



Report

to the European Commission

according to

**Directive 98/70/EC Article 7c, section 6,
modified by Directive (EC) 2015/1513**

2019

Published by:

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.

Bonn, April 29th 2020

0 Content

I Introduction

II Requested information

1	List of certification bodies recognised	1
2	Independence, modality and frequency of audits.....	1
3	Methods for identifying and dealing with non-compliance	2
4	Transparency, particularly in relation to the accessibility of the scheme	4
5	Stakeholder involvement	6
6	Overall robustness of the scheme	7
7	Market updates of the scheme	8
8	System that tracks the proofs of conformity with the sustainability criteria	9
9	Entities to be authorised to recognise and monitor certification bodies	10
10	Criteria for the recognition or accreditation of certification bodies	11
11	Rules on conducting the monitoring of certification bodies	12
12	Possibilities to facilitate or improve promotion of best practice.....	13

III Annex

I Introduction

A couple of voluntary schemes have been established since 2010 for 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 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**;

I Introduction

- 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 about the certification scheme REDcert in a structured way and allows the reader to verify quickly whether all required information has been provided.

To track changes between the current and the latest report updated figures or information is indicated by *italic* letters. Several direct links to REDcert scheme documents or other information resources are indicated by hypertext.

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 **27** recognised certification bodies contains also information about the entity or national public authority it was recognised by and which monitors its activities.

In 2019 no additional certification body was registered under the REDcert scheme.

The registration of 2 certification bodies ended in 2019:

- ABCERT AG (#1 in list)
- Bureau Veritas Certification Germany GmbH (#3 in list)

2 Independence, modality and frequency of audits

The requirements on certification bodies, auditors and inspections in the frame of the REDcert EU scheme are laid down in the document 'REDcert Scheme principles for neutral inspections'.

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.

II Requested information

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 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 (see document '[REDcert Complaint management system](#)'). In addition, a 'whistle-blower' contact has been established where informants are able to submit their message anonymously.

Any appeal 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 document '[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 the frame of its IMS REDcert is authorized to order additional audits performed either by the certification body in charge or by another recognised certification body to assess potential non-conformities arising from complaints or suspects reported from the market.

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 (see chapter 4).

The inspection 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

II Requested information

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

Facing the risk of 'scheme hopping' of those operators which have lost their certificate in one scheme due to major non-conformities or fraudulent behaviour trying to enter another certification scheme without any notification of their 'certification prehistory' REDcert has implemented precautionary measures during the registration procedure (see fig. 1 below).

There, an applicant to the REDcert scheme has to state any existing certificate of another scheme and/or any withdrawn or suspended (before its regular expiry date) certificate. In such a case he has to grant access for REDcert to all relevant information concerning this non-compliance by contacting the other certification scheme and/or the former certification body in charge. These statements have to be made for the legal entity applying for the REDcert scheme but as well for precursor entities to prevent them from simpl name change disguising an operator's prehistory.

Actually, REDcert has extended the requirement of granting access to information related with former certifications on those certificates under a different scheme which ended regularly at its expiry date and not due to non-conformities (tip box #4 in figure 1). So, REDcert is authorized to require any information available for certificates issued under another scheme before. This approach provides a sounder background of a potential new scheme participant especially for the certification body in charge.

II Requested information

Previous/current certifications ▲

Over the last 12 months...

☐ ... our company had a different name / legal form and VAT identification number

☐ ... and we did not participate in any other certification scheme recognised by the BLE or the EU Commission.

☐ ...and we are participating in a different certification scheme recognised by the BLE or the EU Commission and our certificate is currently valid.

☐ ...and we participated in a different certification scheme recognised by the BLE or the EU Commission and our certificate expired at the end of the validity period.

☐ ...and we participated in a different certification scheme recognised by the BLE or the EU Commission and our certificate was revoked due non-compliance with certification scheme requirements.

REDcert reserves the right to terminate scheme participation without notice in the event that incorrect or incomplete data about previous certifications is provided.

☐ I have read and hereby accept the conditions of the [data privacy policy](#).

Send

Fig. 1 extract from the registration portal with mandatory information on the prehistory of an applicant

Still, a new certificate under the REDcert EU scheme can only be issued if all non-compliances under the former scheme have been corrected and assessed by the new certification body in charge under special scrutiny.

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 *which has been completely revised and optimised recently*. 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.

The tools provide easy and secure access to certification related information resources like the [NUTS2-Tool](#) (German NUTS2-values ordered by licence plate numbers (which correspond with national NUTS regions) or the recently implemented [register for crop land](#) and its status on the reference date January 1st 2008.

II Requested information

REDcert publishes a regular newsletter free of charge with scheme-related information to registered recipients which is also accessible via the website.

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.

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.

REDcert is seeking for continuous improvement of the database as the core instrument for a reliable and efficient scheme management with a special view on usability and information quality. Consequently, a considerable share of the budget is consumed for those investments.

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 a **public database** containing all certified operators with their full certification 'history'.

II Requested information

Certificates are listed with the following data (see also figure 2 below):

- Status of certificate (valid, suspended, expired/withdrawn)
- certificate's identifier
- name of operator
- validity period
- scope of certification (type of operations)
- list of biomass, where '**normal**' letters indicate that the biomass has been assessed during the corresponding audit and '**italic**' letters indicate that the biomass has not yet been assessed by the certification body in charge, but will be taken into account for the next audit. The biomass is counted as 'certified', too, because an operator is free to modify its business during a certification period. But only the certification body in charge is authorised to update the biomass list on request by the operator.
- name certification body
- PDF copy of certificate (optional)

?

