



## KZR INiG Annual Report 2019

Approved by  
**Dyrektor**  
Instytutu Nafty i Gazu  
Państwowego Instytutu Badawczego  
*Maria Ciechanowska*

Krakow, 27<sup>th</sup> April 2020

## Summary

The KZR INiG is a voluntary scheme recognized by the European Commission since 3 of June 2014. In December 2018 the scheme gained again the recognition after 5 years period. The KZR INiG is worldwide scheme, but focuses mainly on Polish market and neighboring countries.

The KZR INiG pay attention to the independence appropriate standard of audits, transparency and appropriate supervision over the scheme.

The KZR INiG website (<http://www.kzr.inig.eu/en/>) is communication platform, information is distributed also by newsletter function. On the website all vital information is also published, such as issued certificates, suspended certificates, active and non-active certification bodies (CBs), contact details etc. Moreover, the KZR INiG organizes training sessions for System participants and auditors, one day of the "Fuels' Zoom" is also devoted to sustainability certification aspects.

KZR INiG System Council plays crucial role in supervising over independency and transparency. In 2019 the Council met twice.

As of 31 of December 2019 there were 343 active participants and 8 active certification bodies (CBs).

Basic frequency of audits is one year. In case of minor non-conformities and doubt if actions undertaken by audited entity is effective, additional audit should be performed. In some cases additional audits are also carried out due to any changes in a scope of certification, GHG emissions or due to extending a number of warehouses.

Performing risk analysis is obligatory before an audit. In 2019 no high risk level of audits were detected. In case of 6,8 % of first gathering points (FGPs) the medium risk was assessed. Verification of farmers could be carried out as desk audit. In 2019 87,5 % of audits at FGPs (farmers) were performed as audits of documents.

During audits carried out by certification bodies 77 minor non conformities and 0 major non-conformities were detected. Minor non-conformities concerned mainly mistakes or deficiencies in the documentations and abusing of mass balance rules. Besides scheduled audits performed by CBs KZR INiG internal monitoring also found non-conformities (major and minor non-conformities), in relation to both CBs and participants.

One of the tasks of the scheme is supervising of CBs. In 2019 KZR INiG carried out 18 audits at certification bodies (on site audits and witness audits accounted as one separate audit). One extra audit was performed due to non-conformities identified in 2018. Three audits were carried out according to internal monitoring (audits of certified economic operator carried out by the KZR INiG).

## NOTE

The Report contains confidential information. The information is highlighted in yellow.  
Please do not publish this information.

## Table of content

(a) The independence, modality and frequency of audits, both in relation to what is stated on these aspects in the scheme documentation, at the time the scheme concerned was approved by the Commission, and in relation to industry best practice; .....	5
(b) 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 wrongdoings on the part of members of the scheme; .....	6
(c) 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; .....	7
(d) stakeholder involvement, particularly as regards the consultation with indigenous and local communities prior to the decision making during the drafting and reviewing of the scheme, as well as during audits, and the response to their contributions; .....	9
(e) the overall robustness of the scheme, particularly in light of rules on the accreditation, qualification and independence of auditors and relevant scheme bodies; .....	9
(f) market update of the scheme, the amount of feedstocks and biofuel certified, by country of origin and the type, the number of participants; .....	10
(g) 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 is intended to serve as a means of preventing fraudulent activity with the view in particular, to the detection, treatment and follow-up of suspected fraud and other irregularities and where appropriate, the number of cases of fraud or irregularities detected; .....	11
(h) option for entities to be authorized to recognize and monitor certification bodies; .....	12
(i) criteria for the recognition or accreditation of certification body; .....	12
(j) rules on how the monitoring of the certification bodies is to be conducted; .....	14
(k) ways to facilitate or improve the promotion of the best practices. ....	15

**(a) The independence, modality and frequency of audits, both in relation to what is stated on these aspects in the scheme documentation, at the time the scheme concerned was approved by the Commission, and in relation to industry best practice;**

Requirements concerning the independency, modality and frequency of audits of KZR INiG System participants are described in documents: System KZR INiG/9 and System KZR INiG/10. There are no formal changes in this area in comparison to the Report 2018. Certification process shall be carried out according to EN ISO 19011 standard and certification bodies (CBs) have to be accredited according to EN ISO/IEC 17021 standard.

