CERCARBONO
CARBON CERTIFIER

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
OF THE VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATION PROGRAMME OF CERCARBONO

Version 1.0

Foreword

The terms and definitions document has been prepared by Cercarbono to facilitate the understanding of the terms or definitions used in the documents produced under its voluntary carbon certification programme, such as:

- Voluntary carbon certification protocol.
- Methodologies for the development of climate change mitigation projects in different sectors:
  - M/E-ER01: Methodology for the implementation of GHG emission reduction projects using renewable energy.
  - M/T-ECC01: Methodology for GHG emission reduction projects by improving fuel exchange efficiency in land transport.
  - M/I-ER_CMP01: Methodology for the execution of GHG reduction projects due to the use of renewable energy or the change of raw material in cement industries.
  - M/MR-ER_DE01: Methodology for the execution of projects for the capture, destruction or use of biogas produced in landfills.
  - M/REDD+01: Land-use methodology for the implementation of REDD+ projects consistent with the reference levels submitted by Colombia to the UNFCCC.
- Other technical, regulatory, and procedural documents to learn about or operate in the Cercarbono certification programme.

This document is especially aimed at Cercarbono customers and users for the formulation and development of projects to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and the emission and registration of carbon credits (Carboncer) in different economic sectors. It can also be quite useful for other actors who are part or not of the carbon market who wish to understand or contextualize themselves on the problem of climate change and how to contribute to its solution.

For the preparation of this document of terms and definitions related to Cercarbono's voluntary carbon certification programme, the ISO 14064-1: 2018, ISO 14064-2: 2019, ISO 14064-3: 2019, ISO 14065: 2013 standards were consulted, the IPCC definitions, the definitions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Real Academy of the Spanish Language, the Pan-Hispanic Dictionary of Doubts, the linguistic consultation service of the Urgent Spanish Foundation and the latest version of the Cercarbono Protocol.

Conventions and considerations

~ Sign that replaces the term or entry.
* Incorrect form or use of the term or entry.
Sin. Synonymous.

Terms and definitions

above ground biomass

Total living plant matter, located above ground level in a given area. Includes stems, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage.

accreditation

In the context of climate change mitigation, a process voluntarily requested by an organisation to demonstrate that it can measure the quality of services or products and their performance offered by a given facility or organisation, thereby generating recognition or assurance under a programme, standard or regulatory framework.

accreditation period

The period during which a climate change mitigation project may apply for verification of greenhouse gas emission removals, reductions, avoidances, displacements, or destructions, as appropriate, for carbon credits.

activity data

Information that corresponds to the behaviour of emissions or removals of greenhouse gas emissions in a given project type and time. For example, in REDD+ projects, in the case of the deforestation activity, it corresponds to the annual amount of greenhouse gas emissions generated in the hectares of forest that pass to other forest cover; in the case of degradation due to forest fragmentation, it corresponds to the greenhouse gas emissions generated in the areas of forest cover that remain as such; in the case of sustainable forest management, it corresponds to the amount of greenhouse gas emissions generated by timber harvesting; and in the case of carbon stock enhancement, it corresponds to the annual greenhouse gas removals generated in non-forest areas with forest suitability. In industrial projects, it corresponds to the amount of coal used as a fuel source in kilns. In energy projects, it corresponds to the total amount of annual fuel burned. In waste management projects, it corresponds to the amount of methane in the biogas burned or the amount of fossil fuel consumed in auxiliary activities, among others.

additionality

A requirement for climate change mitigation projects that project activities remove more greenhouse gas emissions (in the case of land use projects) than would have been removed in the absence of the project, or that such activities reduce, avoid, displace, or destroy greenhouse gas emissions (in the case of non-land use projects) that would have occurred in the absence of the project. Additionality allows demonstrating that mitigation actions resulting from the implementation of a project generate a net benefit to the atmosphere.

agricultural crop

Planting and harvesting of plants for scientific, economic, or industrial purposes.

agricultural land

Area of land suitable for use in agricultural production.

agricultural production

The sum of the products of cultivation or tillage of land for purposes other than timber production.

agricultural suitability area

Extension of land (continuous or discrete) whose vocation is the establishment of agricultural crops of different cycle or duration.

agriculture, forestry, and other land uses (AFOLU)

A term from the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines that describes a category of activities that contribute to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. It combines two previously separate sectors, LULUCF (Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry) and agriculture.

agroforestry

An ecologically based natural resource management system in which trees are integrated into cropland or grassland.

agroforestry system

Land on which trees for the production of timber or other forest products are grown in association with other species for agricultural use, for the production of food or other products for domestic or industrial use. In its broadest sense, an agroforestry system may also include, in addition to or instead of the agricultural component, association with livestock production.

alternative fuel

Non-conventional material or substance that can be used as a replacement for a conventional fuel. Includes waste from fossil sources such as tires, plastics, polymer or rubber textiles, biomass waste and renewable biomass.

anaerobic digester

Equipment used to generate biogas from liquid or solid waste through anaerobic digestion. The digester is covered or encapsulated, allowing the capture of biogas to generate heat or electricity or to feed a gas grid.

anaerobic digestion

Degradation and stabilisation of organic materials by the action of anaerobic bacteria that produce CH_4 and CO_2. Typical organic materials that undergo anaerobic digestion are solid waste, animal manure, sewage, organic industrial effluents, and biosolids from aerobic wastewater treatment plants.

anaerobic lagoon

Bioreactor that combines the sedimentation of solids and their accumulation at the bottom, with the flotation of wastewater materials on the surface and with active biomass suspended in the wastewater, attached to the settled sludge or floating cream.

anthropogenic

Of human origin. Man-made.

associated gas

Volatile, low-density fluid extracted in conjunction with oil extraction. This may be gas obtained from the oil separation process or gas released from wells.

automobile

Vehicle that can be guided to travel on an ordinary road without the need for rails and that carries an engine, usually internal combustion or electric, that propels it.

automobile fleet

Set of automobiles at the disposal of a natural or legal person to provide internal or external land transportation services in the public or private sphere.

avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

A set of actions to prevent the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

avoided greenhouse gas emission

Difference between the value of greenhouse gas emissions generated by sources in the baseline scenario of a REDD+ project and the monitoring of the total mass of greenhouse gases released by the same sources to the atmosphere in the project scenario, during a specific crediting period. Allows for a positive net balance of reduced greenhouse gas emissions to be offset.

baseline

(See *baseline scenario*).

baseline demand (Syn. baseload)

In an electricity supply system, minimum level of electricity demand during a given period.

baseline scenario

Hypothetical reference case that best represents the conditions most likely to occur in the absence of a proposed climate change mitigation project.

baseload (Syn. baseload demand)

In an electricity supply system, minimum level of electricity demand during a given period.

below ground biomass

Total living matter of plant roots in a given area. Includes living roots, but fine roots less than 2 mm in diameter are sometimes excluded, as they are often indistinguishable from soil organic matter or litterfall.