Here you'll find all certificates and inspection certificates processed in the REDcert system today:

Search

Identifier <input type="text"/>	Name of the certificate holder <input type="text"/>	Certification body <input type="text"/>	Type <input type="text"/>	Search
Post Code <input type="text"/>	City <input type="text"/>	Country <input type="text"/>	State <input type="text"/>	

Please **notify** us of certificates and inspection certificates that have allegedly been issued as well as biomass that has allegedly been certified but is not listed below so that we can also improve the integrity of the REDcert systems in this way.

Identifier	Name of the certificate holder	Valid from	Valid until	Certified as	Type of biomass	Certification body	Type	Documentation
✓ DE-B-BLE-BM-11-104-32591902	Berliner Stadtreinigung AöR, 13597, Berlin, Germany	26.04.2019	25.04.2020	502	AuR, BM	GUT Zertifizierungsgesellschaft	K-DE	
✓ DE-B-BLE-BM-11-104-32591901	Berliner Stadtreinigung AöR, 13597, Berlin, Germany	26.04.2019	25.04.2020	202, 303, 407	AuR, BM	GUT Zertifizierungsgesellschaft	Z-DE	

Fig.2: extract from the online certificates database

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.

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 committee. The committee's expertise is essential to the REDcert

II Requested information

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 documents have to be adopted by the board before they're presented to the European Commission for recognition.

The shareholders assembled twice in 2019; the technical committee 'biofuels' assembled once in 2019.

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.

REDcert welcomes especially the expertise and the feedback of its certification bodies. Beside uncountable contacts during 'daily business' REDcert organizes at least once per year an 'Exchange-of-Experience' (EoE) conference with all recognized certification bodies. In 2019 two conferences were organized, where REDcert shares information about the different REDcert schemes (updates and outlook...) and receives feedback about the schemes implementation, pending questions etc.

6 Overall robustness of the scheme

REDcert provides a robust and reliable certification scheme which complies 100% with the European legal requirements concerning 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.

II Requested information

REDcert's service includes training offers for operators as well as for certification bodies, for example 'GHG calculation trainings' or 'Train-the-Trainer' seminars for certification body staff. The REDcert team is available for individual support of operators and certification bodies via several communication channels.

7 Market updates of the scheme

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 2019 the following (preliminary¹) feedstocks volumes (in tonnes) have been reported to REDcert:

	2018	2019	
Agricultural feedstock	11.036.843	9.531.798	91%
- thereof rapeseed	7.623.121	5.950.548	57%
-thereof all type of cereals	2.467.188	3.224.939	31%
Waste & residues	83.989	912.783	9%
- thereof UCO	73.673	96.280	1%
- thereof animal manure		719.165	7%
Total	11.120.832	10.444.581	100%

While the volume of agricultural biomass gathered under the REDcert scheme went down by 1.5 million tons compared with 2018 the volume of waste and residue feedstock went up more than 10 times. Although the huge demand of UCO in the European market went up the main reason is the volume of animal manure processed in biogas plants. A couple of plants especially in Germany have changed from sole electricity/heat production to biomethane production and are awaiting another boost by the GHG emission bonus for biogas/biomethane under the RED II.

The variety of biofuels (in tonnes) – produced and/or sold - that have been reported to REDcert for 2019 shows a total volume almost 16.7% below the figures in 2018, due to decline in traditional biofuels like biodiesel and bioethanol. According to the growth of animal manure as a feedstock the biomethane volume went up 10 times the figures in 2018 and represents now a share of 22% of all biofuels reported under the REDcert scheme.

¹ The deadline for reporting 2019' figures was March 31st 2020. After a comparison with 2018' figures it turned out that some operators have reported significant differences which have to be analyzed and compared with other market reports. This may take additional time.

II Requested information

	2018	2019	
Biodiesel (incl. HVO)	2.970.217	2.536.305	58%
pure vegetable oil	827.502	65.241	1%
bioethanol	1.332.555	781.832	18%
biomethane	109.791	976.688	22%
methanol	519	4.055	0%
total	5.240.584	4.364.121	100%

In table 2 of the annex (see page III-2) the volume of biofuels certified under the REDcert scheme is shown in detail for the year 2019.

Similar to previous years about 70% of all operators under the REDcert scheme have reported their figures in due time until March 31st. The figures of the remaining 30% have been collected by personal calls/emails or have been taken from the audit reports. Still, the process of gathering all the figures required for the report is not sufficient and can be improved. Therefore, REDcert will provide the certification bodies direct access to the reported and collected data to be able to cross-check the figures at any time and to support REDcert in gathering the data. As already pointed out some figures require additional investigations due to a significant gap with figures in 2018. Due to the limited time for a sound data analysis the figures should be taken as 'preliminary'.

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

Each operator in the REDcert scheme is obligated 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.

II Requested information

Under the impression of the Dutch biodiesel scandal in the Netherlands last year REDcert has engaged itself in several international working groups (e.g. organized by the branch organizations affected) which aim to identify and to mitigate specific risks in the area of waste and residue based feedstocks and biofuels. REDcert also supports initiatives focussing on an improved traceability of feedstock and biofuel compartments/quantities by the mean of databases. So far, REDcert has not decided for a specific solution as it is not yet clear which initiative will be accepted by a fast majority of market operators so far no mandatory database (established by the European Union) is available.