The basic frequency of auditing is one year. An economic operator loses participant status, if it does not comply with this rule. In order to regain its status, it must re-register and it receives a new registration number. Verification covers the whole period when it had a certificate (despite the lack of the certification, even if the break lasted e.g. for one year). It is emphasized (especially during trainings and auditing) that switching of certification body/certification scheme or a break in certification does not cause that the certification process starts again. In these cases the certification process shall be carried out as recertification.

Additional audits are carried out in case if an entity intends to add a location (usually warehouses) or to implement changes in actual calculation of GHG emissions. In such cases an extra audit covers only new areas (not whole activity of the company) and does not influence on schedule of planned audit. The certificate is updated accordingly, but term of validity stays the same.

If a place of running activity of economic operator is different than registration address, the audit should be carried out at real activity place. Audits of farmer are performed or as on-site audits or as desk audits. Desk audits are allowed if there are:

- high quality satellite images of the cultivation area, and databases regarding, for example, protected areas, areas with high biodiversity, peatland, etc. (both current and as of 1st January 2008);
- reliable documents confirming land status (both current and as of 1st January 2008). Documents issued by governmental institutions (e.g. land register) or documents, including satellite images, confirming participation in the EU support system (cross-compliance) can be considered reliable.

Risk level of desk audit stays at the same level as risk of on-site audit.

Desk audit can be applied only in order to verify land (2008) status. Good agriculture practices are always verify on a farm. Thus, desk audit can be performed only within EU.

In 2019 87,5 % of audits at FGPs (farmers) were performed as audits of documents.

Performing risk analysis before an audit is obligatory. In case of first gathering point certification scope there is an obligation to perform two separate risk analyzes: for farmers and for first gathering point as for company. In case of 6,8 % of FGPs the medium risk was

assessed. There was no case of high risk. The risk analysis does not impact on frequency of audits directly but impacts on a size of sample of audited documents. Identification of minor non-conformities have impact on frequency of audits.

**(b) 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 wrongdoings on the part of members of the scheme;**

The detailed procedures concerning proceeding with complaints and also internal monitoring procedures are described in the document "System KZR INiG/1" point 8 "Transparency and independence of the KZR INiG System, complaint procedures, internal monitoring".

Rules for dealing with non-conformities are described in the document "System KZR INiG/10" point 5.2.

In 2019 the following non-conformities were detected by certification bodies during regular audits:

- 0 major non-conformities.
- 77 minor non-conformities.

Minor non-conformities can be grouped by the following category:

- Minor abusing of mass balance rules: 16 cases
- Minor abusing of GHG emission rules: 9 cases
- Minor abusing of land use criteria: 1 case
- Mistakes or deficiencies in the documentation: 51 cases

In one case minor non-conformities were not corrected within a set period of time, as a result certification body refused to issued a certificate (first certification audit).

Krajowy Ośrodek Wsparcia Rolnictwa (Polish government agency supervising Polish biofuel market) addressed an enquiry on correctness of a scope of a certificate of [REDACTED] company. In order to investigate the enquiry, KZR INiG System carried out additionally audit according to internal monitoring procedures. The audit indicted serious non-conformities, including non-conformities concerning mass balance.

The KZR INiG's internal monitoring detected one case of abusing scheme's rules. Findings from verification of 4% of finished processes carried out by [REDACTED] certification body, indicated doubts concerning correctness of one of the verified audits. In such case, according to KZR INiG requirements, the KZR INiG carried out an audit. The audit reflected audit carried out by certification body, purpose of the audit was to verify both certification body and the company. During the audit major non-conformities were found.



