

Report

to the European Commission

according to

Directive 98/70/EC Article 7c, section 6,

modified by Directive (EC) 2015/1513

2017

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REDcert GmbH

responsible for the operation of the voluntary scheme 'REDcert-EU', recognized by the European Commission according to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1462 of 10 August 2017 on recognition of the 'REDcert' voluntary scheme for demonstrating compliance with the sustainability criteria under Directives 98/70/EC and 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

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I Introduction

Voluntary schemes play an increasingly important role in providing evidence of compliance with the sustainability requirements laid down in Directives 98/70/EC and 2009/28/EC.

Therefore the Commission has been mandated to require voluntary schemes, including those already recognised by the Commission in accordance with Article 7c(6) of Directive 98/70/EC and Article 18(6) of Directive 2009/28/EC which has been modified by Directive (EC) 2015/1513, to report regularly on their activity.

The reports will be made public in order to increase transparency and to improve oversight by the Commission. Furthermore, such reporting would provide the necessary information for the Commission to report on the operation of the voluntary schemes with a view to identify best practice and submit, if appropriate, a proposal to further promote such best practice.

Voluntary schemes have to publish at least once per year

- 1 *a **list of their certification bodies** used for independent auditing, indicating for each certification body by which entity or national public authority it was recognised and by which entity or national public authority it is monitored.*

Further information is requested concerning

- 2 *the **independence, modality and frequency of audits**, both in relation to what is stated on those aspects in the scheme documentation, at the time the scheme concerned was approved by the Commission, and in relation to industry best practice;*
- 3 *the availability of, and experience and transparency in the application of, **methods for identifying and dealing with non-compliance**, with particular regard to dealing with situations or allegations of serious wrongdoing on the part of members of the scheme;*
- 4 ***transparency, particularly in relation to the accessibility of the scheme**, the availability of translations in the applicable languages of the countries and regions from which raw materials originate, the accessibility of a list of certified operators and relevant certificates, and the accessibility of auditor reports;*
- 5 ***stakeholder involvement**, particularly as regards the consultation of indigenous and local communities prior to decision making during the drafting and reviewing of the scheme as well as during audits and the response to their contributions;*
- 6 *the **overall robustness of the scheme**, particularly in light of rules on the accreditation, qualification and independence of auditors and relevant scheme bodies;*
- 7 ***market updates of the scheme**, the amount of feedstocks and biofuels certified, by country of origin and type, the number of participants;*
- 8 *the ease and effectiveness of implementing a **system that tracks the proofs of conformity with the sustainability criteria** that the scheme gives to its member(s), such a system intended to serve as a means of preventing fraudulent activity with a view, in particular, to the detection, treatment and follow-up of suspected fraud and other irregularities and where appropriate, number of cases of fraud or irregularities detected;*
- 9 *options for **entities to be authorised to recognise and monitor certification bodies**;*
- 10 ***criteria for the recognition or accreditation of certification bodies**;*

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11 rules on how the monitoring of the certification bodies is to be conducted.

12 possibilities to facilitate or improve promotion of best practice.

The following report collects all the requested information in a structured way and allows the reader to verify quickly whether all required information has been provided.

II Requested information

1 List of certification bodies recognised

An up-to-date list of all certification bodies recognised by REDcert within the scope of the REDcert EU scheme is public available on the REDcert webpage (see <http://www.redcert.org>). In table 1 (see Annex III-1) the extended list of recognised certification bodies contains also information about the entity or national public authority it was recognised by and which is monitoring its activities.

In 2017 three new certification bodies were registered under the REDcert scheme:

- *Agro Management*
- *Control Union Poland Sp.z.o.o.*
- *DQS Polska Sp.z.o.o.*

Note: the certification body *A/S Baltic Control Ltd.* has recently changed into *Baltic Control Certification A/S* and was registered under the REDcert scheme in March 2018.

2 Independence, modality and frequency of audits

Independence and impartiality

The certification bodies conduct their inspections in accordance with the requirements of ISO 19011 (which is mandatory for accreditation). Conformity evaluations are carried out in line with the specifications of the ISO/ICE Guide 60.

