



Report

to the European Commission

according to

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

2018

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 23rd 2019

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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**;

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- 11 **rules on how the monitoring of the certification bodies** is to be conducted.
- 12 **possibilities to facilitate or improve promotion of best practice.**

The following report collects all the requested information 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 2018 a new certification body was registered under the REDcert scheme:

- *Baltic Control Certification A/S*

The registration of 3 certification bodies ended in 2018:

- *A/S Baltic Control Ltd. (changed into Baltic Control Certification A/S)*
- *Agro Management*
- *TÜV Thüringen e. V., Service-Center Ostthüringen*

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.

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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, serious complaints about a certification body's decision, its performance or any other hint about misbehaviour and frauds impose immediate action by REDcert according to the Integrity Management System (IMS) laid down in the 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 *and is visible in the* [public certificates database](#).

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

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- 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.

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

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-compliances 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 operators prehistory.

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 th prehistory of an applicant

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A new certificate under the REDcert EU scheme is only 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.

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 (*note: due to the relaunch of the website in March 2019 the Polish version is still under construction*).

Transparency in the conditions of participation

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

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

These contracts grant

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

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Transparency in scheme administration

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

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

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

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': actual, suspended as well as former certificates are shown with detailed information about the scope and date/validity of the certification.

As a reaction on several request of operators and as a mean for improved transparency since November 2018 the certification bodies are required to add the type of biomass/feedstock used (gathered, processed, traded) by the certified operator and – on a voluntary base – a copy (PDF document) of the paper certificate (see fig. 3 below). The type of biomass is indicated in two ways:

- *'normal' letters indicate that the biomass has been assessed during the corresponding audit*
- *'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.*

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?

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"/>	<input type="button" value="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 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.

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.

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).

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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.

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).

Despite it is recognised for all types of feedstock, there's still a strong focus on agricultural feedstock and 1st generation biofuels. In 2018 the following feedstocks volumes have been reported to REDcert:

	tons	%
- Agricultural feedstock	11.036.843	99,0
<i>thereof rapeseed</i>	7.623.121	68,5
<i>all type of cereals</i>	2.467.188	22,2
- Waste & residues	83.989	1,0
<i>- thereof UCO</i>	73.673	0,7
-		
- Total	11.120.832	100,0

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The variety of biofuels that have been reported to REDcert for 2018 covers:

	tons	%
- biodiesel	2.970.217	56,7
pure vegetable oil	827.502	15,8
- bioethanol	1.332.555	25,4
biomethane	109.791	2,1
- methanol	519	
total	5.240.584	100,0

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 2018. The figures have been cross-checked with the data derived from the inspection reports where the auditor is required to report on the annual production volume of sustainable feedstock and/or biofuels, too.

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

- *the type and quantity of sustainable feedstock gathered by farmers and second,*
- *the type and quantity of sustainable feedstock they have sold.*

This second figure is not taken into account for the reporting obligations. The quantities 'sold' are only taken for the fee calculation.

Similar to previous years about 70% of all operators under the REDcert scheme have reported their figures in due time. The figures of the remaining 30% have been calculated from their audit reports. Due to this there may be a certain 'uncertainty' of the reported volumes which should be less than 5%.

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

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

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

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

During the inspection the operator is obliged to open all files and documentation requested by the auditor which are related with the sustainability criteria under the REDcert scheme and must be prepared to provide further information about feedstock/biofuel under other

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certification schemes on site or accounting details on request of the auditor. On request of the auditor an operator has to provide additional information on any non-sustainable feedstock / biofuel or those quantities covered by a different certification scheme when the operator has joined more than one certification scheme.

Proofs of Sustainability for biofuel (PoS) are under special scrutiny with respect to the calculation and declaration of GHG emission savings. Certification bodies are requested to assess all PoS in detail and to follow the methodology of GHG calculation for the particular pathway. *Since 2017 certification bodies are required to assess individual GHG calculations of an operator shortly after or parallel 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. 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.

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

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reports as feedback on the work quality of a certification body/inspector and inspections caused by various reasons.

In addition, REDcert has performed office audits according to the Polish biofuel legislation at the premises of all 5 certification bodies registered for the REDcert scheme. 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.*

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).