biofuel

Fuel obtained by physical or chemical treatment of plant matter or organic waste.

biogas

Biogenic gas mixture composed mainly of methane (CH_4) and carbon dioxide (CO_2) produced from the decomposition of residual organic matter under anaerobic conditions. In the case of waste management projects, it is applicable to that generated in the landfill vessel or cells and to that generated in auxiliary systems (e.g., leachate lagoons).

biogas capture

A process carried out to avoid the direct emission of biogas into the atmosphere at the sites where it is generated by means of collection systems that convey it to places of utilisation or destruction.

biogas capture system

A related set of elements or structures to capture the gases produced in a landfill for venting, flaring or utilisation. It may be passive, active or a combination of active and passive components.

biogas processing facility

Facility that processes, treats, and compresses or liquefies the biogas collected from a sanitary landfill, with the purpose of using it.

biogas utilisation

Development of any of the activities related to the productive use of biogas, including the generation of electricity, generation of thermal energy, replacement of fossil fuels (through distribution in networks dedicated exclusively to biogas, in tank trucks, or by other means), distribution in natural gas systems for use in co-firing, among others.

biomass

Non-fossilised and biodegradable organic material from microorganisms, animals, and plants (including their surface and below ground components, living or dead, from trees, shrubs, grasses, litterfall, roots, etc.). It includes agricultural, forestry, industrial and related products, by-products, residues, and wastes. It also includes gases and liquids recovered from the decomposition of non-fossilised and biodegradable organic materials.

biomass energy

Energy obtained from non-fossilised and biodegradable organic materials from microorganisms, animals, and plants, including gases and liquids recovered from the decomposition of such materials.

biomass waste

Non-fossilised, biodegradable organic material from plants, animals and microorganisms, by-product, residue or waste stream from agriculture, forestry, and related industries.

bus

Motor vehicle intended for the collective transport of persons and their luggage, duly registered in accordance with the special regulations and characteristics in force, used for the provision of urban and interurban passenger transport services.

bush

Woody plant, whose growth potential does not reach five meters in height, without a preponderant trunk, because it branches from the base.

bypass dust

By-product of Portland cement manufacture, either uncalcined, partially, or fully calcined, produced in the kiln at high temperatures or on the pyro processing line. It differs from CDK in that the latter also includes dust from bypass systems, which can be partially or fully recycled.

Calcination

The chemical process of cement or lime manufacture, in which raw materials, mainly carbonates, are heated in kilns to produce metal oxide and carbon dioxide. For example: $CaCO_3$ + heat = CaO + CO_2. In the most general case, calcination is a process of heat-induced expulsion of structurally bound volatile elements, except for water.

calibration

In land use projects, a process by which predictive models use local measurements to determine their parameter values, making the models more representative of the project area. For equipment or instruments, the process of comparing and documenting the measurement of a device against a traceable reference standard.

camper

A motor vehicle with all-wheel drive, with a capacity of up to nine passengers and up to three-quarters of a ton.

capacity addition

In power projects, action taken to increase electricity production capacity by adding new generating units to existing power plants.

*carbon capture (Syn. *carbon sequestration)*

A process in which carbon is removed from the atmosphere and deposited in a reservoir.

carbon credit

A tradable, non-tangible instrument that represents a unit of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) -usually one ton- that is reduced, avoided, or sequestered by a project and is verified/certified to an internationally recognised carbon accounting standard. Cercarbono defines it as a Carboncer.

carbon credit emission certificate

In the context of Cercarbono, a document issued by the programme stating that a climate change mitigation project complies with the requirements of the voluntary carbon certification process. This document lists the carbon credits generated by the project with a unique serial number.

carbon credit emission certification

Document issued by Cercarbono, which ratifies the compliance of the climate change mitigation project with the requirements of its voluntary carbon certification process. It lists the Carboncer issued and assigns them a unique serial number.

carbon credit registration

A physical or virtual place where climate change mitigation projects developed under a specific programme or standard are registered, accounted for, and centralised, along with their corresponding emissions, monitoring, transfers, and removals of carbon credits.

carbon dioxide equivalent

A measure of any amount of greenhouse gases, calculated by their carbon dioxide equivalence, in terms of their global warming potential over a 100-year reference period.

carbon footprint

Environmental indicator that reflects the amount of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions produced by an individual or organisation, measured as CO_2e.

carbon market

A trading system in which governments, companies or individuals trade units of removal, reduction, avoidance, displacement, or destruction of greenhouse gas emissions, known as carbon credits, to meet mandatory or voluntary commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

carbon stock

Amount of carbon contained in a greenhouse gas reservoir.

carbonate

Compound containing the CO_3^{2-} radical. In industrial projects, during calcination, the carbonate radical decomposes and is transformed into carbon dioxide (CO_2). Common carbonates consumed in the minerals industry include calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) or calcite, magnesium carbonate ($MgCO_3$) or magnesite, and calcium magnesium carbonate ($CaMg(CO_3)_2$) or dolomite.

Carboncer

Certified carbon credit that is generated under Cercarbono's voluntary carbon certification programme. Each Carboncer represents the removal, reduction, avoidance, destruction, or displacement of one ton of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) achieved by a project activity.

Carboncer end use

Destination of certified carbon credits to meet a greenhouse gas emission reduction target or for any other climate change mitigation compliance. Under Cercarbono, their use is oriented to the voluntary or regulated carbon market (such as CORSIA, carbon tax in Colombia and the ETS mechanism).

Carboncer removal

In the context of Cercarbono, an action that allows the disposal of a Carboncer with a defined use to meet a greenhouse gas emission reduction objective or for any other use.

cement

Construction material obtained by crushing clinker together with various mineral components such as gypsum, limestone, blast furnace slag, coal fly ash and natural volcanic material, and acts as a binder when mixed with sand, gravel or crushed stone and water to make concrete.

Cercarbono

Private carbon certifying company that under its voluntary certification programme issues carbon credits.

certification

In the context of Cercarbono, a process through which the programme certifies that a climate change mitigation project complies with the requirements of the voluntary carbon certification process established in its protocol.

certification programme

In the context of climate change mitigation, a voluntary or mandatory, national or international system with a set of principles and requirements for the formulation, development, validation and verification of results against the design and implementation of greenhouse gas mitigation projects and programs.

certifying user of the programme

In the context of Cercarbono, type of user established when opening an account in EcoRegistry, who has the responsibility to review the documentation of the certification process, to generate a report and the certification of the emission of carbon credits from a climate change mitigation project.

chiller

Liquid chiller unit that can use refrigerants with high global warming potentials.