**(c) 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;**

All information connected with the KZR INiG scheme is published on the scheme's website ([www.kzr.inig.eu](http://www.kzr.inig.eu)). The website contains essential information such as:

- Scheme documents (recognized by the European Commission). Documents are both in English and Polish.
- List of approved and non-active certification bodies. The list is constantly updated. Currently (April 2020) there are 7 certification bodies approved and two non active certification bodies. Two certification bodies TUV Rheinland and Rina are no longer approved by the KZR ING. All certification bodies are located in Poland and all are accredited by Polish Centre for Accreditation (PCA)<sup>1</sup>.
- List of issued certificates. The list is constantly updated and includes: the certificate number; Participant ID; Participant name, address and certified locations, the date of issue and expiration of certificate, scope of certification and the name of the certification body which issued the certificate, remarks. The column "remarks" contains mainly following information:
  - Information about an update of certificates
  - Dates of suspension of certificates
  - Dates of withdrawing of certificates
  - Date of certificate publishing

#### Information about an update of certificates

In cases of a need of updating any data published on a certificate (e.g. scope, locations, company address etc.), the certificate is updated, valid certificate is published and appropriate notes are placed in "remarks" column. There were 8 such cases.

#### Dates of suspension of certificates

In cases of abusing an agreement provisions both in relation to the scheme and certification body, other than major non-conformities (e.g. delay in payment or sending quantity report), publication of the certificate is temporary suspended until all arrears are settled. Info about suspension period stays available all the time. There were 7 such cases.

#### Dates of withdrawing of certificates

---

<sup>1</sup> According to the Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93, Polish Centre for Accreditation have been appointed as the only national accreditation body in the light of the above Regulation. PCA is recognised by EA MLA, IAF MLA, ILAC MRA.

Appropriate information is published in the “remarks” column. There were 2 such cases.

#### Date of certificate publishing

In some cases a certification body withholds sending information to the KZR INiG about issuing a certificate usually due to lack of payments until payments will be settled. Thus the KZR INiG receives the certificate with delay and publishes both certificate validity date and publication date. There were 2 such cases.

No fake certificates were detected during 2019 year.

News is published on the website and also distributed by a newsletter.

A training plan is published on the website, a reminder about upcoming training is also disseminated via newsletter.

Audit reports prepared by auditors are kept by the certification body and available for inspection by the KZR INiG auditors.

In 2019 following major updates and communications were distributed:

- Update of the template of KZR INiG check list. Questions stayed the same, but layout of the list changed. They were added the columns to write down verified documents and proofs confirming non-conformities. The purpose of this action was to improve transparency in documenting verified documents.
- Update of the template of semi annual certification body report. The template of the report was modified in order to receive information needed to prepare annual KZR INiG Report.
- Information about KZR INiG System re-recognition.
- Important information received from authority (e.g BLE – Germany)
- Report from conferences.
- KZR INiG training and conference schedule.

The Report resulting from the KZR INiG activities is presented during the KZR INiG Council meetings.



**(d) stakeholder involvement, particularly as regards the consultation with indigenous and local communities prior to the decision making during the drafting and reviewing of the scheme, as well as during audits, and the response to their contributions;**

The KZR INiG scheme is owned and administrated by the Oil and Gas Institute, represented by the managing director. There are no stakeholders in the scheme's structures. However, the KZR INiG system participants are represented in the Council.

The structure of the KZR INiG scheme includes the KZR INiG Council (see document KZR INiG System/1). The KZR INiG System Council, called "the Council" in all System documents, comprises 5 to 10 members (external experts, e.g. industry representatives, associations, NGOs, representatives of government, representatives of certification bodies). It ensures that every group of stakeholders has its representatives in the Council. Members are selected such that each party will have representatives and no party predominates. The last update of the scheme also implemented additional requirements in relation to the Council.

In 2019 two meetings were held. Besides regular reporting of current activity and problems, following two crucial problem were presented:

- Findings from the workshop with European Commission in September 2019 concerning fraud;
- Report from the meeting organized by MVO in September 2019.

It was decided that findings from the discussion would be forwarded to the Polish authorities.

Contact details are openly available on the website, thus system participants can ask for clarification and express their opinion directly to the scheme. KZR INiG responds to every e-mail.

**(e) the overall robustness of the scheme, particularly in light of rules on the accreditation, qualification and independence of auditors and relevant scheme bodies;**

Management of the scheme is performed according to the rules described in System KZR INiG/1 document. Managing Director of the Institute is the legal representative of the scheme. Biomass Certification Systems Office is a division of the Institute responsible for supervising the scheme.