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. Since 2017 certification bodies are required to assess individual GHG calculations of an operator prior to their first implementation to assure a robust calculation methodology from the very beginning.

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 (so called 'yellow flag list'). Those PoS will be assessed by REDcert and have to be confirmed by the certification body in charge. Inconsistencies may impose further means according to the Integrity Management System if they provide evidence for non-conformities and fraud.

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). In addition, as a REDcert prerequisite, these certification bodies must at least hold an accreditation pursuant to the certification activity applied for.

II Requested information

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. 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.

Again, REDcert has performed surveillance audits according to the Polish biofuel legislation at 4 of 5 certification bodies registered for the REDcert scheme by witnessing their auditors. The results of all audits confirmed certification processes complying with the REDcert scheme requirements. The audits have been reported to the KOWR, too.

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.

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 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. Granting access to the scheme's database requires a valid contract.

II Requested information

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; see *fig. 3 below*), 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).

The ratio of cases failing the established deadlines is still on a very low level (< 4%) and almost stable compared with the last years. It can be assumed that almost every certification body has established appropriate processes to perform certification under the REDcert scheme.

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

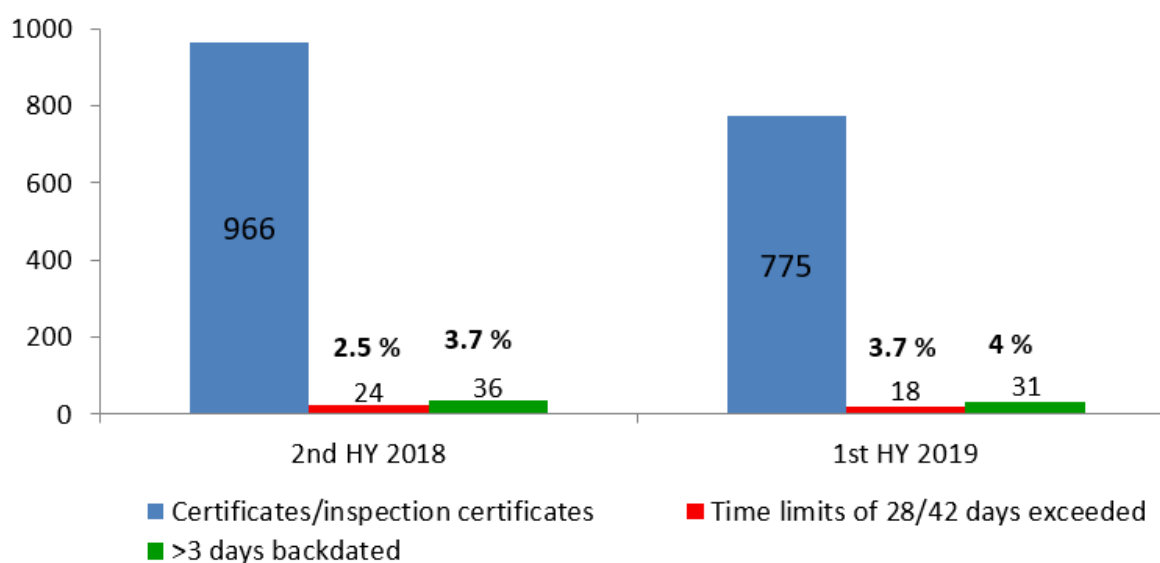


Fig. 3 Number of certificates and cases with expired deadlines 2018/2019

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

II Requested information

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.

The following table provides an overview about REDcert'S IMS activities in 2019. About 33 cases have been handled under the IMS by REDcert. Most of the case could be closed after the confirmation of corrective actions. In a few cases sanctions have been imposed and/or the system contract was terminated.

	...triggered by	informant (partly anonymously)	complaint	K.O. during audit	other
action	closed / solved	1	6		
	statement / corrective action request (CAR)	17			
	Additional audit	2			1
	Sanction			2	
	Suspension / withdrawal of certificate	2			
	termination of contract	3		2	

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 to ensure a practice-oriented structure of the scheme. The technical committee 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'.

II Requested information

The expertise as well as recommendations and tools developed for an efficient implementation of the scheme, e.g. the NUTS-Tool by REDcert 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 (see chapter 5). 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.

REDcert aims 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. With a few on last year's biodiesel scandal voluntary schemes are encouraged to intensify their cooperation in a mutual way.