CKD

Any by-product of Portland cement manufacturing, whether uncalcined, partially, or fully calcined that is produced in the kiln at high temperatures, in the pyroprocessing line or in the bypass systems.

client

In the context of Cercarbono, a person or organisation required to register a climate change mitigation project or certify the emission and registration of its carbon credits. Fuel trader, consumer, or end user. In the validation, verification and certification processes, the client represents the holder of the project.

climate

State of the atmosphere at a given time and place, regarding variables such as temperature, humidity, wind speed and barometric pressure.

climate change mitigation

A set of actions taken to limit the variation in the state of the earth's climate system due to human actions and their related effects.

climate change mitigation action

A measure taken to remove, reduce, avoid, displace, or destroy greenhouse gas emissions to help stabilise their concentration in the atmosphere. This may involve reducing, avoiding, displacing, or destroying greenhouse gas emissions by sources or removing greenhouse gas emissions by increasing carbon stocks in reservoirs.

climate change mitigation initiative

Program, project, actions, or activities developed at the international, national, regional, local or sectoral level whose objective is the removal, reduction, avoidance, displacement or destruction of greenhouse gas emissions.

climate change mitigation project

Initiative whose activity focuses on the removal, reduction, avoidance, displacement, or destruction of greenhouse gas emissions in a specific area or facility and period. A climate change mitigation project may have one or more than one project activity, according to the methodology it uses may therefore be referred to as:
- Greenhouse gas emissions removal project.
- Greenhouse gas emissions reduction project.
- Greenhouse gas emissions removal and reduction project.
- Greenhouse gas emissions avoidance project.
- Greenhouse gas emissions avoidance and displacement project.
- Greenhouse gas emissions avoidance, destruction and displacement project.
- Greenhouse gas emissions destruction project.
- Greenhouse gas emissions reduction and destruction project.
- Greenhouse gas emissions destruction and displacement project.
- Greenhouse gas emissions reduction, displacement and destruction project.

climate change mitigation project manager

Individual or organisation responsible for the quality of information for the evaluation of a baseline scenario and corresponding results of a climate change mitigation project.

clinker

A substance resulting from the calcination of limestone and clay in kilns at high temperatures.

clinker production

The process of obtaining clinker (a granulated product used in the manufacture of cement) by grinding, mixing and calcining tricalcium and dicalcium silicate, tricalcium aluminate and tetracalcium aluminoferrite.

closed flare

A device in which waste gas is burned in a cylindrical or rectilinear enclosure, wherein the flame enclosure is more than twice the diameter of the enclosure. The device includes a combustion system and an air intake system based on natural or forced draft for the combustion reaction.

co-combustion

Combustion of two fuels together in the same thermal system. In energy projects, combustion of biomass (or other alternative fuel) that replaces part of the original fossil fuel.

co-composting

Composting process where solid waste and wastewater containing solid biodegradable organic material are degraded together.

co-generation

Process for simultaneously obtaining useful electrical energy and thermal energy (heat, steam, hot or cold water).

commitment

Agreement between two parties with terms generally specified in a contract to perform an action, product, or service.

composting

Biochemical degradation process of organic waste under aerobic conditions to obtain humus.

compressed natural gas for vehicles

Natural gas mixture composed primarily of methane (CH_4) and small amounts of other gases such as ethanol, carbon dioxide (CO_2) and water steam.

concrete

Artificial conglomerate obtained by mixing water and inert and coarse materials (gravel, sand, stones) with a binder (cement) to which additives or other minerals are added.

confidential information

Commercial, financial, scientific, technical, or other information not available to the public (but available to judicial authorities and control and oversight bodies upon request), the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to result in a loss, damage in negotiations or otherwise to those to whom such information relates.

contract

In the context of Cercarbono, a pact or covenant that establishes the conditions of the voluntary carbon certification service between Cercarbono and the holder or proxy of a climate change mitigation project.

credit pool (Syn. credits buffer)

Percentage of carbon credits due to the removal of greenhouse gas emissions that is removed and left as a guarantee of permanence in the long term of such removal, to cover the risk of reemission of the removals obtained.

criteria

Policy, procedure, or requirement used as a reference to establish a concept (e.g., additionality, validation/verification statement).

dead wood

Non-living woody biomass, other than litterfall, whether standing or on the ground. Includes wood lying on the surface, dead roots, and stumps greater than or equal to 10 cm in diameter.

decarbonisation

Activity or set of activities aimed at reducing and subsequently eliminating the amount of fossil carbon consumed and, therefore, reducing the greenhouse gas emissions generated.

default value

A parameter value specified in a methodology to standardise calculations for removal, reduction, avoidance, displacement, or destruction of greenhouse gas emissions and provide greater consistency of calculations between projects.

deforestation

Detectable, direct, or induced conversion from forest cover to other land cover in a given period.

destruction of greenhouse gas emissions

Decrease in greenhouse gas emissions quantified by the difference between the emissions of a validated baseline scenario and the net destroyed emissions obtained by the implementation of a climate change mitigation project. It is differentiated from the reduction, avoidance, or displacement of greenhouse gas emissions by the techniques or tools used by the project to effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

direct emission

In the context of climate change mitigation, release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere from emission sources directly related to and under the control of a given sector, scenario, project, or process.

displacement of greenhouse gas emissions

Decrease in greenhouse gas emissions due to the replacement or reduction of an existing activity or process occurring outside the project area with an activity or process with lower greenhouse gas emissions.

document management and control

Procedure for the management and conservation of documentation supported in Cercarbono's user account, which has a secure information storage system offered by EcoRegistry.

double counting

Scenario under which the same removal, reduction, avoidance, displacement, or destruction of greenhouse gas emissions is accounted for separately by two different entities. It also includes double-claiming, when such removal, reduction, avoidance, displacement, or destruction of greenhouse gas emissions is used more than once to demonstrate compliance with national or international mitigation targets.

dump truck

Motor vehicle intended primarily for the transport of construction materials, equipped with a body that can be emptied by transverse or vertical rotation on one or more axles.

dust return

In cement industry processes, part of the kiln feed that is not consumed during clinker production or to form bypass dust but is re-included in the production cycle.

early consideration

Demonstrable event of analysis of the feasibility of carrying out a project, carried out prior to its initiation, which allows demonstrating that carbon credits were a decisive factor in making the project viable.

electric power generation

The process of transforming any primary energy source into electrical energy.

electrical energy

Energy obtained from the movement of electric charges or electrons with a given force within conductive materials. Depending on the method of generation, it can be considered renewable energy, for example, when generated in hydro, wind, solar, geothermal or biomass power plants.

electrical system

A set of elements useful for generating, transporting, and distributing electrical power. It may be an interconnected or non-interconnected power grid, depending on the plant or generating unit of the climate change mitigation project to which it is connected.

electricity mix

Combination of different energy sources that are used to satisfy a specific energy demand, in a defined geographical area and in a given period.

eligibility

Determination that a specific area of land meets the conditions required to be included in a project activity in the land use sector.

emission factor

In the context of climate change mitigation projects, coefficient relating specific project activity data to their respective greenhouse gas emissions.

emission factor of the electrical energy matrix

Coefficient that relates the amount of greenhouse gases produced as a consequence of generating a certain amount of electricity in a defined period and geographical environment.

evaluation

In the context of Cercarbono, the process that a project undergoes in the validation and verification stages by a validation and verification body.