Biomass Certification Systems Office is a subject of internal audit of the Oil and Gas Institute.

Verification of compliance with the KZR INiG requirements is carried out by the System's Administrator before and after authorization of a certification body - in periodic audit controls.

The scheme has introduced additional requirements, i.e. accreditation of conformity with ISO/IEC 17021 standard to ensure that such requirements as independency, avoiding of

conflict of interest, supervision over staff, are double checked: by the KZR INiG auditors and by the national accreditation body affiliated with the IAF.

Separately, the scheme set requirements for auditors (KZR INiG System/9 and KZR INiG System/10).

Ensuring independency by a certification body is a subject of audits carried out by KZR INiG in the certification body (in accordance with internal monitoring procedure). Each certification body appointed an external body usually called „impartiality committee“. The committee meets ones a year. The minutes of these meetings are a subject of the KZR INiG verification during audits.

The KZR INiG System pays particular attention to supervising an auditor competences. This is why KZR INiG introduced more severe requirements for certification bodies in relation to supervision over qualifications of auditors (See System KZR INiG/10 point 5.1.6). This point extends the necessity for the maintenance of competences, also for staff involved in the KZR INiG certification process (not only auditors).

The KZR INiG organizes trainings for auditors. One of the trainings is obligatory for auditors and this training ends with an exam. In 2019 there was one session of this basic trainings. Additionally, every year KZR INiG organizes a training called „Improvement of auditing of KZR INiG“. The training is obligatory for the KZR INiG certification bodies. Scope of this training is always adjusted to current issues. The common mistakes made by an auditor/certification body are always discussed. In 2019 the training took place of 2-3 December. The training focused on verification of distillery mass balance, good audit practices and calculation of actual GHG emission for transport stage. The KZR INiG organised also GHG emission calculation workshop. This was two days training with possibility to take part in one or in two days. First day was devoted to biodiesel production pathway, second day was devoted to bioethanol production pathway.

KZR INiG auditors took part in 28 Man-trainings.

**(f) market update of the scheme, the amount of feedstocks and biofuel certified, by country of origin and the type, the number of participants;**

In 2019 there were 343 active participants. Most of them originate from Poland, but there were a few from Slovakia, Czech Republic, Turkey and Germany. The amounts of feedstock and biofuel certified, by country of origin and the type, are presented in the attached Excel file.

The System participants are obliged to report every 3 months amount of the products, that was sold with the KZR INiG proofs. Usually 3 months period is equal to calendar quarter. Reporting is required on the KZR INiG forms and the forms are suitable to gather all information needed to prepare KZR INiG report according to ILUC Directive. Verification of reported data is carried out by an auditor during audits. Auditors are obliged to note in the

report amounts of goods with the KZR INiG proof, sold by audited company. The information shall come from internal mass balance records of audited company. Next, information is transferred semi-annually to the KZR INiG as a part of certification body report. KZR INiG compares this information with amounts reported by certified entity. If there are differences every case is investigated separately. In 2019 KZR INiG [REDACTED] reports completed with mistakes. Quantities of biomass/biofuels reported in 2018 have to be corrected in following way:

Rapeseed: + 23 468,00 tonnes;

Wheat: + 99,06 tonnes;

Corn: - 146,44 tonnes;

Rye: + 47,44 tonnes.

The updated report 2018 is attached as an Excel file.

**(g) 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 is intended to serve as a means of preventing fraudulent activity with the view in particular, to the detection, treatment and follow-up of suspected fraud and other irregularities and where appropriate, the number of cases of fraud or irregularities detected;**

According to KZR INiG, sustainability characteristic shall be assigned to every batch of product. Specific rules are described in the KZR INiG system /7 document. The scheme does not define any specific document to be issued with a given batch, but document no. 7 (in point 5) requires that all information (called minimum input/output data) shall be passed throughout the supply chain. As the consequence, the sustainability characteristic may be included, e.g. as a part of an invoice.

There is a strong emphasis on the necessity for verification of validity of the supplier's certificate on the KZR ING's website.

Any case of revoking or suspending of a certificate is published on KZR INiG website. In case of suspending and restoring a certificate, information about the period when the certificate was suspended is still published on the website (column "Remarks").