III Annex

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

#	Certification Body	Street	No.	Postal code	City	Country	Ident-code
1	ABCERT-AG	Martinstr.	42-44	72728	Esslingen	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-111
2	AGRIZERT Zertifizierungs GmbH	Siebenmorgenweg	6-8	53229	Bonn	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-106
3	Alko-Cert GmbH	Wollgrasweg	31	70599	Stuttgart	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-144
4	Baltic Control Certification A/S	Kulsviervej	150	DK-2800	Kongens Lyngby	Denmark	DK-7032-557
5	Bureau Veritas Certification Germany GmbH	Veritaskai	1	21079	21079	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-120
6	Bureau Veritas Polska Sp. z o. o.	ul. Migdalowa (wejście D)	4	02-796	Warszawa	Poland	PL-BIO-JC-002-2014-551
7	Control Union Certifications Germany GmbH	Dorotheastr.	30	10318	Berlin	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-105
8	CONTROL UNION POLAND Sp. z o.o.	al. Wojska Polskiego	45	65-764	Zielona Góra	Poland	PL-BIO-JC-010-2015-555
9	Dekra Certification GmbH	Handwerkstraße	15	70565	Stuttgart	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-110
10	DEKRA Certification Sp. z o.o.	Legnicka	48H	54-202	Wrocław	Poland	PL-BIO-JC-003-2014-550
11	DIN CERTCO Gesellschaft für Konformitätsbewertung mbH	Alboinstraße	56	12103	Berlin	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-143
12	DQS CFS GmbH	August-Schanz-Straße	21	60433	Frankfurt am Main	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-101
13	DQS Polska sp. z o. o.	ul. Domaniewska	45	02-672	Warszawa	Poland	PL-BIO-JC-013-2017-556
14	ELUcert GmbH Umweltgutachter	Kastanienweg	35	48653	Coesfeld	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-136
15	Global Creative Energy GmbH	Kurfürstendamm	194	10707	Berlin	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-103
16	GUT Zertifizierungsgesellschaft für Managementsysteme mbH	Eichenstraße	3b	12435	Berlin	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-104
17	IFTA AG	Neukirchstraße	26	13089	Berlin	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-109
18	LACON GmbH	Moltkestraße	4	77654	Offenburg	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-112
19	ÖHMI EuroCert® GmbH	Berliner Chaussee	66	39114	Magdeburg	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-114
20	PIMOT	ul. Jagiellonska	55	03-301	Warszawa	Poland	PL-BIO-JC-011-2016-553
21	proTerra Umweltschutz- und Managementberatung GmbH	Am TÜV	1	66280	Sulzbach	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-123
22	QAL Umweltgutachter GmbH	Am Branden	6b	85256	Vierkirchen	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-115
23	sc@pe international ltd.	Am Schapenteich	2	38104	Braunschweig	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-138
24	SGS Germany GmbH	Europa Allee	12	49685	Emstek	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-100
25	sicZert Zertifizierungen GmbH	Lotzbeckstraße	22	77933	Lahr	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-142
26	TÜV NORD CERT GmbH	Langemarckstraße	20	45141	Essen	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-129
27	TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH	Westendstraße	199	80686	München	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-102

[CB-Name] = registration ended in 2019

III Annex

Table 2: Volume of biofuels certified under the REDcert scheme in 2019

Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
Biodiesel	Argentina	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	1.475
Biodiesel	Argentina	Soybeans	2019	49
Biodiesel	Argentina	Used cooking oil	2019	3.551
Biodiesel	Aruba	Used cooking oil	2019	74
Biodiesel	Australia	Rapeseed	2019	422
Biodiesel	Australia	Soybeans	2019	270
Biodiesel	Austria	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	103
Biodiesel	Austria	Rapeseed	2019	31.230
Biodiesel	Austria	Used cooking oil	2019	3.208
Biodiesel	Bahrain	Used cooking oil	2019	364
Biodiesel	Belarus	Used cooking oil	2019	61
Biodiesel	Belgium	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	280
Biodiesel	Belgium	Used cooking oil	2019	12.501
Biodiesel	Brazil	Soybeans	2019	1.511
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	138
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Rapeseed	2019	704
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Used cooking oil	2019	588
Biodiesel	Canada	Used cooking oil	2019	1.432
Biodiesel	Chile	Used cooking oil	2019	2.161
Biodiesel	China	Used cooking oil	2019	219.677
Biodiesel	Colombia	Used cooking oil	2019	289
Biodiesel	Croatia	Rapeseed	2019	134
Biodiesel	Croatia	Used cooking oil	2019	74
Biodiesel	Cyprus	Used cooking oil	2019	40
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Other feedstock	2019	651
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	859
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Rapeseed	2019	44.801
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Used cooking oil	2019	49
Biodiesel	Denmark	Used cooking oil	2019	2.818
Biodiesel	Ecuador	Used cooking oil	2019	25
Biodiesel	Egypt	Used cooking oil	2019	167
Biodiesel	Estonia	Used cooking oil	2019	510
Biodiesel	European union	Used cooking oil	2019	53.950
Biodiesel	France	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	2.345
Biodiesel	France	Rapeseed	2019	12.384
Biodiesel	France	Used cooking oil	2019	4.680
Biodiesel	Germany	Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	2019	158
Biodiesel	Germany	Crude glycerine	2019	517
Biodiesel	Germany	Other feedstock	2019	149
Biodiesel	Germany	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	54.396

III Annex

Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
Biodiesel	Germany	Palm oil	2019	387.316
Biodiesel	Germany	Rapeseed	2019	514.552
Biodiesel	Germany	Used cooking oil	2019	287.531
Biodiesel	Greece	Used cooking oil	2019	29.750
Biodiesel	Honduras	Palm oil	2019	7.423
Biodiesel	Honduras	Used cooking oil	2019	41
Biodiesel	Hong Kong	Used cooking oil	2019	1.852
Biodiesel	Hungary	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	732
Biodiesel	Hungary	Rapeseed	2019	69.244
Biodiesel	Hungary	Used cooking oil	2019	1.604
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Palm oil	2019	7.766
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Used cooking oil	2019	2.784
Biodiesel	Ireland	Used cooking oil	2019	722
Biodiesel	Italy	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	103
Biodiesel	Italy	Used cooking oil	2019	7.472
Biodiesel	Japan	Used cooking oil	2019	177
Biodiesel	Jordan	Used cooking oil	2019	1.186
Biodiesel	Korea, Republic of	Used cooking oil	2019	6
Biodiesel	Kuwait	Used cooking oil	2019	1.591
Biodiesel	Latvia	Rapeseed	2019	408
Biodiesel	Latvia	Used cooking oil	2019	31
Biodiesel	Lebanon	Used cooking oil	2019	599
Biodiesel	Lithuania	Used cooking oil	2019	69
Biodiesel	Luxembourg	Used cooking oil	2019	145
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Palm oil	2019	475
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Used cooking oil	2019	2.725
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	2.620
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Used cooking oil	2019	38.961
Biodiesel	New Zealand	Used cooking oil	2019	341
Biodiesel	Norway	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	2.935
Biodiesel	Panama	Used cooking oil	2019	34
Biodiesel	Peru	Used cooking oil	2019	281
Biodiesel	Poland	Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	2019	1.676
Biodiesel	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2019	4.168
Biodiesel	Poland	Other feedstock	2019	4.266
Biodiesel	Poland	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	4.298
Biodiesel	Poland	Rapeseed	2019	34.522
Biodiesel	Poland	Used cooking oil	2019	144.146
Biodiesel	Portugal	Used cooking oil	2019	5.591
Biodiesel	Puerto Rico	Used cooking oil	2019	389
Biodiesel	Qatar	Used cooking oil	2019	90
Biodiesel	Romania	Other feedstock	2019	213