Evaluations and decisions may not be affected by personal relationships, financial incentives or other types of influences. The certification bodies and the auditors are independent of the interfaces, operations and suppliers and free of all conflicts of interest and can furnish proof of this.

Technical and staffing requirements

The certification bodies have the respective equipment and infrastructure to review compliance with the system requirements and the requirements of Directive 2009/28/EC and their corresponding directives for all participants in the value chain. The certification bodies have sufficient qualified staff that fulfil the requirements listed under item 4. The verification that these prerequisites are fulfilled requires suitable documents on the equipment of the respective certification body, its structure and its staff.

Principle of peer review

To ensure that the principle of peer review is upheld (separation of evaluation and certification), the certification body employs at least two natural persons, both registered as auditors within the REDcert scheme. This means that the final decision of a certification is not made by the same person who performed the inspection. The certification body also appoints a person who has in-depth system knowledge and is responsible for communication with REDcert.

Handling complaints and claims

The certification bodies must have an effective process in place for handling complaints and claims. This process is part of the QM system of the respective certification body and

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guarantees the fastest possible response if there are complaints and claims, and, if necessary, the introduction of corrective measures.

On the other side REDcert provides a public Complaint Management System (CMS) where every type of complaint against REDcert, one of the certification bodies or their auditors or an operator certified under the REDcert scheme can be addressed.

In addition, serious complaints about a certification body's decision, its performance or any other hint about misbehaviour and frauds impose immediate action by REDcert according to the Integrity Management System (IMS) laid down in the system principles of the REDcert scheme.

Inspection intervals

The certification body must conduct a full inspection once a year (maximum time interval 12 month) to verify that the operations still satisfy the requirements for certification. The follow-up inspection is to be carried out before the existing certificate/inspection certificate expires so that the certification can be maintained.

In addition, REDcert is authorized to order a recognised certification body directly to clarify questionable processes or if there is a risk of imminent danger - a provision in the frame of the Integrity Management System (IMS).

3 Methods for identifying and dealing with non-compliance

For neutral inspection within the REDcert scheme appropriate inspection criteria have been defined. These criteria were transferred into two types of checklists – one for farmers and one for all other operators along the supply chain of biomass/biofuel (first gathering point, waste collectors, traders, production plants etc.). Auditors of the certification bodies are obliged to use the REDcert checklists without any exemption. It is mandatory to provide REDcert with a fully documented checklist as an audit report by uploading it into REDcert's scheme database before a certificate can be uploaded to the database.

The criteria are classified, some of the criteria are defined as 'knock-out-criteria'. According to the auditor's finding for each criterion the result of the inspection is calculated automatically. The result of an inspection is also classified in three stages

- fully compliant
- minor non-conformities (minor deviations detected to be solved in between the certification period)
- major non-conformities (due to knock-out-criteria or a certain level/volume of minor deviations)

The auditor is responsible to define and to monitor corrective action for all deviations detected.

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In case of the result 'major non-conformity' the sanction procedure of the REDcert scheme – defined in document 'REDcert sanction system' is launched.

As a further mean of following potential non-compliances REDcert has implemented a systematically complaint procedure (Complaint Management System – CMS) as part of its Integrity Management System (IMS).

4 Transparency, particularly in relation to the accessibility of the scheme

According to legal requirements but also according to REDcert's self-conception the scheme is aiming to provide as much transparency as possible with respect to data protection requirements of its participants where, e.g. business sensitive or private data are concerned.

These means of transparency cover:

Transparency in the scheme documentation

All documents concerning the REDcert scheme are published on the website of REDcert. They're accompanied by a couple of tools and background information which may be helpful for operators as well as for interested parties (European Commission, national/local authorities, ...) to understand the REDcert scheme.

REDcert publishes a regular newsletter free of charge to registered recipients, but also public on the website, with actual information concerning the REDcert scheme and sustainability certification.

So far, REDcert provides the scheme documents, the newsletter as well as the whole content of REDcert's website in the languages German, English and Polish.