In 2019 there was one case when the KZR INiG certificate was withdrawn because of major non-conformities and the company changed the scheme. The scheme was informed by the KZR INiG about that fact. In one case the certificate was not issued because of lack of correction of minor non-conformities.

**(h) option for entities to be authorized to recognize and monitor certification bodies;**

There is no possibility to assign the right to issue authorization of any CB to an external entity. Only KZR INiG is entitled to grant an authorization to a certification body. KZR INiG is also responsible for supervision of authorized certification bodies. However, KZR INiG requires accreditation of conformity with EN-ISO/IEC 17021 standard (issued by the national accreditation body. The national accreditation body needs to be affiliated with the IAF). Having accreditation is subject to verification during the supervision of KZR INiG, however the KZR INiG audit does not cover reports or non-conformities occurred during EN-ISO/IEC 17021 accreditation.

**(i) criteria for the recognition or accreditation of certification body;**

Criteria for the recognition of a certification body are set in the document KZR INiG System 9 p.5.

In practice, after signing the agreement between the certification body and KZR INiG, the certification body submits its internal procedures. The procedures are assessed by the KZR INiG auditors before the on-site audit and later discussed during the audit. The first assessment focuses mainly on the certification body's procedures, procedures and rules protecting it from conflict of interest, ensuring the independence of CB, minimizing risks of any erroneous results of the audit, supervising of the staff and their competence, procedures for implementing the KZR INiG requirements, etc. In 2019 KZR INiG accredited no one certification body. As of December 31 there were 8 active certification bodies listed in the table below:

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Geography (address of accredited site)</b>	<b>Date of acceptance in scheme</b>	<b>EN-ISO/IEC 17021 accreditation body</b>	<b>No. of active economic operators certified by CB</b>
1.	DEKRA Certification Sp. z o.o.	ul. Legnicka 48H, 54-202 Wrocław, Poland	29.07.2014	PCA	56
2.	SGS Polska Sp. z o.o.	ul. Jana Kazimierza 3, 01-248 Warszawa, Poland	28.08.2014	PCA	101
3.	Bureau Veritas Polska Sp. z o.o.	ul. Migdałowa 4, 02-796 Warszawa, Poland	11.09.2014	PCA	80
4.	NOBLE CERT Sp. z o.o.	ul. Józefa Kałuży 1, 30-111 Kraków, Poland	03.06.2015	PCA	19
5.	TÜV NORD Polska Sp. z o.o.	ul. Mickiewicza 29, 40-085 Katowice, Poland	17.07.2015	PCA	24
6.	Control Union Poland Sp. z o.o.	al. Wojska Polskiego 45, 65-764 Zielona Góra, Poland	03.08.2020	Raad Voor Accreditatie Dutch RVA	25
7.	BSI GROUP POLSKA Sp. z o.o.	al. „Solidarności” 171, 00-877 Warszawa, Poland	28.05.2018	PCA	1
8.	Rina Poland Sp. z o.o.	ul. Mickiewicza nr 29, 40-085 Katowice, Poland	28.10.2016	ANAB	17



In 2019 one certification body (TÜV Rheinland Polska Sp. z o. o.) did not extend the KZR INiG accreditation. List of active and non-active certification bodies is published on websites ([http://www.kzr.inig.eu/en/menu2/Certification\\_bodies/active-bodies/](http://www.kzr.inig.eu/en/menu2/Certification_bodies/active-bodies/), [http://www.kzr.inig.eu/en/menu2/Certification\\_bodies/inactive-bodies/](http://www.kzr.inig.eu/en/menu2/Certification_bodies/inactive-bodies/))

**(j) rules on how the monitoring of the certification bodies is to be conducted;**

The monitoring of the certification bodies is conducted according to the KZR INiG documents recognised by the European Commission (KZR INiG System /1, KZR INiG System /9 and KZR INiG System/10). The KZR INiG requirements define an internal monitoring procedure. The procedure consists of monitoring of certification bodies, in particular:

- periodic witness audit carried out by the KZR INiG. The purpose of the witness audit is to observe and assess audits undertaken by the certification body at the system participant;
- periodic on-site audit. The audit is carried out by the KZR INiG auditors in the certification body's headquarters. The purpose of the audit is evaluation of the management system of the certification body and also of documents generated by the CB during KZR INiG certification processes. Particular attention is paid to reports and checklists, with a view for essential correctness. 4% of finished auditing process rounded up to the nearest integer, but no less than three (or all if a CB did not carry out more than 3 audits) performed by the CB within the last year are a subject of verification.