III Annex

Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
Biodiesel	Romania	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	852
Biodiesel	Romania	Rapeseed	2019	561
Biodiesel	Romania	Soybeans	2019	1.303
Biodiesel	Russian Federation	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	985
Biodiesel	Russian Federation	Used cooking oil	2019	512
Biodiesel	Saudi Arabia	Used cooking oil	2019	8.593
Biodiesel	Serbia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	1.537
Biodiesel	Serbia	Used cooking oil	2019	148
Biodiesel	Singapore	Used cooking oil	2019	2.461
Biodiesel	Slovakia	Rapeseed	2019	155
Biodiesel	Slovakia	Soybeans	2019	376
Biodiesel	Slovakia	Used cooking oil	2019	44.703
Biodiesel	Slovenia	Used cooking oil	2019	31
Biodiesel	South Africa	Used cooking oil	2019	4.124
Biodiesel	Spain	Used cooking oil	2019	3.954
Biodiesel	Sweden	Used cooking oil	2019	584
Biodiesel	Switzerland	Used cooking oil	2019	163
Biodiesel	Taiwan, Province of China	Used cooking oil	2019	330
Biodiesel	Thailand	Used cooking oil	2019	2.000
Biodiesel	Tunisia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	87
Biodiesel	Tunisia	Used cooking oil	2019	1.436
Biodiesel	Turkey	Used cooking oil	2019	1.028
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2019	1.596
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	386
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Rapeseed	2019	1.525
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Soybeans	2019	1.722
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Sunflower seed	2019	3.156
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Used cooking oil	2019	300
Biodiesel	United Arab Emirates	Used cooking oil	2019	1.263
Biodiesel	United Kingdom	Used cooking oil	2019	6.282
Biodiesel	United States of America	Used cooking oil	2019	12.485
Biodiesel	Uruguay	Used cooking oil	2019	24
Biodiesel	Viet Nam	Used cooking oil	2019	496
Biodiesel	Worldwide	Rapeseed	2019	71.968
Biodiesel	Worldwide	Used cooking oil	2019	80.054
Bioethanol	Belgium	Sugar beet	2019	101
Bioethanol	Belgium	Wheat	2019	121.682
Bioethanol	Czech Republic	Corn	2019	3.062
Bioethanol	Czech Republic	Wheat	2019	37.100
Bioethanol	France	Sugar beet	2019	1.924

III Annex

Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
Bioethanol	France	Wheat	2019	107.175
Bioethanol	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2019	11.871
Bioethanol	Germany	Corn	2019	58.012
Bioethanol	Germany	Other cereals	2019	91.492
Bioethanol	Germany	Other feedstock	2019	7.692
Bioethanol	Germany	Straw	2019	2.314
Bioethanol	Germany	Sugar beet	2019	3.825
Bioethanol	Germany	Wheat	2019	40.684
Bioethanol	Hungary	Corn	2019	40.860
Bioethanol	Hungary	Wheat	2019	56
Bioethanol	Italy	Grape marcs and wine lees	2019	1.762
Bioethanol	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2019	6.064
Bioethanol	Poland	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	2019	185
Bioethanol	Poland	Bio-waste	2019	25.402
Bioethanol	Poland	Corn	2019	65.617
Bioethanol	Poland	Other cereals	2019	101.462
Bioethanol	Poland	Other feedstock	2019	580
Bioethanol	Poland	Wheat	2019	8.818
Bioethanol	Romania	Corn	2019	14.689
Bioethanol	Slovakia	Corn	2019	23.347
Bioethanol	Slovakia	Wheat	2019	1.340
Bioethanol	Spain	Grape marcs and wine lees	2019	4.716
Biomethane	Denmark	Animal manure and sewage sludge	2019	19.628
Biomethane	Denmark	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	2019	2.716
Biomethane	Denmark	Bio-waste	2019	554
Biomethane	Estonia	Animal manure and sewage sludge	2019	3.608
Biomethane	Estonia	Other cereals	2019	5.244
Biomethane	Germany	Animal manure and sewage sludge	2019	1.315
Biomethane	Germany	Bio-waste	2019	5.582
Biomethane	Germany	Other feedstock	2019	41.419
Biomethane	Germany	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	10.180
Biomethane	Germany	Straw	2019	2.633
Biomethane	Hungary	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2019	1.492
Biomethane	Poland	Straw	2019	3.317
HVO	Bulgaria	Used cooking oil	2019	4.441
Methanol	Germany	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	2019	2.932
Methanol	Germany	Crude glycerine	2019	625
Methanol	Germany	Other non-food cellulosic material	2019	498
Biodiesel	Belgium	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	3.507
Biodiesel	Belgium	Used cooking oil	2019	875