Transparency in the conditions of participation

Operators as well as certification bodies are incorporated in the certification scheme by standardized contracts

- 'system contract' for operators
- 'frame contract' for certification bodies

These contracts grant

- the mandatory implementation of the scheme requirements
- the accessibility of operations and relevant documentation for the purpose of inspections
- the option to use appropriate legal means to enforce the scheme's requirements

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Transparency in scheme administration

REDcert administrates the certification scheme with the help of a database system. This database system contains as basic data all operators and certification bodies within the scheme, responsible people, contact person, scope and contractual status as well as every auditor recognised by REDcert.

Every inspection report and every certificate issued have to be uploaded into the database (see next section). In case of non-compliance the sanction procedure according to REDcert scheme requirements is conducted and documented in this database, too.

Thus, REDcert is able to provide all relevant information concerning the scheme's operation by the help of this database.

Transparency in certification

Due to the fact that the trade of certified sustainable biomass or biofuel always requires a valid certification of the supplier at the time of disposal, it is of high importance to provide an easy access to the status of certification of all operators under the REDcert scheme. Therefore REDcert provides on its website a **public database** containing all certified operators with their full certification 'history': actual, suspended as well as former certificates are shown with detailed information about the scope and date/validity of the certification.

Certification bodies are obliged to keep the status information up-to-date.

Fake certificates can easily be identified and checked by querying the certificate's database.

5 Stakeholder involvement

The REDcert scheme is supported by several branch organisations (shareholders) that largely represent the economic operators in the agro- and biofuel sector (see www.redcert.org → shareholders).

The scheme's operation is fully independent and not influenced by the shareholders. To make use of the specific branch expertise and to receive feedback from the operators REDcert has established a technical board. The board's expertise is essential to the REDcert scheme. Its primary task is to advise the executive management and initiate and promote the process of continuous improvement and the further development of the REDcert scheme. The scheme document have to be adopted by the board before they're presented to the European Commission for recognition.

Representatives of certification bodies, national authorities, scientists as well as NGO's and other parties potentially affected are invited to cooperate with REDcert on this technical level. So far, REDcert is not engaged in regions or countries where the interests of indigenous and local communities are potentially in conflict with the land-use for biomass production.

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6 Overall robustness of the scheme

REDcert provides a robust and reliable certification scheme which complies 100% with the European legal requirements concerning of sustainable biomass/biofuel as well as with the expectations and needs of operators along the whole production chain, being also aware of the expectations of other third parties (see No. 5).

Therefore, REDcert follows the principle of 'active scheme management' by providing/requiring

- a consistent scheme documentation,
- a certification process according to principles of the European Co-operation for Accreditation (EA),
- a transparent scheme administration, regular reports and publications,
- a public database of certificates,
- a Complaint Management System (CMS) where all type of complaints against the REDcert scheme are managed,
- an integrity management system (IMS),
- a sanction system for handling major non-conformities.

Beside these documented and published tools for a robust scheme, REDcert

- provides a broad service and support for operators and certification bodies under the REDcert scheme and
- has imposed a risk and crisis management system to handle all type of incidents which may affect REDcert's image and integrity.

7 Market updates of the scheme

The REDcert EU scheme is recognised for all types of feedstock, but - as a matter of fact and due to its operator structure – there's a strong focus on feedstock and 1st generation biofuels, mainly derived from and produced with European feedstock like rapeseed and cereals. Also, there are certain quantities of waste and residue-based feedstock used for biomethane and biodiesel production. The REDcert EU scheme is a 'full scale' or 'typical' certification scheme which covers all types of feedstock and stages of production in a defined geographical scope (Europe and selected Third Countries).

In table 2 of the annex (see page III-2) the volume of biofuels certified under the REDcert scheme is shown for the year 2017. The overall quantity of 2.703.296 ton (in 2016: 3.311.051 tons), differentiated per country and feedstock have been reported by the operators (biofuel producers) under the REDcert scheme. The figures have been cross-checked with the data derived from the inspection reports where the auditor is required to report on the annual production volume of sustainable feedstock and/or biofuels, too.

The figures of feedstock type and quantity per country are given in table 3 in the annex (see page III-6). To improve the quality of the data, REDcert has implemented a feedback system where first gathering points are obliged to report on their annual volumes in a different way:

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first, they have to report expressively the type and quantity of sustainable feedstock gathered by farmers and second, the type and quantity of sustainable feedstock they have sold. This second figure may also include quantities purchased by other first gathering points – a fact which formerly has led to some double counted quantities. The quantities ‘sold’ are taken for the fee calculation while the quantities ‘gathered’ are taken for reporting obligations performed by this report.