ex-ante evaluation

Evaluation of project design prior to implementation.

exhaust gas

Combustion gas emitted by the burning of methane contained in the biogas from a landfill.

ex-post evaluation

Evaluation of the ongoing implementation of a project and the monitored results of its activities.

field

Natural accumulation of hydrocarbons in the underground, contained in porous or fractured rocks.

flare

Device for burning without energy recovery of volatile organic compounds in exhaust gases.

flare system

A common method for eliminating waste gas volumes at oil and gas facilities.

forest

Area of land normally permanently covered by trees, according to the parameters of area, tree cover and minimum height of mature trees established by each country before the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
For reforestation and forest restoration projects, this includes areas that are part of a forest area that are temporarily without standing timber stocks because of human intervention, such as harvesting, or natural causes, but are expected to regain them. For REDD+

projects, this includes areas normally covered by trees that due to human intervention or natural causes have no standing timber stock but are expected to regain it.

forest degradation

Persistent reduction in carbon content due to anthropogenic activities in an area that remains in the forest category. In REDD+ projects, in an overlap scenario, for the purposes of the consistency principle, the definition of degradation established by the country in its NREF shall be adopted.

Forest Emissions Reference Level

A set of greenhouse gas emissions in the forestry sector in a given region or country, over a set period, used as a point of comparison to assess forest emissions avoided through the implementation of activities to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, through sustainable forest management and the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks.

forest land

Land area with a minimum size equal to the definition of forest adopted by the country under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and without restrictions for forest use.

forest plantation

Land on which trees are grown to produce timber or other forest products, with a design that has the potential to meet the forest definition of the country in which the crop is located.

forest suitability area

Extent of land (continuous or discrete) whose vocation is to have forest, located within the reference area whose optimal use, because of its biophysical characteristics, is the conservation of forests or the establishment of forest restoration processes.

fossil energy source

Substance of organic origin or a remnant of an organism belonging to another geological era, such as oil, coal, and natural gas, that can be used to obtain energy.

fossil fuel

Fuel formed from the refining or processing of materials extracted from underground. These materials result from the action of specific geological conditions on organic remains over millions of years. Includes liquid fuels (crude oil and petroleum products), solid fuels (coal and coal products) and natural gas.

fossil fuel end-consumer (Syn. fossil fuel end-user)

A person or institution that uses fossil fuels (including all petroleum derivatives and all types of fossil gas for energy purposes) for combustion.

fossil fuel end-user (Syn. fossil fuel end-consumer)

Person or institution that uses fossil fuels (including all petroleum derivatives and all types of fossil gas for energy purposes) for combustion.

fuel efficiency per trip

Ratio between the distance a vehicle can travel, and the fuel consumption required to travel that distance. This relationship may not be constant, depending on the individual's driving habits, the characteristics of the vehicle, the topographical and climatic conditions of the place where it is driven, among others.

fuel gas

A low-density, volatile fluid that is used as a fuel to produce thermal energy.

fuel switching efficiency

Lower greenhouse gas-emitting fuel switching for optimal automotive fleet function, including electric, hydrogen, hybrid, natural gas, Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG), biodiesel, or bioethanol sources or supply.

fugitive fuel emission

Emission from accidental discharges, equipment leaks, evaporation losses or accidental discharges or during filling, flaring, pipeline leaks, storage losses, venting or any other direct emissions, except those from fuel use.

gas liquefaction

Change of state of a substance from a gaseous to a liquid state, due to an increase in pressure and a decrease in temperature reaching a high overpressure.

gasification

Process of thermal decomposition of organic compounds at high temperatures (over 800 °C). Gasification converts organic compounds of both biogenic and fossil origin into fuel gas.

geothermal energy

Energy obtained from subsurface heat to generate electricity or for use in thermal energy applications, particularly heating or cooling. Geothermal projects may include the development of power plants, plants, or facilities with high-temperature steam harnessing at any level of reservoir depth.

global warming potential

Value that makes it possible to compare the relative effect of the different greenhouse gases, in relation to the greenhouse effect caused by CO_2.

greenhouse gas

A 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, a property that causes the greenhouse effect. The main GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), methane (CH_4) and ozone (O_3).

greenhouse gas emissions

Release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere from sources or reservoirs.

greenhouse gas information system

A set of standards, processes, and procedures for establishing, managing, maintaining, and recording information on greenhouse gas fluxes in a climate change mitigation project.

greenhouse gas programme

A set of related projects, grouped or not grouped, that can be implemented sequentially or in parallel to respond or not to governmental or sectoral plans. The mitigation actions that the programs can develop are the same as those defined for the projects.

greenhouse gas reservoir

A component of non-fossil biological origin that has the capacity to accumulate, store and release greenhouse gases. In land use projects, the pools considered are above ground biomass, below ground biomass, dead organic matter (including litterfall and dead wood) and soil organic carbon.

greenhouse gas storage

The process of retaining greenhouse gases in reservoirs so that they do not reach the atmosphere.

grouped project

Climate change mitigation project structured to allow for the addition of one or more instances of mitigation activity or its expansion following validation.

heat network

Spatial extent of heat generation facilities that are physically connected through a heat pipe.

historical reference period

In REDD+ projects, the range of years prior to the start of the project in which the trend of deforestation and forest degradation processes is measured, as a basis for estimating future deforestation (and if applicable, forest degradation) data.

hybrid vehicle

A means of automotive transportation that combines an internal combustion engine and one or more electric motors.

hydroelectric energy

Energy generated from the potential energy of a body of water in dams with reservoirs, along a river or in the middle of a stream.

hydrogen supply

Energy source used for transportation.

implementation instance

In clustered projects, each of the sets of areas that are added to the project after validation.

indirect emission

In the context of climate change mitigation, release of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere because of the activities of a given sector, scenario, project or process, but occurring at sources owned or controlled by others.

installed capacity

Production potential or maximum volume of production that a particular company or facility can achieve using certain resources and during a certain period.

interconnected power grid

An electrical grid that interconnects several microgrids or various power producers with the consumers of power through a complex system of grids, substations, and other components, and therefore has a greater back-up to meet the demand for electricity. See National Interconnected System (SIN).

interconnected zone

In different countries, it refers to the set of municipalities, townships, localities, and hamlets connected to the National Interconnected System.

interested party

In the context of climate change mitigation projects, a person or organisation that may affect, be involved in, or be perceived to be involved in or affected by a project decision or action.

inventory

In the context of climate change mitigation, a record of the quantification of a project's greenhouse gases, including the emission sources that generate them.

kiln

In the context of the Cercarbono cement industry methodology, a tubular heating apparatus used in the production of clinker, which reaches temperatures of more than 1200 °C.

kiln feed

In industry projects, use of raw materials, often processed as concrete, that feed into a preheater or directly into the kiln system. The kiln feed often contains a certain amount of recycled dust that is returned from the preheater or kiln system (see also "dust return").

kiln fuel

Raw material that feeds a kiln system, along with the other raw materials that are used for drying or processing for clinker production.