III Annex

Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
Biodiesel	Benin	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	338
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	314
Biodiesel	Chile	Used cooking oil	2019	1.271
Biodiesel	China	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	3.159
Biodiesel	China	Used cooking oil	2019	4.954
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	2.558
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Used cooking oil	2019	40
Biodiesel	Denmark	Other feedstock	2019	1.770
Biodiesel	Denmark	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	2.074
Biodiesel	France	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2019	1.023
Biodiesel	France	Other feedstock	2019	1.539
Biodiesel	France	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	1.626
Biodiesel	France	Used cooking oil	2019	839
Biodiesel	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2019	1.571
Biodiesel	Germany	Crude glycerine	2019	4.727
Biodiesel	Germany	Other feedstock	2019	7.445
Biodiesel	Germany	Other ligno-cellulosic material except saw logs and veneer logs	2019	17.651
Biodiesel	Germany	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	21.765
Biodiesel	Germany	Straw	2019	4.210
Biodiesel	Germany	Used cooking oil	2019	68.305
Biodiesel	Hungary	Crude glycerine	2019	1.215
Biodiesel	Hungary	Other feedstock	2019	515
Biodiesel	Hungary	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	605
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	724
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Used cooking oil	2019	1.200
Biodiesel	Ireland	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	221
Biodiesel	Ireland	Used cooking oil	2019	4.444
Biodiesel	Italy	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	954
Biodiesel	Italy	Used cooking oil	2019	146
Biodiesel	Japan	Used cooking oil	2019	15
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Palm oil	2019	4.104
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Used cooking oil	2019	2.291
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2019	1.541
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Other feedstock	2019	50
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	25.918
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Used cooking oil	2019	1.608
Biodiesel	New Zealand	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	733
Biodiesel	New Zealand	Used cooking oil	2019	182
Biodiesel	Norway	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	0
Biodiesel	Paraguay	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	510
Biodiesel	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2019	1.777
Biodiesel	Poland	Bio-waste	2019	969

III Annex

Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
Biodiesel	Poland	Other feedstock	2019	1.921
Biodiesel	Poland	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	1.520
Biodiesel	Poland	Used cooking oil	2019	19.177
Biodiesel	Romania	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	72
Biodiesel	Russian Federation	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	888
Biodiesel	Russian Federation	Used cooking oil	2019	57
Biodiesel	Serbia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	46
Biodiesel	South Africa	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	1.469
Biodiesel	South Africa	Used cooking oil	2019	8.846
Biodiesel	Spain	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	602
Biodiesel	Turkey	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	347
Biodiesel	Turkey	Used cooking oil	2019	290
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	456
Biodiesel	United Arab Emirates	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	172
Biodiesel	United Arab Emirates	Used cooking oil	2019	1.853
Biodiesel	United Kingdom	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	1.124
Biodiesel	United Kingdom	Used cooking oil	2019	9.372
Pure vegetable oil	Austria	Rapeseed	2019	13
Pure vegetable oil	Belgium	Used cooking oil	2019	18
Pure vegetable oil	Chile	Used cooking oil	2019	1
Pure vegetable oil	China	Used cooking oil	2019	4
Pure vegetable oil	Czech Republic	Rapeseed	2019	208
Pure vegetable oil	Denmark	Used cooking oil	2019	201
Pure vegetable oil	France	Rapeseed	2019	9
Pure vegetable oil	France	Used cooking oil	2019	82
Pure vegetable oil	Germany	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	11.195
Pure vegetable oil	Germany	Rapeseed	2019	3.872
Pure vegetable oil	Germany	Used cooking oil	2019	8.622
Pure vegetable oil	Honduras	Palm oil	2019	2.484
Pure vegetable oil	Hungary	Rapeseed	2019	4
Pure vegetable oil	Indonesia	Palm oil	2019	1.338
Pure vegetable oil	Indonesia	Used cooking oil	2019	4
Pure vegetable oil	Iraq	Used cooking oil	2019	1
Pure vegetable oil	Japan	Used cooking oil	2019	1
Pure vegetable oil	Luxembourg	Used cooking oil	2019	5
Pure vegetable oil	Malaysia	Palm oil	2019	791
Pure vegetable oil	Netherlands	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	4.991
Pure vegetable oil	Netherlands	Used cooking oil	2019	946
Pure vegetable oil	Poland	Other oil crops	2019	237
Pure vegetable oil	Poland	Rapeseed	2019	48
Pure vegetable oil	Saudi Arabia	Used cooking oil	2019	2

III Annex

Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
Pure vegetable oil	Slovakia	Rapeseed	2019	1.053
Pure vegetable oil	Taiwan, Province of China	Used cooking oil	2019	1
Pure vegetable oil	Thailand	Used cooking oil	2019	1
Pure vegetable oil	Ukraine	Rapeseed	2019	23.779
Pure vegetable oil	Ukraine	Soybeans	2019	2.884
Pure vegetable oil	Ukraine	Sunflower seed	2019	2.446