8 System that tracks the proofs of conformity with the sustainability criteria

Each operator in the REDcert scheme is requested to provide appropriate evidence for the sustainability claims he makes by documentation which has to be kept and archived for a minimum 5-year period.

Such documentation must provide traceability of the sustainability criteria according to the principles of mass balancing or segregation.

The documentation shall be provided in an auditable form based on a management system which defines type, content, frequency, way and duration of storage/archive.

During the inspection the operator is obliged to open all files and documentation requested by the auditor which are related with the sustainability criteria under the REDcert scheme and must be prepared to provide further information about feedstock/biofuel under other certification schemes on site or accounting details on request of the auditor. On request of the auditor an operator has to provide additional information on any non-sustainable feedstock/biofuel or those quantities covered by a different certification scheme when the operator has joined more than one certification scheme.

Proofs of sustainability for biofuel (PoS) are under special scrutiny with respect to the calculation and declaration of GHG emission savings. Certification bodies are requested to assess all PoS in detail and to follow the methodology of GHG calculation for the particular pathway.

In addition, REDcert tracks those PoS registered in the nabisy system and provided by the Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food (BLE) where the GHG emission saving is more than 10% higher than the average value of the particular biofuel. Those PoS will be assessed by REDcert and have to be confirmed by the certification body in charge and may impose further means according to the Integrity Management System if they provide evidence for non-conformities and fraud.

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9 Entities to be authorised to recognise and monitor certification bodies

All certification bodies which are registered in the REDcert scheme (see annex table 1) must be recognised by a national public authority or hold an accreditation in line with ISO IEC 17065 or ISO IEC 17021. This kind of accreditation is performed by members of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF), by the bodies referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 or by bodies that have a bilateral agreement with the European Co-operation for Accreditation (EA).

All certification bodies recognised by the BLE for the REDcert DE-scheme (national scheme) have been approved for the REDcert EU scheme, too, if they are residents in German territory.

All certification bodies registered in the REDcert scheme which are resident in Poland have been registered by the Krajowy Ośrodek Wsparcia Rolnictwa (KOWR), former ARR. In addition, as a REDcert prerequisite, these certification bodies must at least hold an accreditation pursuant to the certification activity applied for.

The REDcert scheme itself sets out requirements and responsibilities of certification bodies laid down in the document 'REDcert requirements for neutral inspection' which is public available on the REDcert webpage (see <http://www.redcert.org>). These requirements must be fulfilled for registering as a REDcert certification body. The certification activity of each certification body is monitored and actively verified by means of REDcert Integrity Management System (IMS). For this purpose, the IMS stipulates measures for quality assurance which e.g. are the preparation of quarterly reports as feedback on the work quality of a certification body/inspector and inspections caused by various reasons.

10 Criteria for the recognition or accreditation of certification bodies

The criteria for the recognition or accreditation of certification bodies are also published in the document 'REDcert requirements for neutral inspection' which is public available on the REDcert webpage (see <http://www.redcert.org>).

To become a certification body within the REDcert scheme it is required to provide recognition by a national public authority or an accreditation in line with ISO/IEC 17065 or ISO 17021. This kind of accreditation has to be performed by members of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF), by the bodies referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 or by bodies that have a bilateral agreement with the European Cooperation for Accreditation.

The certification body submits an application for registration with REDcert as outlined in annex 1 of the document mentioned above ('Application for registering a certification body') under the

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REDcert voluntary scheme. After all required documents have been submitted, REDcert decides whether to approve or reject the application within 4 weeks and informs the applicant of the decision in writing. The certification body is recognised by REDcert by concluding a written, legally binding contract created by REDcert. The certification body is only authorised to perform inspections and issue certificates under the REDcert certification system once the signed contract has been received.

11 Rules on conducting the monitoring of certification bodies

REDcert performs a systematically monitoring of its certification bodies and certification activities as a part of its Integrity Management System (IMS).