Kyoto Protocol

A set of rules established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and international agreement aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

land suitability

Capacity of a specific site for a specific use based on its environmental conditions.

land use (Syn. soil use)

Anthropogenic actions, activities, and interventions on a certain type of surface to produce, modify or maintain it. In the context of Cercarbono, the term "land use" is used to indicate the category that groups together the forestry and agricultural sectoral areas.

land/soil use change

Conversion of land use or management by anthropogenic actions that may lead to a different land cover and in turn to an impact on albedo, evapotranspiration, sources and sinks of greenhouse gases or other properties of the climate system and thus have an impact on local or global climate.

landfill

Space where the solid waste of a city or community is deposited after having received certain treatments.

landfill gas

Gas generated by the decomposition of solid waste. It consists mainly of CH_4, CO_2 and small fractions of ammonia and hydrogen sulphide.

large-scale project

Climate change mitigation project that generates more than 10,000 tons of CO_2e per year.

leakage

Any increase in greenhouse gas emissions from emission sources outside the climate change mitigation project area, relative to the baseline scenario, as a result of project activities.

leakage management area

In REDD+ projects, extension within the reference area, but outside the project area, in which activities associated with the project are established to control leakage.

legal representative of the Project

Natural or legal person who, in a manner recognised by law, acts on behalf of a project.

level of assurance

The level of detail that a validation and verification body uses to determine whether there are errors, omissions, underestimates, overestimates or misinterpretations in the validation or verification process of a greenhouse gas mitigation project.

level of service

Performance indicator that reflects the conditions under which a specific transport service, whether passenger, animal, freight, or mixed, is being provided. In general, the level of service responds to the number of passengers or volume units of animals or cargo being transported, in a given time, under certain operating conditions.

liquefied petroleum gas

Natural gas mixture composed primarily of ethane, propane, and butane, with small amounts of pentane plus (C5+) in any combination.

litterfall

Non-living biomass of small size in various stages of decomposition, above mineral or organic soil, including living fine roots smaller than the diameter threshold for below-ground biomass and fumic and humic layers.

local law

Precept issued by the competent authority whose jurisdiction is lower than the national level.

low carbon fossil fuel

A type of fossil fuel that has not been used in the project plant during the last three years prior to the start of the project activity, and that has a lower CO_2 emission factor and calorific value than any type of fossil fuel that has been used in that plant.

low-emission energy

Fuel or energy source that produces greenhouse gas and particulate matter emissions under limits established by a standard for this purpose.

managed landfill

Type of landfill that has controlled waste disposal, where waste is directed to specific deposition areas, with a level of collection control and a level of fire control and that includes at least one of the following: (i) cover material, (ii) mechanical compaction and (iii) waste levelling. In the context of Cercarbono, a landfill that does not meet this definition is considered an unmanaged landfill.

marketer user

In the context of Cercarbono, type of user established by opening an account in EcoRegistry, who has the power to buy or sell carbon credits.

mass transit vehicle

A motor vehicle for mass public passenger transportation, whose circulation is done through exclusive lanes and special infrastructure for passenger access.

material error or discrepancy

Individual error or set of actual errors, omissions, or distortions in the quantification of greenhouse gases in climate change mitigation projects, which results in an erroneous reported quantity and whose value generates a change in the emissions result.

methodological reconstruction

In REDD+ projects, calculation of expected greenhouse gas emissions in the project area, in the reference area and in each segment with overlap, consistently using the variables used in the national reference level, as a minimum: the definition of forest, emission factors by forest type, historical data of the activity and its method of estimating emissions and their projection over time.

methodological tool

In the context of climate change mitigation projects, a type of module used by a methodology that provides a procedure to perform a specific analysis.

methodology

A specific set of criteria and procedures that apply to specific greenhouse gas mitigation activities to quantify, ex-ante and ex-post, the net removal, reduction, avoidance, displacement, or destruction of greenhouse gas emissions and specify monitoring procedures and other relevant aspects for carbon credit issuance purposes.

microbus

Vehicle used to transport people with a capacity of 10 to 19 passengers, used for the provision of urban and interurban passenger transport services.

mode shift

Variation in the distribution of the use of different modes of transport for efficient and sustainable mobility.

monitoring

A set of measurement and control activities that make it possible to quantify and verifiably record all the technical aspects of the project, especially those related to the flow of greenhouse gases during its implementation.

monitoring report

Document describing how the project has been implemented in accordance with its validated project description document and recording data to enable the assessment of greenhouse gas emission removals or reductions generated by the climate change mitigation project over a given period, in accordance with the monitoring plan set out in the project description document.

monitoring, reporting and verification system

In the context of climate change mitigation projects, a set of standards, processes, procedures, and other elements necessary to monitor projects in terms of compliance with the established design and the results obtained, which serves for reporting and as a basis for independent verification of results.

national circumstances

A specific country context in which a certain parameter or variable is analysed to assign it a justified value.

National Interconnected System

An electrical network made up of a majority set of power transmission lines and substations present in a country to transport energy from generation plants to areas (cities, peripheral areas, towns, communities, etc.) where the populations where it is consumed are established.

natural disturbance

Non-anthropogenic event or circumstance that causes significant greenhouse gas emissions from forests and that is beyond the control of and not materially influenced by a project or project proponent. Includes fire, pests and diseases, extreme weather events, and geological disturbances. Fuelwood collection and prescribed burning are not considered natural disturbances.

natural forest regeneration

Forest restoration by entirely wild means or assisted by human intervention in activities such as soil scarification, wildlife protection fencing or fencing to prevent grazing by domestic animals. Action contemplated within the REDD+ activity of increasing forest carbon stocks.

net benefit

In the context of the Cercarbono Protocol, total gain to the atmosphere in terms of the results obtained by the implementation of the project activity considering the balance between emissions, removals, reductions, displacement, and destructions of net greenhouse gas emissions generated.

net electric power generation

The difference between the total amount of electrical energy generated by the plant and the sum of the self-consumption of the facility for its operation (also known as parasitic load). Net electrical energy is the energy supplied to the electricity system.

non-compliance

In the context of Cercarbono, non-compliance by a climate change mitigation initiative to be validated or verified with a specific procedure or requirement related to the validation or verification of a project, as established in the protocol and other regulatory documents of the programme, as well as in the methodology and tools applicable to the project.

non-forest

In the context of projects related to land uses for climate change mitigation, an area that does not meet the definition of forest according to national parameters.

non-interconnected or isolated power grid

In some countries, a power grid with a smaller installed capacity than the National Interconnected System, which is isolated, i.e., not connected to another electricity grid. It usually serves only a few specific industrial or commercial users and some small communities (usually far from large cities).