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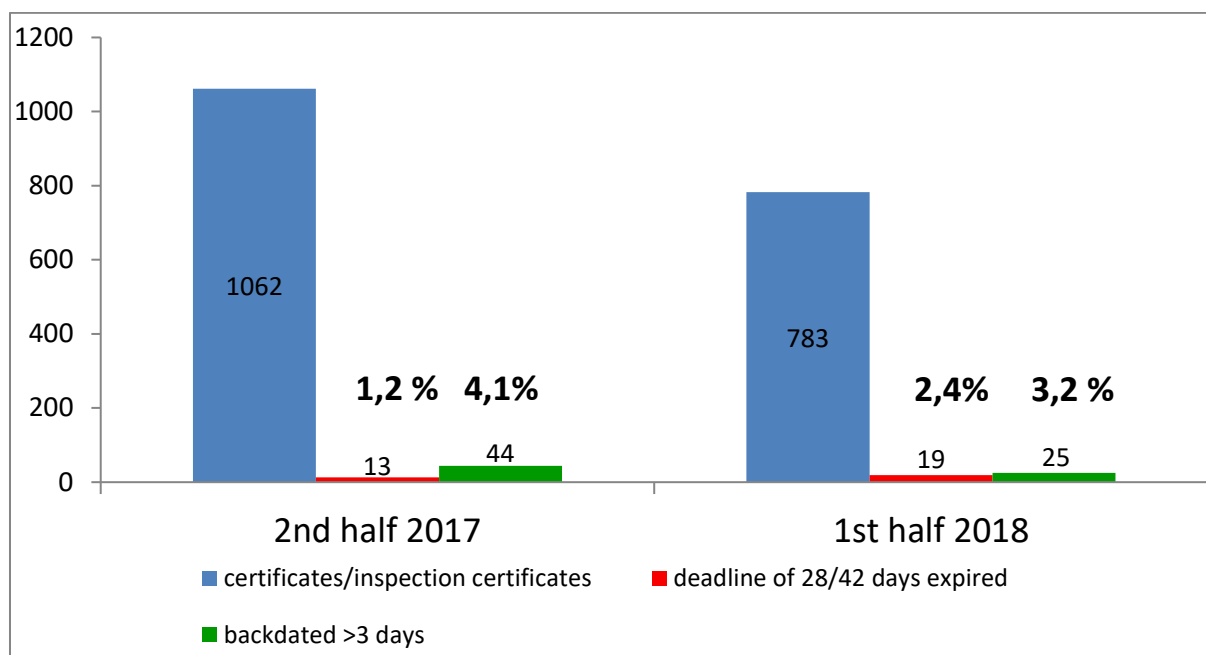


Fig. 3 Number of certificates and cases with expired deadlines 2017/2018

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

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

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

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

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

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The following table provides an overview about REDcert's IMS activities in 2018. A detailed table about the IMS cases in the year 2018 providing information about the subject and the decision and/or action taken by REDcert is available as table 4 in the annex.

<i>IMS cases initiated/ reported by...</i>	<i>Certification body</i>	<i>operator</i>
# cases	15	10
<i>Affected countries...</i>	DE PL DK	DE PL DK BG
<i>Office audits</i>	5 (PL)	--

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'.

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. 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.