The monitoring focuses on a properly performed certification process with respect to time flow (defined time slots for reporting of inspections and issuing of certificates), documentation (proper peer review and significance of findings in the audit report, potential contradictions between findings and results etc.) and duration of an inspection (expended inspection time with respect to an operator's scope and complexity of process).

In case of a noticeable deviation the certification body is required to provide further explanations or corrections.

In case of repetitive problems REDcert is authorised to exclude a certification body from the scheme.

In addition, the 'quality' of inspections with respect to an auditor's specific skills and knowledge is assessed by REDcert, too.

Therefore, auditors are registered for REDcert scheme according to their proven expertise, trainings and education. With respect to their proven skills and expertise one or more specific scopes are assigned to each auditor in which he's allowed to perform inspections. REDcert is monitoring its certification bodies, if auditors are only active within their assigned scope. If not, an audit cannot be registered in the REDcert database and must be repeated.

Certification bodies are required to perform regular trainings for all auditors and staff working within the frame of the REDcert scheme. Therefore, each certification body has to nominate as a minimum one trainer which has been trained directly and is registered by REDcert.

Beside the monitoring activities of competent authorities and accreditation bodies REDcert itself performs surveillance and witness auditing in certification bodies headquarters or in the field (witness audit of auditors) as part of its Integrity Management System (IMS). Such surveillance audits are performed in case of repetitive problems, complaints and any other observations which may indicate potential non-conformities affecting certification body's work.

12 Possibilities to facilitate or improve promotion of best practice

By involving experts from all economic groups affected, particularly practitioners from companies situated along the production chain of biomass and biofuels/bioliquids, the aim is

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to ensure that the structure of the system is practice-oriented. The technical board of REDcert is the platform to encourage and to promote this approach of promoting best practise. To grant a robust decision process and to avoid potential conflicts of interest the board's working procedure is defined in appropriate 'Rules of Procedure'.

The expertise as well as recommendations and tools developed for an efficient implementation of the scheme, e.g. the NUTS-Tool by REDcert (see <http://www.redcert.org> → NUTS-Tool) are published and shared among operators and certification bodies via

- the REDcert newsletter,
- trainings and webinars
- presentation at seminars and conferences dealing with sustainable biofuel
- publication in branch media (national/international journal)

Certification bodies must attend minimum once per year a full day training and exchange of experience (EoE) provided by REDcert. This EoE events focus on updates on

- legal and scheme requirements and
- the improvement and harmonisation of the certification process among the registered certification bodies.

Certification bodies must report to REDcert about all internal trainings and topics addressed for auditors in the scope of the REDcert scheme.

Furthermore, REDcert is actively promoting the dialog between national competent authorities of European Member States and the voluntary schemes, e.g. by joining the REFUREC platform.

In addition, REDcert seeks to cooperate with other voluntary schemes with respect to inter-scheme-tracking of major non-conformities and a common understanding of certain best practises to achieve mutual recognition between schemes.

III Annex

Table 1: List of certification bodies recognized by REDcert within the REDcert EU scheme