III Annex

Table 3 Preliminary Volume of 'sustainable feedstock' reported for 2019

Type of product	Country of origin	Type of feedstock	Calendar Year	Values (tonnes)
feedstock	Argentina	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	1.475
feedstock	Argentina	Soybeans	2019	49
feedstock	Argentina	Used cooking oil	2019	413
feedstock	Aruba	Used cooking oil	2019	74
feedstock	Australia	Rapeseed	2019	422
feedstock	Australia	Soybeans	2019	270
feedstock	Austria	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	103
feedstock	Austria	Rapeseed	2019	33.853
feedstock	Austria	Used cooking oil	2019	2.958
feedstock	Bahrain	Used cooking oil	2019	364
feedstock	Belarus	Used cooking oil	2019	61
feedstock	Belgium	Corn	2019	43.934
feedstock	Belgium	Other Cereals	2019	1.305
feedstock	Belgium	Other feedstock	2019	756
feedstock	Belgium	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	1.465
feedstock	Belgium	Sugar beet	2019	101
feedstock	Belgium	Used cooking oil	2019	12.166
feedstock	Belgium	Wheat	2019	251.784
feedstock	Brasil	Soybeans	2019	1.511
feedstock	Bulgaria	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	138
feedstock	Bulgaria	Rapeseed	2019	704
feedstock	Bulgaria	Used cooking oil	2019	5.029
feedstock	Canada	Used cooking oil	2019	1.432
feedstock	Chile	Used cooking oil	2019	1.686
feedstock	China	Used cooking oil	2019	208.279
feedstock	Columbia	Used cooking oil	2019	267
feedstock	Croatia	Rapeseed	2019	134
feedstock	Croatia	Used cooking oil	2019	74
feedstock	Cyprus	Used cooking oil	2019	40
feedstock	Czech Republic	Corn	2019	5.340
feedstock	Czech Republic	Other feedstock	2019	651
feedstock	Czech Republic	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	1.004
feedstock	Czech Republic	Rapeseed	2019	98.456
feedstock	Czech Republic	Used cooking oil	2019	49
feedstock	Czech Republic	Wheat	2019	55.300
feedstock	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Used cooking oil	2019	6
feedstock	Denmark	Animal manure and sewage sludge	2019	95.010
feedstock	Denmark	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	2019	2.716
feedstock	Denmark	Bio-waste	2019	554

III Annex

Type of product	Country of origin	Type of feedstock	Calendar Year	Values (tonnes)
feedstock	Denmark	Corn	2019	16.122
feedstock	Denmark	Other feedstock	2019	1.770
feedstock	Denmark	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	3.874
feedstock	Denmark	Rapeseed	2019	216.868
feedstock	Denmark	Used cooking oil	2019	3.206
feedstock	Ecuador	Used cooking oil	2019	25
feedstock	Egypt	Used cooking oil	2019	167
feedstock	Estonia	Animal manure and sewage sludge	2019	3.608
feedstock	Estonia	Other Cereals	2019	5.244
feedstock	Estonia	Used cooking oil	2019	510
feedstock	European Union	Corn	2019	4.642
feedstock	European Union	Other Cereals	2019	450.942
feedstock	European Union	Rapeseed	2019	711.392
feedstock	European Union	Soybeans	2019	2.495
feedstock	European Union	Used cooking oil	2019	53.950
feedstock	European Union	Wheat	2019	95.713
feedstock	France	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2019	1.023
feedstock	France	Other feedstock	2019	1.539
feedstock	France	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	2.513
feedstock	France	Rapeseed	2019	15.802
feedstock	France	Sugar beet	2019	1.924
feedstock	France	Used cooking oil	2019	5.980
feedstock	France	Wheat	2019	107.175
feedstock	Germany	Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	2019	158
feedstock	Germany	Animal manure and sewage sludge	2019	1.591
feedstock	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2019	13.442
feedstock	Germany	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	2019	2.932
feedstock	Germany	Bio-waste	2019	3.482
feedstock	Germany	Corn	2019	271.535
feedstock	Germany	Crude glycerine	2019	9.729
feedstock	Germany	Other Cereals	2019	695.778
feedstock	Germany	Other feedstock	2019	93.633
feedstock	Germany	Other ligno-cellulosic material except saw logs and veneer logs	2019	17.651
feedstock	Germany	Other oil crops	2019	6.398
feedstock	Germany	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	86.334
feedstock	Germany	Palm oil	2019	387.316
feedstock	Germany	Rapeseed	2019	4.210.757
feedstock	Germany	Soybeans	2019	2.904
feedstock	Germany	Straw	2019	12.321
feedstock	Germany	Sugar beet	2019	286.127