Non-interconnected zone

In different countries, it refers to a subdivision of the national territory (municipality, locality, or town) not connected to the National Interconnected System.

non-permanence

In the context of climate change mitigation, the temporary or reversible nature of greenhouse gas emission reductions achieved by a greenhouse gas emission removal project.

ocean current energy

Energy obtained from the movement of water in the oceans. Marine current projects may consist of the development of power plants, plants or facilities using any type of technological device and current energy density.

ocean energy

Energy obtained from the potential, kinetic, thermal, or chemical energy of seawater (including waves or tides), which can be transformed to supply electricity, thermal energy or drinking water.

official service vehicle

Means of automotive transport destined to the service of public entities.

offset mechanism

In the context of climate change mitigation, a system designed to offset the greenhouse gas emissions of a person, entity or project by financing activities that remove, reduce, avoid, avoid, displace, or destroy such emissions.

open flare

Device in which the waste gas is burned in an open-air nozzle, with or without the aid of auxiliary fluid or a flare with a vertical cylindrical or rectilinear enclosure, for which the flame enclosure is less than twice the diameter of the enclosure.

organic soil

A surface layer of the earth's crust considered the biologically active part, whose basic composition has a large amount of non-fossilised matter of biological origin, such as animal and plant residues in a state of decomposition or already integrated into its physical and chemical structure.

overlap

In the context of REDD+ projects, a circumstance in which the baseline scenario of a project overlaps with an official reference level under a results-based payment programme or another REDD+ project, partially or totally, in the variables of area, activities or crediting period.

overlap between a REDD+ project and a NREF

Circumstance in which the baseline scenario of a REDD+ project overlaps with an NREF under a results-based payment programme or another REDD+ project, partially or totally, in the variables of area, REDD+ activities or crediting period. Therefore, compatible, or non-compatible overlaps may occur. The first case occurs when there is an overlap in the area (partial or total) and the second case occurs when there is an overlap in the three variables mentioned.

owner user

In the context of Cercarbono, the type of user established when opening an EcoRegistry account, who has ownership of a climate change mitigation project and who requests the Cercarbono certification service.

ownership

Ownership of something legally recognised.

passenger transportation service

Activity offered to third parties for the mobilisation of people from one site to another, in public service motor vehicles.

pick-up truck

Motor vehicle used to transport people in the cab and cargo in the flatbed.

plot (measurement)

In land use projects, a small portion of land used to make measurements for statistical and modelling purposes.

potential leakage area

In REDD+ projects, extent within the reference area, but outside the project area, where displacement of deforestation and (if applicable) forest carbon degradation activities would occur.

potentially significant emission

Emission that may eventually, under certain circumstances, reach a significant level. Significant are those sources that, added together, equal or exceed 90% of the total (feasibly measured) emissions generated by the project over its period of performance.

power grid

Electricity supply system to which power plants and many consumers are connected through transmission and distribution lines.

power plant

Industrial facility for the generation of electric power consisting of one or more generators.

power plant

A facility that generates electrical power. Several power units at a site comprise a power plant, whereas a power unit is characterised by the fact that it can operate independently of other power units at the same site. When several identical power units (i.e., of the same capacity, age, and efficiency) are installed at a site, they may be considered as a single power unit.

principle

Rationale or rule that must be met by climate change mitigation projects to obtain real results in the removal, reduction, avoidance, displacement, or destruction of greenhouse gas emissions.

programmed activity

In the context of climate change mitigation, a specific set of technologies, measures, and results (described in one or more methodologies) for a given sector, which are implemented in a coordinated manner and whose joint objective leads to removals, reductions, avoidances, displacements, or destructions of greenhouse gas emissions.

project activity

In the context of climate change mitigation, a specific set of technologies, measures, and results (described in a methodology applied to the project), which alter the conditions identified in the baseline scenario and result in removals, reductions, avoidances, displacements, or destructions of greenhouse gas emissions by a project.

project area

Geographic extent where the greenhouse gas emissions removal, reduction or avoidance activity is implemented, where the land and associated resources are directly affected. In forestry and agriculture sector projects, the extent to which the project activity is implemented.

project database

A dataset managed by EcoRegistry that lists climate change mitigation projects under the voluntary carbon certification of Cercarbono.

Project Description Document (PDD)

In the context of Cercarbono, a document that describes a climate change mitigation project and the ways in which it meets each of the requirements of the Cercarbono Protocol and the methodology used.

project developer

Natural or legal person directly responsible for designing, formulating, implementing, or supervising a climate change mitigation project.

project developer user

In the context of Cercarbono, type of user established when opening an EcoRegistry account, who requests the certification service of a climate change mitigation project.

project duration

Period during which the project is operational, from the start date to the end date of the last crediting period. In land use projects, several harvesting shifts or crop cycles may occur.

project emissions

A set of greenhouse gas emissions caused by the activity of a climate change mitigation project.

project limits

Effective scope of a climate change mitigation project in terms of its location, timing, and sources, which enables the comparative framework of the baseline scenario and the removal, reduction, avoidance, displacement, or destruction of greenhouse gas emissions of the project scenario.

project operator

Natural or legal person in charge of executing the activities implemented in a climate change mitigation project.

project ownership

Legal right to control and operate the project activity.

project proponent

Individual or organisation that designs a climate change mitigation project. Sometimes has responsibility for implementing or monitoring it.

project scenario

Hypothetical reference case that best represents the events or conditions of the planned activities to be implemented as a climate change mitigation project.

project site

The specific area or location where the project activity is implemented, where the reduction, avoidance, displacement, or destruction of greenhouse gas emissions occurs.

project start date

The date on which the first direct action in the project area leading to mitigation outcomes was implemented or is planned to be implemented, i.e., the date on which removals, reductions, avoidances, displacements, or destructions of greenhouse gas emissions from on-site actions were initiated.

projection period

In the context of climate change mitigation projects, the range of years from the expected start date for which calculations and estimates of a project's relevant scenarios are made to estimate in advance its net mitigation potential.

property right

Legal or customary right of tenure, use, access, or management of lands, territories, or resources.

property right holder

Natural or legal person who has a legal or customary right of tenure, use, access or management of lands, territories, or resources.

pyro processing

Process in which a material is subjected to high temperatures (typically greater than 800 °C) to obtain a physical or chemical change in the material. Includes processes such as mineral roasting, calcination, and sintering.

quicklime production

The process of obtaining calcium oxide by crushing and calcining limestone in kilns at high temperatures.

raw material

An element of natural or artificial origin that is transformed to create a product. In the context of cement industry projects, an element used for the preparation of concrete such as limestone, iron ore or sand

REDD+ safeguard

Set of rules established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to guide countries in their REDD+ implementation strategies and ensure that the actions to be developed in the territory are done correctly, increasing benefits, decreasing social and environmental risks, and ensuring respect for the rights of communities.

reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions quantified by the difference between the emissions of a validated baseline scenario and the net reductions obtained by the implementation of a climate change mitigation project.

reference area

In REDD+ projects, geographic region used for the delimitation of the analysis of agents and causes of forest decline operating in the project area.

reforestation

Set of actions that lead to the establishment or planting of woody tree species, with conditions to reach the definition of forest, for conservation, production, or forestry use.