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

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

III Annex

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

ZertifizierungsStellenName	Strasse	Hausnummer	PLZ	Ort	Landid	SystemKuerzel	IdentifikationsNummer
A/S Baltic Control Ltd.	Sindalsvej	42-B	DK-8240	Risskov	Dänemark	EU	DK-7032-552
ABCERT AG	Martinstr.	42-44	72728	Esslingen	Deutschland	DE+EU+REDcert ²	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-111
AGRIZERT Zertifizierungs GmbH	Siebenmorgenweg	6-8	53229	Bonn	Deutschland	DE+EU+REDcert ²	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-106
AgroManagement	Østerbro	4	DK-5690	Tommerup	Dänemark	EU+REDcert ²	DK-1194-554
Alko-Cert GmbH	Wollgrasweg	31	70599	Stuttgart	Deutschland	EU	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-144
Baltic Control Certification A/S	Kulsviervej	150	DK 2800	Kongens Lyngby	Dänemark	EU	DK-7032-557
Bureau Veritas Certification Germany GmbH	Veritaskai	1	21079	21079	Deutschland	DE+EU	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-120
Bureau Veritas Polska Sp. z o. o.	ul. Migdalowa (wejsie D)	4	02-796	Warszawa	Polen	EU	PL-BIO-JC-002-2014-551
CONTROL UNION POLAND Sp. z o.o.	al. Wojska Polskiego	45	65-764	Zielona Góra	Polen	EU	PL-BIO-JC-010-2015-555
Dekra Certification GmbH	Handwerkstraße	15	70565	Stuttgart	Deutschland	DE+EU	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-110
DEKRA Certification Sp. z o.o.	Plac Solny	20	50-063	Wroclaw	Polen	EU	PL-BIO-JC-003-2014-550
DIN CERTCO Gesellschaft für Konformitätsbewertung	Alboinstraße	56	12103	Berlin	Deutschland	DE+EU+REDcert ²	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-143
DQS CFS GmbH	August-Schanz-Straße	21	60433	Frankfurt am Main	Deutschland	DE+EU+REDcert ²	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-101
DQS Polska sp. z o. o.	ul. Domaniewska	45	02-762	Warszawa	Polen	EU+REDcert ²	PL-BIO-JC-013-2017-556
ELUcert GmbH Umweltgutachter	Kastanienweg	35	48653	Coesfeld	Deutschland	DE+EU	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-136
Global Creative Energy GmbH	Kurfürstendamm	194	10707	Berlin	Deutschland	DE+EU	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-103
GUT Zertifizierungsgesellschaft	Eichenstraße	3b	12435	Berlin	Deutschland	DE+EU+REDcert ²	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-104
IFTA AG	Neukirchstraße	26	13089	Berlin	Deutschland	DE+EU+REDcert ²	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-109
LACON GmbH	Moltkestraße	4	77654	Offenburg	Deutschland	DE+EU+REDcert ²	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-112
ÖHMI EuroCert® GmbH	Berliner Chaussee	66	39114	Magdeburg	Deutschland	DE+EU+REDcert ²	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-114
PCU Deutschland GmbH	Dorotheastr.	30	10318	Berlin	Deutschland	DE+EU	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-105
PIMOT	ul. Jagiellonska	55	03-301	Warszawa	Polen	EU+REDcert ²	PL-BIO-JC-011-2016-553
proTerra Umweltschutz- und Managementberatung G	Am TÜV	1	66280	Sulzbach	Deutschland	DE+EU	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-123
QAL Umweltgutachter GmbH	Am Branden	6b	85256	Vierkirchen	Deutschland	DE+EU+REDcert ²	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-115
sc@pe international ltd.	Am Schapenteich	2	38104	Braunschweig	Deutschland	DE+EU	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-138
SGS Germany GmbH	Europa Allee	12	49685	Emstek	Deutschland	DE+EU+REDcert ²	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-100
sicZert Zertifizierungen GmbH	Lotzbeckstraße	22	77933	Lahr	Deutschland	DE+EU	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-142
TÜV NORD CERT GmbH	Langemarckstraße	20	45141	Essen	Deutschland	DE+EU	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-129
TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH	Westendstraße	199	80686	München	Deutschland	DE+EU+REDcert ²	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-102
TÜV Thüringen e. V., Service-Center Ostthüringen, Ze	Ernst-Ruska-Ring	6	07745	Jena	Deutschland	DE+EU	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-122

[CB-Name] = registration ended in 2018

[CB-name] = first registered in 2018

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Table 2: Volume of biofuels certified under the REDcert scheme in 2018

Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
Biodiesel	Andorra	Used cooking oil	2018	5
Biodiesel	Argentina	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	34
Biodiesel	Argentina	Soybeans	2018	3.174
Biodiesel	Argentina	Used cooking oil	2018	1.081
Biodiesel	Aruba	Used cooking oil	2018	659
Biodiesel	Australia	Rapeseed	2018	18.182
Biodiesel	Australia	Soybeans	2018	1.431
Biodiesel	Austria	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	832
Biodiesel	Austria	Rapeseed	2018	52
Biodiesel	Austria	Used cooking oil	2018	7.427
Biodiesel	Bahrain	Used cooking oil	2018	1.108
Biodiesel	Barbados	Used cooking oil	2018	18
Biodiesel	Belgium	Used cooking oil	2018	13.827
Biodiesel	Belgium	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	936
Biodiesel	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	Used cooking oil	2018	198
Biodiesel	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Used cooking oil	2018	80
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Used cooking oil	2018	5.234
Biodiesel	Cambodia	Used cooking oil	2018	284
Biodiesel	Canada	Used cooking oil	2018	17.957
Biodiesel	Central African Republic	Used cooking oil	2018	1.142
Biodiesel	Chile	Used cooking oil	2018	1.385
Biodiesel	Chile	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	847
Biodiesel	China	Used cooking oil	2018	116.746
Biodiesel	China	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	516
Biodiesel	Colombia	Used cooking oil	2018	78
Biodiesel	Colombia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	89
Biodiesel	Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	Used cooking oil	2018	15
Biodiesel	Croatia	Rapeseed	2018	1.352
Biodiesel	Cyprus	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	136
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2018	539
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Other feedstock	2018	902
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	827
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Rapeseed	2018	25.778
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Used cooking oil	2018	57
Biodiesel	Denmark	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	1.318

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Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
Biodiesel	Denmark	Used cooking oil	2018	6.000
Biodiesel	Ecuador	Used cooking oil	2018	24
Biodiesel	Egypt	Used cooking oil	2018	455
Biodiesel	Egypt	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	18
Biodiesel	European union	Used cooking oil	2018	49.187
Biodiesel	Finland	Used cooking oil	2018	156
Biodiesel	France	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2018	1.174
Biodiesel	France	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	768
Biodiesel	France	Rapeseed	2018	20.788
Biodiesel	France	Used cooking oil	2018	4.906
Biodiesel	Germany	Crude glycerine	2018	1.144
Biodiesel	Germany	Other feedstock	2018	11.304
Biodiesel	Germany	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	20.009
Biodiesel	Germany	Rapeseed	2018	520.533
Biodiesel	Germany	Used cooking oil	2018	1.456.701
Biodiesel	Greece	Used cooking oil	2018	28.664
Biodiesel	Hong Kong	Used cooking oil	2018	7.973
Biodiesel	Hungary	Other feedstock	2018	363
Biodiesel	Hungary	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	388
Biodiesel	Hungary	Rapeseed	2018	41.875
Biodiesel	Hungary	Sunflower seed	2018	13.349
Biodiesel	Iceland	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	225
Biodiesel	India	Used cooking oil	2018	1.719
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Palm oil	2018	16.713
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Used cooking oil	2018	8.046
Biodiesel	Ireland	Used cooking oil	2018	3.731
Biodiesel	Italy	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2018	581
Biodiesel	Italy	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	9.613
Biodiesel	Japan	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	101
Biodiesel	Jordan	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	1.541
Biodiesel	Kuwait	Used cooking oil	2018	2.316
Biodiesel	Latvia	Used cooking oil	2018	4
Biodiesel	Lebanon	Used cooking oil	2018	940
Biodiesel	Lithuania	Rapeseed	2018	215
Biodiesel	Lithuania	Used cooking oil	2018	834
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Used cooking oil	2018	7.160
Biodiesel	Myanmar	Used cooking oil	2018	1.135

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Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2018	5.285
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Used cooking oil	2018	85.995
Biodiesel	Netherlands Antilles	Used cooking oil	2018	308
Biodiesel	New Zealand	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	89
Biodiesel	Panama	Used cooking oil	2018	511
Biodiesel	Peru	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	12
Biodiesel	Poland	Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	2018	1.251
Biodiesel	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2018	1.821
Biodiesel	Poland	Other feedstock	2018	2.359
Biodiesel	Poland	Rapeseed	2018	15.279
Biodiesel	Poland	Used cooking oil	2018	39.494
Biodiesel	Portugal	Used cooking oil	2018	3.167
Biodiesel	Puerto Rico	Used cooking oil	2018	444
Biodiesel	Romania	Rapeseed	2018	273
Biodiesel	Romania	Soybeans	2018	2.515
Biodiesel	Romania	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	1.128
Biodiesel	Russian Federation	Used cooking oil	2018	698
Biodiesel	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Used cooking oil	2018	17
Biodiesel	Saint Martin	Used cooking oil	2018	20
Biodiesel	Saudi Arabia	Used cooking oil	2018	4.254
Biodiesel	Serbia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	798
Biodiesel	Singapore	Used cooking oil	2018	3.219
Biodiesel	Slovakia	Rapeseed	2018	136
Biodiesel	Slovakia	Used cooking oil	2018	35.518
Biodiesel	South Africa	Used cooking oil	2018	4.146
Biodiesel	Spain	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	22.745
Biodiesel	Suriname	Used cooking oil	2018	139
Biodiesel	Sweden	Used cooking oil	2018	751
Biodiesel	Switzerland	Rapeseed	2018	8
Biodiesel	Taiwan, Province of China	Used cooking oil	2018	222
Biodiesel	Thailand	Used cooking oil	2018	2.020
Biodiesel	Trinidad and Tobago	Used cooking oil	2018	209
Biodiesel	Tunisia	Used cooking oil	2018	260
Biodiesel	Turkey	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	254
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Rapeseed	2018	1.683
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Used cooking oil	2018	14