#	certification body	adress	city	county	registration number	accredited by	according to
1	A/S Baltic Control	Sindalsvej 42 B	DK-8240 Risskov	Denmark	DK-7032-552	DANAK - Den Danske Akkrediteringsfond	ISO IEC 17065/2012
2	ABCERT AG	Martinstr. 42-44	72728 Esslingen	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-111	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
3	Agro Management	Osterbro 4	DK-5690 Tommerup	Denmark	DK-1194-554	ANSI American National Standards Institut	ISO IEC 17065/2012
4	AGRIZERT Zertifizierungs GmbH	Siebenmorgenweg 6-8	53229 Bonn	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-106	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
5	Alko-Cert GmbH - Agrar- und Lebensmittelkontrollorganisation	Wollgrasweg 31	70599 Stuttgart	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-144	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
6	Bureau Veritas Certification Germany GmbH	Veritaskai 1	21079 21079	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-120	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
7	Bureau Veritas Polska Sp. z o. o.	ul. Migdalowa (wejsie D) 4	02-796 Warszawa	Poland	BIO-JC-002-2014	ARR - Agencja Rynku Rolnego (Polish Agency for the Agro market)	Polish legislation /
8	Control Union Poland SP.z.o.o.	al. Wojska Polskiego 45	65-764 Zielona Góra	Poland	PL-BIO-JC-010-2015-555	Krajowy Ośrodek Wsparcia Rolnictwa (KOWR)	Polish legislation /
9	Dekra Certification GmbH	Handwerkstraße 15	70565 Stuttgart	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-110	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
10	DEKRA Certification Sp. z o.o.	Plac Solny 20	50-063 Wrocław	Poland	BIO-JC-003-2014	ARR - Agencja Rynku Rolnego (Polish Agency for the Agro market)	Polish legislation /
11	DIN CERTCO Gesellschaft für Konformitätsbewertung mbH	Alboinstraße 56	12103 Berlin	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-143	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
12	DQS CFS GmbH	August-Schanz-Straße 21	60433 Frankfurt am Main	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-101	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
13	ELUcert GmbH Umweltgutachter	Kastanienweg 35	48653 Coesfeld	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-136	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
14	Global Creative Energy GmbH	Kurfürstendamm 194	10707 Berlin	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-103	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
15	GUT Zertifizierungsgesellschaft	Eichenstraße 3b	12435 Berlin	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-104	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
16	IFTA AG	Neukirchstraße 26	13089 Berlin	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-109	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
17	LACON GmbH	Moltkestraße 4	77654 Offenburg	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-112	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
18	ÖHMI EuroCert® GmbH	Berliner Chaussee 66	39114 Magdeburg	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-114	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
19	PCU Deutschland GmbH	Dorotheastr. 30	10318 Berlin	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-105	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
20	PIMOT - Przemyslowy Instytut Motoryzacji	ul. Jagiellonska 55	03-301 Warszawa	Poland	PL-BIO-JC-011-2016-553	Krajowy Ośrodek Wsparcia Rolnictwa (KOWR)	Polish legislation /
21	proTerra Umweltschutz- und Managementberatung GmbH	Am TÜV 1	66280 Sulzbach	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-123	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
22	QAL Umweltgutachter GmbH	Am Branden 6b	85256 Vierkirchen	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-115	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
23	sc@pe international ltd.	Am Schapenteich 2	38104 Braunschweig	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-138	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
24	SGS Germany GmbH	Europa Allee 12	49685 Emstek	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-100	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
25	sicZert Zertifizierungen GmbH	Lotzbeckstraße 22	77933 Lahr	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-142	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
26	TÜV NORD CERT GmbH	Langemarckstraße 20	45141 Essen	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-129	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
27	TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH	Westendstraße 199	80686 München	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-102	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008
28	TÜV Thüringen e. V., Service-Center Ostthüringen, Zertifizierungsstelle	Ernst-Ruska-Ring 6	07745 Jena	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-122	BLE Federal Office for Agriculture and Food	Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008

III Annex

Table 2: Volume* of biofuels certified under the REDcert scheme in 2016

Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
Biodiesel	Poland	Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	2017	540
Biodiesel	Belgium	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2017	178
Biodiesel	France	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2017	6.460
Biodiesel	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2017	10.585
Biodiesel	Italy	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2017	903
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2017	6.668
Biodiesel	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2017	171
Biodiesel	Germany	Other oil crops	2017	84
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Palm oil	2017	31.104
Biodiesel	Austria	Rapeseed	2017	344
Biodiesel	Denmark	Rapeseed	2017	3.290
Biodiesel	European Union	Rapeseed	2017	41.777
Biodiesel	Germany	Rapeseed	2017	495.751
Biodiesel	Hungary	Rapeseed	2017	55.680
Biodiesel	Poland	Rapeseed	2017	39.160
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Rapeseed	2017	206
Biodiesel	Worldwide	Rapeseed	2017	52.551
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Sunflower seed	2017	307
Biodiesel	Hungary	Sunflower seed	2017	13.150
Biodiesel	Argentina	Used cooking oil	2017	1.371
Biodiesel	Aruba	Used cooking oil	2017	233
Biodiesel	Austria	Used cooking oil	2017	3.231
Biodiesel	Bahrain	Used cooking oil	2017	308
Biodiesel	Belgium	Used cooking oil	2017	1.609
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Used cooking oil	2017	4.472
Biodiesel	Cambodia	Used cooking oil	2017	824
Biodiesel	Chile	Used cooking oil	2017	486
Biodiesel	China	Used cooking oil	2017	39.637
Biodiesel	Colombia	Used cooking oil	2017	131
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Used cooking oil	2017	211
Biodiesel	Denmark	Used cooking oil	2017	783
Biodiesel	Ecuador	Used cooking oil	2017	404
Biodiesel	Egypt	Used cooking oil	2017	139
Biodiesel	European union	Used cooking oil	2017	24.060
Biodiesel	Finland	Used cooking oil	2017	413
Biodiesel	France	Used cooking oil	2017	372
Biodiesel	Germany	Used cooking oil	2017	569.341
Biodiesel	Greece	Used cooking oil	2017	27.527
Biodiesel	Hong Kong	Used cooking oil	2017	2.416
Biodiesel	Hungary	Used cooking oil	2017	24.505
Biodiesel	Iceland	Used cooking oil	2017	157
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Used cooking oil	2017	7.404