regasification

The set of stages through which natural gas passes from its extraction in the field to the final consumers.

regulated carbon market

A rules-based trading system whereby national or subnational governments may buy or sell units of greenhouse gas emission removals or reductions to meet their emission limits imposed under a given agreement.

rehabilitation (or renovation)

In the context of energy projects for climate change mitigation, a set of actions aimed at restoring existing plants, power plants or power units that have been severely damaged or destroyed due to foundation failure, excessive seepage, earthquakes, liquefaction, or flooding, to restore their performance. It can also lead to an increase in efficiency, performance, or power generation capacity by adding new centrals, power plants or power units.

remote sensing

Use of an instrument, such as a radar device or camera, to scan the earth from a distance to collect data (e.g., for forest inventory or monitoring).

removal factor

In the context of climate change mitigation projects, a coefficient that relates specific project activity data to their respective greenhouse gas removals.

removal of greenhouse gas emissions

The process by which a quantity of greenhouse gases is removed from the atmosphere and stored in a reservoir for a specified period.

renewable energy

Energy obtained from natural sources, which can be regenerated in a time less than or equal to the time of consumption.

replacement

In the context of climate change mitigation energy projects, installation of new power plants/central/units to replace one or more existing units, generally with the same or greater power generation capacity than those being replaced.

report

In the context of Cercarbono, document prepared by the developer of a climate change mitigation project to report on specific aspects of its implementation. Document prepared by Cercarbono to report on a Carboncer certification or emission.

requirement

In the context of Cercarbono, request established in its protocol or in the methodologies of or recognised by Cercarbono, which guides the validation and verification processes and supports the certification process.

reservoir

Accumulation of water in the bed of a river or stream that partially or totally closes its channel for the construction of a dam.

restoration

Set of actions that lead to the establishment of woody tree and shrub species in areas with a forest vocation aimed at re-establishing or conserving its vegetation cover and the ecosystem services that existed in a given area prior to its degradation or destruction.

retroactivity period

In the context of Cercarbono, the maximum period prior to the time of registration of a climate change mitigation initiative that is allowed as the start of implementation of the activities to be registered.

retrofitting

In the context of climate change mitigation energy projects, the process of repairing or modifying existing operating power generation plants or units (beyond periodic maintenance), with the purpose of increasing efficiency, performance, or power generation capacity.

revegetation

Set of actions that increase or restore carbon stocks in biomass in a non-forested area, without reaching the definition of forest established by the country.

review (Syn. Check)

In the context of Cercarbono, a process to which the documentation of a climate change mitigation project is submitted during the certification process.

rising gas

That gas that is lighter than atmospheric gases under normal conditions, which therefore serves to create buoyancy in aerostats.

risk factor

In the context of climate change mitigation, an event or circumstance that increases the likelihood of the occurrence of a negative event that may decrease the mitigation potential of a project activity.

saline gradient energy

Energy obtained from the use of the difference in osmotic pressure between two volumes of water with different salinity. Salt gradient energy projects may consist of the development of power plants, plants, or facilities with internal electrodialysis systems, pressure-delayed osmosis or capacitive method, open or closed cycle.

sectoral scope

Context of a group or collective with its own characteristics. A designation used by the CDM to identify different economic sectors that contribute to the problem and the solution of climate change through the formulation of mitigation projects. The sectoral scopes are: 1. Energy; 2. Energy distribution; 3. Energy demand; 4. Manufacturing industry; 5. Chemical industry; 6. Construction; 7. Transport; 8. Mining and mineral production; 9. Metal production; 10. Fugitive emissions from fuels; 11. Fugitive emissions from the production and consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride; 12. Solvent used; 13. Waste Management and Disposal; 14. Afforestation and Reforestation; 15. Agriculture.

segment

"In the context of climate change mitigation projects, a set of project areas dedicated to the same type of mitigation activity.
In REDD+ projects, each segment may contain different forest strata or be a non-forest area (in the case of the carbon stock enhancement segment).
In reforestation, restoration and woody agricultural projects, each segment may contain areas devoted to such activities implemented with different species or management arrangements."

shuttle bus

Motor vehicle intended for the transport of persons with a capacity of twenty to thirty passengers and a distance between axles of less than 4 m, used for the provision of urban and interurban passenger transport services.

sink

In the context of climate change mitigation, an element or process capable of capturing any of the greenhouse gases and retaining them in a reservoir.

small hydropower energy

Energy obtained from sources based on small-scale water bodies. Small hydropower projects may consist of the development of power plants, plants, or facilities with installed power of less than 10 megawatts (MW) at the turbine axis; with flowing water reservoir or

integrated into water networks, with or without the possibility of accumulation by pumping, not interconnected or connected to the network and responding to base or peak demand.

small-scale project

Climate change mitigation project that generates up to 10,000 tons of CO_2e per year.

soil organic carbon

Carbon from living things present in mineral and organic soils (including peat) at a specified depth. Fine living roots (less than the diameter limit of belowground biomass) are included as soil organic matter since they cannot be distinguished. In organic soils, soil organic carbon covers the entire depth of the organic layer (i.e., down to the depth of the mineral substrate). In the case of peatlands, this depth can be several meters.

soil use (Syn. land use)

Anthropogenic actions, activities and interventions on a given type of land to produce, modify or maintain it.

solar energy

Energy generated through activities that exploit the energy radiated by the sun to produce electricity through photovoltaic processes or by solar concentration, generating thermal energy (for heating or cooling purposes by passive or active means), for direct lighting uses, to produce fuels for transportation and other sectors, with or without storage.

solid waste

Insoluble material (including tanks, cans and other containers with gases or liquids), leftover or by-product of any process.

source of greenhouse gas emissions

Element of origin of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere.

standard pressure and temperature conditions

A set of pressure and temperature values considered as reference conditions in a given power generation context. In the context of Cercarbono, for the development of methodologies, the values defined as standard by the country in which each project is developed are accepted.

start date of crediting period

Date on which the project activity starts in a given crediting period.

stratum

In land use projects, a set of areas that share certain common characteristics that allow them to be considered as a unit for the purposes of analysis, calculations, inventories, monitoring or management, among others.

sustainable forest management

Sustainable use and conservation of forests, to maintain and enhance their multiple values through human intervention. To generate mitigation results, Cercarbono's M/UT-REDD+01 methodology measures this in terms of improvements in harvesting efficiency that result in lower carbon emissions due to less impact on the forest, more durable products, and less waste.

technical advisor (Syn. technical expert)

Person approved by a validating, verifying, and certifying entity, responsible for reviewing, evaluating, and verifying the documentation submitted by the owner(s), proponent(s) or legal representative(s) of the climate change mitigation project.

technical expert (Syn. technical advisor

In the context of Cercarbono, professional responsible for reviewing and verifying the documentation of a climate change mitigation project.

term of commitment

Agreement between the holder of a climate change mitigation project and a validation and verification body to carry out the validation or verification processes.