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Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
Biodiesel	United Arab Emirates	Used cooking oil	2018	1.173
Biodiesel	United Kingdom	Used cooking oil	2018	55.697
Biodiesel	United States of America	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	24.580
Biodiesel	Viet Nam	Used cooking oil	2018	542
Biodiesel	Worldwide	Rapeseed	2018	71.044
Biodiesel	Worldwide	Used cooking oil	2018	115.240
Bioethanol	Belgium	Sugar beet	2018	2.841
Bioethanol	Belgium	Wheat	2018	95.325
Bioethanol	Czech Republic	Corn	2018	13.436
Bioethanol	Czech Republic	Other cereals	2018	94
Bioethanol	Czech Republic	Wheat	2018	38.393
Bioethanol	France	Wheat	2018	120.473
Bioethanol	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2018	16.710
Bioethanol	Germany	Corn	2018	13.589
Bioethanol	Germany	Other cereals	2018	112.632
Bioethanol	Germany	Other feedstock	2018	529.970
Bioethanol	Germany	Straw	2018	1.310
Bioethanol	Germany	Sugar beet	2018	59.225
Bioethanol	Germany	Wheat	2018	101.045
Bioethanol	Hungary	Corn	2018	31.216
Bioethanol	Hungary	Wheat	2018	7
Bioethanol	Italy	Grape marcs and wine lees	2018	1.041
Bioethanol	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2018	1.226
Bioethanol	Poland	Bio-waste	2018	2.010
Bioethanol	Poland	Corn	2018	35.688
Bioethanol	Poland	Other cereals	2018	110.020
Bioethanol	Poland	Wheat	2018	29.026
Bioethanol	Romania	Corn	2018	508
Bioethanol	Slovakia	Corn	2018	11.162
Bioethanol	Slovakia	Wheat	2018	1.943
Bioethanol	Spain	Grape marcs and wine lees	2018	3.665
Biomethane	Denmark	Animal manure and sewage sludge	2018	18.944
Biomethane	Denmark	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2018	979
Biomethane	Denmark	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	2018	3.384
Biomethane	Denmark	Crude glycerine	2018	520
Biomethane	Estonia	Animal manure and sewage sludge	2018	2.526

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Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
Biomethane	Estonia	Other cereals	2018	3.268
Biomethane	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2018	3.337
Biomethane	Germany	Bio-waste	2018	2.322
Biomethane	Germany	Other feedstock	2018	47.170
Biomethane	Germany	Straw	2018	3.193
Biomethane	Germany	Sugar beet	2018	8.752
Biomethane	Hungary	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2018	1.061
Biomethane	Italy	Straw	2018	10
Biomethane	Poland	Bio-waste	2018	12.455
Biomethane	Poland	Straw	2018	1.870
Methanol	Germany	Other non-food cellulosic material	2018	519
Pure veg. oil	Netherlands	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	151
Pure veg. oil	Indonesia	Palm oil	2018	384
Pure veg. oil	Malaysia	Palm oil	2018	675
Pure veg. oil	Belarus	Rapeseed	2018	102
Pure veg. oil	Bulgaria	Rapeseed	2018	8.266
Pure veg. oil	Czech Republic	Rapeseed	2018	53
Pure veg. oil	France	Rapeseed	2018	14
Pure veg. oil	Germany	Rapeseed	2018	11.189
Pure veg. oil	Hungary	Rapeseed	2018	40
Pure veg. oil	Poland	Rapeseed	2018	25
Pure veg. oil	Romania	Rapeseed	2018	999
Pure veg. oil	Slovakia	Rapeseed	2018	4.012
Pure veg. oil	Ukraine	Rapeseed	2018	21.596
Pure veg. oil	Czech Republic	Used cooking oil	2018	742
Pure veg. oil	Denmark	Used cooking oil	2018	85
Pure veg. oil	European union	Used cooking oil	2018	1.186
Pure veg. oil	France	Used cooking oil	2018	192
Pure veg. oil	Germany	Used cooking oil	2018	772.727
Pure veg. oil	Ireland	Used cooking oil	2018	329
Pure veg. oil	Luxembourg	Used cooking oil	2018	117
Pure veg. oil	Netherlands	Used cooking oil	2018	3.498
Pure veg. oil	Poland	Used cooking oil	2018	1.120

