
- **natural monuments** (single formations of biotic, abiotic or mixed nature, with particular natural, scientific, cultural, historical or landscape value, e.g. trees of imposing size, bushes of native or foreign species, etc.)
- **documentation sites** (underground or surface geological formations, complexes of fossils or minerals, caves or rock-clad shelters, and pits and excavations, whether being exploited or closed)
- **ecological grounds** (remnants of ecosystems important for preservation of biodiversity, e.g. water reservoirs, swamps, peatlands, etc. worthy of protection)
- **nature-landscape complexes** (remnants of natural or cultural landscapes, distinguished by their scenic or aesthetic values)
- **protection of plant, animal and fungi species** (includes species, specimens, habitats and refuges of plants, animals and fungi)

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Economic operator

means anyone (excluding farmers) who participates in economic activity, exists in the supply chain, operates with sustainable raw material (biomass), feedstock (processed biomass), biofuels, bioliquids, fuels, wastes and residues (first waste collection points) and is interested in obtaining KZR INiG certification.

Ecosystem

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

Energy from renewable sources

means energy obtained as a result of processing of wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, and hydrothermal energy, hydropower, energy obtained from biomass, energy obtained from land-fill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and gas from biological (biogas), energy obtained from agricultural biogas and from bioliquids.

Fallow land

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

Feedstock

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

First gathering point

means an economic operator engaged in the purchase of biomass (grain, sugar beet, etc.) from agricultural producers.


Forest

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

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

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

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

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Forested lands

means lands:

- defined as forests in Polish regulations on forests,
- retrieved for forestry,
- under roads or pathways leading towards forested lands

(definition according to Act on Protection of Agricultural and Forested Lands).

Fuel producer, final supplier, other economic operators (First waste collection points)

means economic operators involved in: handling wastes and residues, biofuel and bioliquid; blending with conventional fuel; and supplying the product to fuel stations and the final user.

Greenhouse gas emission savings

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

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

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

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

where:

GWP_{CH₄} and GWP_{N₂O} mean global warming potential of the gases, relative to carbon dioxide. GWP_{CH₄} amounts to 23, and GWP_{N₂O} 296.


Group Audit

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

Highly biodiverse natural grassland

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

ⁱ Commission regulation (EU) No 1307/2014

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Highly biodiverse non-natural grassland

means grassland that would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention and is not degraded, i.e. not characterised by long-term loss of biodiversity due to overgrazing, mechanical damage to the vegetation, soil erosion or loss of soil quality; and is species-rich.¹

Human intervention

means managed grazing, mowing, cutting, harvesting or burningⁱ

Intermediate producer

means an economic operator (as defined by the Act of 02.07.2004 on freedom of business activity) undertaking business activity involving the processing and sale of biomass and its processed products.

KZR Certification System

means a set of interconnected organizational procedures involving economic operators, administrative bodies and other economic operators, with the aim of confirming that sustainability criteria are met, in accordance with the requirements of the RED.

Land status

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

Land with high carbon stock

means wetlands, continuously forested areas, weakly forested areas and peatlands.

Life cycle greenhouse gas emissions


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

Ligno-cellulosic material

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

Low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels and bioliquids

means biofuels and bioliquids whose feedstocks were produced within schemes which reduce the displacement of production for purposes other than for making biofuels and bioliquids and which were produced in accordance with the sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids set out in Article 17 of the RED and in the document KZR INiG System/1.

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Lower heating value

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

Manufacture

means a production process in which biofuels/bioliquid meeting the quality requirements stated in relevant regulations are produced by physical or chemical methods.

Manufacturer

means an economic operator (as defined by the Act of 02.07.2004 on freedom of business activity) undertaking business activity concerned with biofuel/bioliquid production.

Mass balance system

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

Mixture

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

Non-food cellulosic material

means feedstocks mainly composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material; it includes food and feed crop residues (such as straw, stover, husks and shells), grassy energy crops with a low starch content (such as ryegrass, switchgrass, miscanthus, giant cane and cover crops before and after main crops), industrial residues (including those from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted), and material from biowaste.


Peatlands

mean area of peat presenceⁱⁱ. According to the Communication from the Commission on the practical implementation of the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme, and taking into account rules for biofuelsⁱⁱⁱ, *peat itself is not considered as biomass*, because it does not fall within the definition of biomass, i.e. biodegradable fraction of products, wastes and residues of biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry

ⁱ based on PN-86 C-04062

ⁱⁱ Depending on the type of peat, low, high, and meadow peatlands are distinguished.

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

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and related industries, including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste (according to article 2 of the RED).

Permanent pasture

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

Primary data

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

Primary forest and other primary wooded land

means forest and other wooded land of native species where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed (based on article 17 (3 a) of the RED).

Processing

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

Processing unit

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

Product life cycle


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

Regional default value

means an estimate of the emissions from a particular biofuel/bioliquid production pathway, specific to a given region and not specified in the RED, approved by authorized bodies.

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

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

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Processing residue

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

Renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin

mean liquid or gaseous fuels other than biofuels whose energy content comes from renewable energy sources other than biomass, and which are used in transport.

Secondary data

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

Self-declaration for agricultural producer

means a document in which an agricultural producer describes the origin and identification data of biomass at the initial step in the chain of custody.

Supply chain

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

Site

means a geographical location, with precise boundaries, within which products can be mixed.

Starch-rich crops


mean crops comprising mainly cereals (regardless of whether only the grains are used or the whole plant, e.g. green maize), tubers and root crops (such as potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes, cassava and yams), and corm crops (such as taro and cocoyam).

System Administrator

means an economic operator or a contractor (as defined by the Act of 2nd July 2004 on freedom of economic activity) having the right to administer the certification system. In the case of the KZR INiG System, the Oil and Gas Institute – National Research Institute in Krakow is the System Administrator.

System boundaries

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

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System participant (certified economic operator)

means anyone who provides economic activity, exists in the supply chain, operates with sustainable raw material (biomass), feedstock (processed biomass), biofuels, bioliquids, waste and residues (first waste collection points) and has received a KZR INiG certificate.

Typical value

means an estimate of the representative GHG emission saving for a particular biofuel production pathway.

Traceability

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

Undrained peatland

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

Waste

Waste shall be defined as in Article 3 (1) of the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC. According to this definition a waste can be understood as any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or required to discard. Raw material or substances that have been intentionally modified or contaminated to meet that definition are not covered by this definition.


Weakly forested area

land spanning an area more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of between 10 % and 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ, unless evidence is provided that the carbon stock of the area before and after conversion is of such that, when the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V is applied, the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 of this Article, pertaining to limitation of greenhouse gases emission would be fulfilled, definition based on article 17 (4c) of the RED).

Wetlands (water & swamp areas)ⁱ

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

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

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

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