Non-compliances identified during the above mentioned audits are always assessed in view of the risk of introducing non-sustainable biomass as sustainable biomass. If the risk is high every case is investigated immediately and appropriate actions are undertaken.

The KZR INiG auditors prepare a report from both witness and on-site audit. The report contains among others: identified non-compliances, deadline for next audit and remarks, as well as recommendations concerning the preservation or suspension of the authorization.

Basic frequency of both periodic witness audit and on-site audit is every year. The frequency can be increased or period between subsequent audits can be shortened if identified non-compliances may cause high risk of introducing non-sustainable biomass as sustainable. Findings from compliant procedures (see KZR INiG system/1 point 8), as well as complaints received from third parties (e.g. other EU and outside EU countries, voluntary scheme, governmental and non- governmental organization, etc.) about a serious violation of the KZR INiG rules, may be a reason to carry out an extra on-site audit. The decision about an extra audit or increasing frequency is taken by the manager of the Biomass Certification Systems Office, after evaluation of a given case and in consultation with the KZR INiG auditors carrying out the audit at the CB.



For as long as the authorization of the certification body remains in force, at least one audit (both witness and on-site) has to be performed by KZR INiG.

In 2019 KZR INiG carried out 18 audits at certification bodies (on site audit and witness audit accounted as one separate audit). One extra audit was performed due to non-conformities identified in 2018. Three audits were carried out according to internal monitoring (audit of certified economic operator carried out by the KZR INiG). In one case the client did not prevent conducting the audit as a consequence the certificate was withdrawn. Other audits identified non-conformities in relation to both certified entities and certification bodies.

In cases of three certification bodies serious non-conformities were detected. One of them is no longer accredited by the KZR INiG. In two cases decision about an extra verification at the beginning of 2020 was made. The purpose of the extra audit is verification of effectiveness of implementation of corrective action undertaken. In 5 cases there was some minor non-conformities detected. Effectiveness of corrective action in relation to minor non-conformities is verified during a scheduled audit.

#### **(k) ways to facilitate or improve the promotion of the best practices.**

The KZR INiG emphasizes the use of the same rules by every system participant and also by certification bodies and auditors. In order to achieve these goals the following steps are taken:

The KZR INiG organises the following types of trainings:

1. Basic training, obligatory for each KZR INiG auditor. Auditors, before being appointed are required to attend a training course organized by KZR INiG, and they have to pass the final examination (one session see point (e)).
2. GHG emission calculation training. The training is divided into two days. First day is dedicated to Biodiesel production pathway, second day: ethanol production pathway. One such training took place in 2019.
3. Betterment of auditing according to KZR INiG. All authorized certification bodies are obliged to take part in this kind of training. The training composes of lectures and workshop sessions. Information obtained during this training shall be distributed among staff engaged in the KZR INiG certification process (not only among auditors). This is a subject of verification during on-site audit performed by KZR INiG at CBs. In 2019 the training was organized in December 2-3. The scope of the training is always adjusted to cover the current issues and covers lectures and workshop. Results of internal monitoring, especially results of witness and on-site audits performed by KZR INiG, are core topics for the training. In 2019 particular emphasis has been placed on verification of mass balance at distillery, good practice of auditing in relation to the KZR INiG requirements and calculation of GHG emission for transport stage. Workshop activities included findings mainly from internal monitoring.

One day of the Fuels Zoom annual conference (this is a scientific and technical conference organized by the Oil and Gas Institute) is devoted to sustainability aspects and certification; In 2019 the Fuels Zoom conference was organized on 22-23 of October.

The KZR INiG provides also a newsletter function.

The Report prepared by

**Kierownik**  
Biura Systemów  
Certyfikacji Biomasy  
*mgr inż. Delfina Rogowska*