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Table 3 Volume of 'sustainable feedstock' reported for 2018

Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
feedstock	Denmark	Animal manure and sewage sludge	2018	7.422
feedstock	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2018	2
feedstock	Belgium	Corn	2018	21.918
feedstock	Czech Republic	Corn	2018	5.948
feedstock	European union	Corn	2018	15.375
feedstock	Germany	Corn	2018	35.591
feedstock	Poland	Corn	2018	212.603
feedstock	Romania	Corn	2018	711
feedstock	Slovakia	Corn	2018	5.172
feedstock	Netherlands	Crude glycerine	2018	63.298
feedstock	Belgium	Other cereals	2018	17.372
feedstock	Czech Republic	Other cereals	2018	25
feedstock	European union	Other cereals	2018	344.606
feedstock	Germany	Other cereals	2018	853.125
feedstock	Netherlands	Other cereals	2018	3.349
feedstock	Poland	Other cereals	2018	435.063
feedstock	Slovakia	Other cereals	2018	4.785
feedstock	Germany	Other feedstock	2018	88.185
feedstock	Poland	Other feedstock	2018	277
feedstock	Germany	Other oil crops	2018	44
feedstock	Denmark	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	2.298
feedstock	France	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2018	594
feedstock	Austria	Rapeseed	2018	3.492
feedstock	Belgium	Rapeseed	2018	5.086
feedstock	Czech Republic	Rapeseed	2018	71.747
feedstock	Denmark	Rapeseed	2018	307.553
feedstock	Ecuador	Rapeseed	2018	1.310
feedstock	European union	Rapeseed	2018	651.646
feedstock	France	Rapeseed	2018	3.062
feedstock	Germany	Rapeseed	2018	3.716.009
feedstock	Greece	Rapeseed	2018	621
feedstock	Hungary	Rapeseed	2018	3.592
feedstock	Luxembourg	Rapeseed	2018	4.782
feedstock	Netherlands	Rapeseed	2018	647
feedstock	Poland	Rapeseed	2018	1.182.285

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Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Calendar year	Value (tonnes)
feedstock	Romania	Rapeseed	2018	374
feedstock	Slovakia	Rapeseed	2018	24.255
feedstock	Slovenia	Rapeseed	2018	1.646.660
feedstock	Czech Republic	Soybeans	2018	87
feedstock	European union	Soybeans	2018	2.359
feedstock	Germany	Soybeans	2018	4.571
feedstock	Greece	Soybeans	2018	19.269
feedstock	Poland	Soybeans	2018	50
feedstock	Slovakia	Soybeans	2018	2.860
feedstock	Belgium	Sugar beet	2018	74.104
feedstock	France	Sugar beet	2018	1
feedstock	Germany	Sugar beet	2018	172.180
feedstock	Poland	Sugar beet	2018	210.000
feedstock	Greece	Sunflower seed	2018	4.854
feedstock	Poland	Sunflower seed	2018	7.077
feedstock	Czech Republic	Used cooking oil	2018	861
feedstock	Germany	Used cooking oil	2018	64.219
feedstock	Greece	Used cooking oil	2018	1.416
feedstock	Hungary	Used cooking oil	2018	2.328
feedstock	Lithuania	Used cooking oil	2018	2.927
feedstock	Poland	Used cooking oil	2018	1.705
feedstock	Ukraine	Used cooking oil	2018	25
feedstock	United Kingdom	Used cooking oil	2018	192
feedstock	Belgium	Wheat	2018	112.121
feedstock	Czech Republic	Wheat	2018	44.543
feedstock	European union	Wheat	2018	116.005
feedstock	France	Wheat	2018	3.454
feedstock	Germany	Wheat	2018	458.409
feedstock	Poland	Wheat	2018	70.707
feedstock	Slovakia	Wheat	2018	3.624