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continued...

Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
Biodiesel	Ireland	Used cooking oil	2017	3.885
Biodiesel	Italy	Used cooking oil	2017	1.142
Biodiesel	Japan	Used cooking oil	2017	1.603
Biodiesel	Lithuania	Used cooking oil	2017	819
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Used cooking oil	2017	9.799
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Used cooking oil	2017	72.826
Biodiesel	N. Antilles	Used cooking oil	2017	181
Biodiesel	New Zealand	Used cooking oil	2017	157
Biodiesel	Panama	Used cooking oil	2017	661
Biodiesel	Poland	Used cooking oil	2017	55.317
Biodiesel	Portugal	Used cooking oil	2017	2.519
Biodiesel	Romania	Used cooking oil	2017	3.996
Biodiesel	Saudi Arabia	Used cooking oil	2017	942
Biodiesel	Singapore	Used cooking oil	2017	115
Biodiesel	South Africa	Used cooking oil	2017	1.701
Biodiesel	Spain	Used cooking oil	2017	197
Biodiesel	Taiwan	Used cooking oil	2017	4.143
Biodiesel	Thailand	Used cooking oil	2017	846
Biodiesel	Tunisia	Used cooking oil	2017	183
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Used cooking oil	2017	835
Biodiesel	United Arab E.	Used cooking oil	2017	565
Biodiesel	United Kingdom	Used cooking oil	2017	8.459
Biodiesel	Worldwide	Used cooking oil	2017	88.196
Bioethanol	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2017	17.768
Bioethanol	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2017	1.256
Bioethanol	Czech Republic	Corn	2017	13.754
Bioethanol	Germany	Corn	2017	2.654
Bioethanol	Hungary	Corn	2017	29.570
Bioethanol	Poland	Corn	2017	14.982
Bioethanol	Slovakia	Corn	2017	14.064
Bioethanol	Italy	Grape marcs and wine lees	2017	89
Bioethanol	Spain	Grape marcs and wine lees	2017	649
Bioethanol	Germany	Other cereals	2017	143.268
Bioethanol	Poland	Other cereals	2017	103.548
Bioethanol	Slovakia	Other cereals	2017	40
Bioethanol	Germany	Other feedstock	2017	7.807
Bioethanol	Belgium	Sugar beet	2017	683
Bioethanol	Germany	Sugar beet	2017	127.715
Bioethanol	Bolivia	Sugar cane	2017	4.377
Bioethanol	Belgium	Wheat	2017	88.251
Bioethanol	Bulgaria	Wheat	2017	33
Bioethanol	Czech Republic	Wheat	2017	56.722

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continued...

Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
Bioethanol	France	Wheat	2017	88.500
Bioethanol	Germany	Wheat	2017	126.145
Bioethanol	Hungary	Wheat	2017	495
Bioethanol	Lithuania	Wheat	2017	118
Bioethanol	Poland	Wheat	2017	15.746
Bioethanol	Slovakia	Wheat	2017	1.455
Bioethanol	United Kingdom	Wheat	2017	7.946
Bioethanol	Czech Republic	Other feedstock	2017	97
Bioethanol	European union	Other feedstock	2017	433
Bioethanol	Germany	Other feedstock	2017	2.364
Bioethanol	Poland	Other feedstock	2017	438
Biomethane	Denmark	Animal manure and sewage sludge	2017	16.582
Biomethane	Germany	Animal manure and sewage sludge	2017	2.600
Biomethane	Hungary	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2017	2.028
Biomethane	Denmark	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal w.	2017	3.384
Biomethane	Germany	Bio-waste	2017	1.959
Biomethane	Denmark	Other cereals	2017	2.443
Biomethane	Germany	Other feedstock	2017	43.672
Biomethane	Germany	Straw	2017	2.780
Biomethane	Poland	Straw	2017	1.840
Biomethane	Germany	Sugar beet	2017	4.271
Biomethane	Germany	Used cooking oil	2017	737
HVO	Hungary	Rapeseed	2017	1.888
HVO	Hungary	Sunflower seed	2017	1.618
HVO	Slovakia	Rapeseed	2017	396
Pure veget. oil	Bulgaria	Rapeseed	2017	1.675
Pure veget. oil	Germany	Rapeseed	2017	1.408
Pure veget. oil	Germany	Used cooking oil	2017	3.981
Pure veget. oil	Malaysia	Palm oil	2017	25
Pure veget. oil	Poland	Used cooking oil	2017	899
Pure veget. oil	Slovakia	Rapeseed	2017	1.667
Pure veget. oil	Ukraine	Rapeseed	2017	8.446

* Volumes reported by those operators which are operating as 'last interface' (conversion plant where consumable biofuel is produced)

III Annex

Table 3 Volume of 'sustainable feedstock' reported for 2016

III Annex

Type of feedstock	Country of origin	Calendar year	Value (tonnes sold sustainable feedstock by FGP)
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Germany	2017	6
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Poland	2017	47
Corn	Belgium	2017	20.223
Corn	Czech Republic	2017	584
Corn	Germany	2017	28.625
Corn	Poland	2017	107.053
Corn	Slovakia	2017	15.742
Crude glycerine	Netherlands	2017	39.050
Other cereals	Belgium	2017	14.536
Other cereals	Czech Republic	2017	3.690
Other cereals	Denmark	2017	14.102
Other cereals	European union	2017	315.325
Other cereals	Germany	2017	1.236.004
Other cereals	Netherlands	2017	1.575
Other cereals	Poland	2017	306.931
Other cereals	Slovakia	2017	4.983
Other feedstock	Germany	2017	173.594
Other oil crops	Poland	2017	4.191
Other waste veg. or animal oils	Germany	2017	6.893
Rapeseed	Austria	2017	1.512
Rapeseed	Belgium	2017	160
Rapeseed	Czech Republic	2017	53.453
Rapeseed	Denmark	2017	137.806
Rapeseed	European union	2017	256.503
Rapeseed	France	2017	3.370
Rapeseed	Germany	2017	3.875.063
Rapeseed	Greece	2017	488
Rapeseed	Lithuania	2017	479
Rapeseed	Luxembourg	2017	11.525
Rapeseed	Netherlands	2017	998
Rapeseed	Poland	2017	3.081.372
Rapeseed	Romania	2017	3.645
Rapeseed	Slovakia	2017	27.733
Rapeseed	Slovenia	2017	1.996
Rapeseed	Ukraine	2017	500
Soybeans	Germany	2017	3.291
Soybeans	Greece	2017	19.248
Soybeans	Slovakia	2017	7.380
Soybeans	Ukraine	2017	726
Straw	Germany	2017	2.314

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Type of feedstock	Country of origin	Calendar year	Value (tonnes sold sustainable feedstock by FGP)
Sugar beet	Belgium	2017	22.209
Sugar beet	Germany	2017	242.000
Sugar beet	Poland	2017	622.272
Sunflower seed	Greece	2017	3.993
Used cooking oil	France	2017	861
Used cooking oil	Germany	2017	5.074
Used cooking oil	Greece	2017	1.734
Used cooking oil	Ireland	2017	811
Used cooking oil	Poland	2017	1.152
Wheat	Belgium	2017	99.927
Wheat	Czech Republic	2017	23.417
Wheat	France	2017	2.400
Wheat	Germany	2017	415.888
Wheat	Poland	2017	89.629
Wheat	Slovakia	2017	6.349