III Annex

Type of product	Country of origin	Type of feedstock	Calendar Year	Values (tonnes)
feedstock	Germany	Sunflower seed	2019	1.065
feedstock	Germany	Used cooking oil	2019	442.575
feedstock	Germany	Wheat	2019	526.613
feedstock	Greece	Other oil crops	2019	324
feedstock	Greece	Rapeseed	2019	353
feedstock	Greece	Soybeans	2019	15.432
feedstock	Greece	Sunflower seed	2019	8.059
feedstock	Greece	Used cooking oil	2019	31.932
feedstock	Honduras	Palm oil	2019	9.907
feedstock	Honduras	Used cooking oil	2019	41
feedstock	Hongkong	Used cooking oil	2019	1.749
feedstock	Hungary	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2019	1.492
feedstock	Hungary	Corn	2019	40.860
feedstock	Hungary	Crude glycerine	2019	1.215
feedstock	Hungary	Other feedstock	2019	515
feedstock	Hungary	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	1.337
feedstock	Hungary	Rapeseed	2019	69.589
feedstock	Hungary	Used cooking oil	2019	1.604
feedstock	Hungary	Wheat	2019	717
feedstock	Indonesia	Palm oil	2019	9.104
feedstock	Indonesia	Used cooking oil	2019	3.926
feedstock	Iraq	Used cooking oil	2019	1
feedstock	Ireland	Used cooking oil	2019	5.166
feedstock	Italy	Grape marcs and wine lees	2019	1.762
feedstock	Italy	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	103
feedstock	Italy	Used cooking oil	2019	2.286
feedstock	Japan	Used cooking oil	2019	193
feedstock	Jordan	Used cooking oil	2019	330
feedstock	Kuwait	Used cooking oil	2019	1.591
feedstock	Latvia	Rapeseed	2019	408
feedstock	Latvia	Used cooking oil	2019	31
feedstock	Lebanon	Used cooking oil	2019	260
feedstock	Lithuania	Used cooking oil	2019	69
feedstock	Luxembourg	Rapeseed	2019	5.091
feedstock	Luxembourg	Used cooking oil	2019	150
feedstock	Malaysia	Palm oil	2019	1.266
feedstock	Malaysia	Used cooking oil	2019	5.016
feedstock	Netherlands	Animal manure and sewage sludge	2019	28
feedstock	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2019	1.541
feedstock	Netherlands	Corn	2019	12.185
feedstock	Netherlands	Crude glycerine	2019	65.196
feedstock	Netherlands	Other feedstock	2019	50

III Annex

Type of product	Country of origin	Type of feedstock	Calendar Year	Values (tonnes)
feedstock	Netherlands	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	28.659
feedstock	Netherlands	Rapeseed	2019	1.125
feedstock	Netherlands	Used cooking oil	2019	30.167
feedstock	New Zealand	Used cooking oil	2019	338
feedstock	Norway	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	2.935
feedstock	Panama	Used cooking oil	2019	34
feedstock	Peru	Used cooking oil	2019	281
feedstock	Poland	Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	2019	1.676
feedstock	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2019	12.376
feedstock	Poland	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	2019	185
feedstock	Poland	Bio-waste	2019	26.593
feedstock	Poland	Corn	2019	911.114
feedstock	Poland	Other Cereals	2019	302.430
feedstock	Poland	Other feedstock	2019	81.652
feedstock	Poland	Other oil crops	2019	976
feedstock	Poland	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	5.818
feedstock	Poland	Rapeseed	2019	1.257.142
feedstock	Poland	Straw	2019	3.317
feedstock	Poland	Sugar beet	2019	20.959
feedstock	Poland	Sunflower seed	2019	4.449
feedstock	Poland	Used cooking oil	2019	171.200
feedstock	Poland	Wheat	2019	85.095
feedstock	Portugal	Used cooking oil	2019	5.591
feedstock	Puerto Rico	Used cooking oil	2019	389
feedstock	Qatar	Used cooking oil	2019	90
feedstock	Romania	Corn	2019	14.764
feedstock	Romania	Other feedstock	2019	213
feedstock	Romania	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	924
feedstock	Romania	Rapeseed	2019	1.034
feedstock	Romania	Soybeans	2019	1.303
feedstock	Russia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	985
feedstock	Russia	Used cooking oil	2019	569
feedstock	Saudi-Arabia	Used cooking oil	2019	8.310
feedstock	Serbia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	1.583
feedstock	Serbia	Used cooking oil	2019	148
feedstock	Singapour	Used cooking oil	2019	2.461
feedstock	Slowakia	Corn	2019	41.998
feedstock	Slowakia	Rapeseed	2019	39.631
feedstock	Slowakia	Soybeans	2019	8.186
feedstock	Slowakia	Sunflower seed	2019	3.376
feedstock	Slowakia	Used cooking oil	2019	44.703

III Annex

Type of product	Country of origin	Type of feedstock	Calendar Year	Values (tonnes)
feedstock	Slowakia	Wheat	2019	2.256
feedstock	Slowenia	Rapeseed	2019	1.877
feedstock	Slowenia	Used cooking oil	2019	31
feedstock	South Africa	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	282
feedstock	South Africa	Used cooking oil	2019	10.608
feedstock	Spain	Grape marcs and wine lees	2019	4.716
feedstock	Spain	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	3.600
feedstock	Spain	Used cooking oil	2019	3.819
feedstock	Sweden	Used cooking oil	2019	395
feedstock	Switzerland	Used cooking oil	2019	188
feedstock	Thailand	Used cooking oil	2019	2.001
feedstock	Tunesia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	87
feedstock	Tunesia	Used cooking oil	2019	1.436
feedstock	Turkey	Used cooking oil	2019	1.318
feedstock	Ukraine	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2019	1.596
feedstock	Ukraine	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	809
feedstock	Ukraine	Rapeseed	2019	25.304
feedstock	Ukraine	Soybeans	2019	4.606
feedstock	Ukraine	Sunflower seed	2019	5.602
feedstock	Ukraine	Used cooking oil	2019	300
feedstock	United Arab Emirates	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2019	172
feedstock	United Arab Emirates	Used cooking oil	2019	3.116
feedstock	United Kingdom	Used cooking oil	2019	15.599
feedstock	United States of America	Used cooking oil	2019	12.433
feedstock	Uruguay	Used cooking oil	2019	24
feedstock	Vietnam	Used cooking oil	2019	462
feedstock	Worldwide	Rapeseed	2019	71.968
feedstock	Worldwide	Used cooking oil	2019	80.054