test

Technique used to evaluate the characteristics or elements of a sampled population of greenhouse gas data and information against verification and validation criteria.

thermal gradient energy

Energy obtained from the temperature variation between the surface and the seabed in the oceans. Thermal gradient energy projects may involve the development of closed, open or hybrid cycle power plants, plants, or facilities, with any type of technological device, level of temperature jump or type of working refrigerant.

threewheeler

A three-wheeled self-stable motor vehicle with motorcycle mechanical components for the transport of persons or goods with a useful capacity of up to 770 kilograms.

tidal energy

Energy obtained from ocean tides. Tidal energy projects may include the development of power plants, plants, facilities, generators, tidal barrages, or any associated emerging technological alternative.

timber product

An element that can be derived from wood harvested from a forest, including firewood and logs and the products thereof, such as lumber, plywood, wood pulp, paper or charcoal.

torch

In the context of this protocol, associated gas flaring device, fuel gas or natural gas.

traffic conditions

Operational characteristics that influence the volume of vehicles, pedestrians or products passing through a specific point during a given period.

trailer-truck

A motor vehicle designed to tow one or more semi-trailers or trailers, equipped with an adequate coupling for this purpose.

tree

Perennial plant, with a woody trunk with the potential to reach a height of five meters, branching at a certain height from the ground.

tricycle

Non-motorised three-wheeled vehicle, powered by the effort of the driver by means of pedals. Includes non-motorised tricycle or tricycle-mobile with pedal-assisted pedalling. The former refers to a non-motorised three-wheeled vehicle, powered by the physical effort of the driver, by means of pedals; and the latter to a tricycle equipped with an auxiliary electric motor with a continuous rated power not exceeding 0.50 kW, which acts as a support for the muscular effort of the driver.

truck

Motor vehicle that, due to its size and purpose, is used to transport animals or cargo.

uncertainty

Parameter associated with the result of a measurement that characterises the dispersion of values that could reasonably be attributed to the measured quantity.

unit of energy

Autonomous installation for the generation of electric power that can operate independently of other power units on the same site.

validating entity

In the context of Cercarbono, an independent entity, accredited to act as a validation body for climate change mitigation projects.

validation

In the context of Cercarbono, a systematic, independent, third-party documented process in which the design of a climate change mitigation project and its baseline scenario are assessed in accordance with the selected methodology, current regulations and legislation, and the process requirements established by Cercarbono.

Validation and Verification Body

In the context of Cercarbono, an independent entity authorised by Cercarbono that performs validation and verification processes of a climate change mitigation project as established in the protocol and other regulatory documents of the programme, as well as in the methodology and tools applicable to the project.

validation and verification body user

In the context of Cercarbono, type of user established when opening an account in EcoRegistry, which evaluates and supports the information of the validation or verification process of a climate change mitigation project.

validation or verification opinion

Formal written statement from a validation and verification body ratifying or not the conformity of the requirements of the validation or verification process of a particular climate change mitigation project, as established in the protocol and other regulatory documents of the programme, as well as in the methodology and tools applicable to the project.

validation report

Document of the assessment of the project description document, prepared by an authorised validation entity in accordance with the requirements of the validation process established by Cercarbono.

validation statement

Document issued by an authorised validation body that refers to the validation report to which it relates, assessing the design of a climate change mitigation project in terms of its baseline and implementation scenarios.

validator

Competent and impartial person from a validation and verification body with the responsibility to make a validation statement for a climate change mitigation project.

vehicle

A wheeled apparatus that allows the transport of people, animals or things from one point to another by land.

vehicle category

Classification of land transport vehicles in a country according to their specific physical characteristics.

vehicle fleet

Set of motor vehicles owned by a natural or legal person to provide internal or external land transport services in the public or private sector.

venting system

Common method for eliminating waste gas volumes at oil and gas facilities.

verification

In the context of Cercarbono, a systematic, independent and documented process carried out by a third party, in which the methodological consistency of the actions of removal, reduction, avoidance, displacement or destruction of greenhouse gas emissions of a climate change mitigation project is evaluated, as well as the quality and performance of the monitoring methods in accordance with the selected methodology, with the regulations and legislation in force and with the requirements of the process established by Cercarbono.

verification period

The period specified in the verification report during which greenhouse gas emissions removals, reductions, avoidances, displacements, or destructions were generated and verified by a verification body.

verification report

Document of the evaluation of the implemented project activities, prepared by an authorised verification entity in accordance with the requirements of the verification process established by Cercarbono.

verification statement

Document issued by an authorised verification body that references the verification report to which it relates, demonstrating the removals or reductions, avoidances, displacements and destructions of greenhouse gas emissions achieved by a climate change mitigation project during the relevant verification period.

verifier

Competent and impartial person from a validation and verification body with the responsibility to make a verification statement for a climate change mitigation project.

verifying entity

In the context of Cercarbono, independent entity accredited to act as a verification body for climate change mitigation projects.

voluntary carbon market

A trading system through which individuals or institutions may buy or sell units of greenhouse gas emission removals or reductions to reduce or neutralise the net greenhouse gas emissions generated by their activities.

voluntary certification protocol

In the context of climate change mitigation, a set of requirements that greenhouse gas mitigation projects must meet to obtain the issuance of credits through a voluntary carbon certification programme. In the case of Cercarbono, it includes guidelines for carrying out the validation and verification processes, focusing on the principles governing project registration, emission certification and credit registration.

waste energy

Energy contained in a waste stream from industrial processes in the form of heat or chemical energy. Includes energy contained in gases burned or released to the atmosphere, heat or pressure from an unrecovered waste stream.

wave energy

Energy obtained from ocean waves. May include the development of onshore, nearshore, or offshore power centrals, plants, or facilities, with any type of technological device.

well

Drilling that is done in the earth for certain purposes.
~ oil drilling: That carried out for the purpose of finding or producing crude oil, natural gas or providing services related to the production of crude oil or natural gas.
~ of waste: That used to dispose of waste residual fluids from a reservoir or process or produced water in a reservoir or aquifer.

wind energy

Energy obtained from the movement of air masses by means of wind turbines installed on land or in water (sea or rivers) that can be used to generate electricity. Wind projects may consist of the development of power centrals, plants, or installations onshore or offshore, with vertical or horizontal axis turbines, without energy storage.

woody agricultural crop

Planting and harvesting of one or more perennial species for scientific, economic, or industrial purposes other than timber production.

woody biomass

Total dry mass of trees, shrubs and derived products of woody plants, whose structural tissue is wood composed of cellulose and lignin.

woody species

In the context of Cercarbono, perennial species with the presence of shafts or stems branched from the base that have the hardness and consistency of wood with the potential to reach two metres of height.

zero-emission energy

Energy source that does not produce any greenhouse gas emissions. Depending on the source of generation or production, it may be determined as renewable energy.

Document history

Version history		
Version	**Date**	**Comments/change**
1.0	12/05/2021	Compiled version of terms and definitions of the methodologies and the Cercarbono Protocol.