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Table 4: IMS cases in the year 2018 (anonymized)

Case	initiated by ...* (country)	subject	decision/action
1	CB (D)	Extension of certificate without appropriate on-site inspection	additional inspection expanded on new/additional scope
2	CB (D)	inspection by a non-registered auditor	audit had to be repeated
3	OP (DK)	suspect of stealing UCO drums from competitors and faking waste self-declarations	case has been reported to Danish authority and police; inspection could not confirm suspect
4	OP (GB)	suspect about non-accurate certification of supply chain delivering to the OP	OP is not certified by REDcert but by another scheme; informer encouraged to report to the scheme in charge
5	OP	two PoS with extreme GHG saving threshold	GHG calculation examined by CB in charge and REDcert; results confirmed
6	OP (PL)	ISCC note on revoking the certificate of OP applying for REDcert certification	collection of background information and certification history; new CB ordered to assess former non-conformities with special scrutiny to assure and to confirm fully implemented corrective action. REDcert certificate was then issued 12 month after the ISCC note in March 2019
7	OP (PL)	Note by a REDcert auditor: a) acceptance of 'sustainable' feedstock from a non-certified supplier; b) processing of waste in a site without appropriate legal licence	a) order to CB in charge to examine suspect during next audit; result of assessment could not find evidence for suspect b) site is not certified under REDcert anymore (certificate expired 09/2017)
8	OP (PL)	acceptance of waste fat and oils without proof of origin (no self-declaration of waste producer), mixing with animal fat, faked delivery documents	no feedback by OP; immediate withdrawal of REDcert certificate; certificate was not re-activated before expiry in 10/2018; cancellation of system contract in 10/2018
9	OP (DE)	several PoS with multiple (x 1,000) volumes of biofuels issued	immediate order for IMS audit by CB in charge; false volumes caused by misunderstanding of the nabisy PoS template (units); affected PoS to be erased afterwards
10	OP (DE)	suspect about non-accurate certification of supply chain delivering to the OP	assessment of supply chain certificates; suspect could not be confirmed
11	OP (BG)	OP accused to operate in a warehouse which was not approved for waste (UCO) handling by local authority	The finding addressed here inter alia violates the Veterinary Activities Act; REDcert reviewed the current certification of the suspected company and could not identify essential non-conformities concerning the certification criteria (where legal prerequisites like

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Case	initiated by ...* (country)	subject	decision/action
			veterinary approvals etc are not addressed)
12	OP (PL)	GHG calculation presented by OP according to ISCC principles claimed to be accepted by REDcert but did not comply with REDcert principles	REDcert required access to the current GHG calculations of the OP; results confirmed
13	CB (PL)	inspection by a non-registered auditor	audit had to be repeated
14	CB (DE)	CB informed REDcert that the certificate of OP will be withdrawn on March 31st 2018 (before regular expiry date)	By examination of the case REDcert could not confirm any evidence for the withdrawal of the certificate and therefor asked the CB to re-activate the certificate again to provide the OP sufficient time for a change of CB
15	CB (DE)	CB informed REDcert about a withdraw certificate because of pending payment of audit fees	REDcert confirmed withdrawal and established special conditions for a re-certification (by another CB) which the OP accepted
16	CB (PL)	inspection by a non-registered auditor	audit had to be repeated
17	CB (DK)	repeatedly mistakes by using REDcert templates (certificate / inspection cert.)	CB received a 'serious warning' and the order to be trained again in using the templates by REDcert
18	CB (PL)	inspection by a non-registered auditor	audit accepted because auditor has been registered for another CB, too; registration required at least 14 days before audit date
19	CB (PL)	outdated certificate template had been used	corrective action by CB required: confirmation about proper distribution of information concerning current templates in the CB and about the use of 100% up-to-date templates as of the effective date
20	CB (PL)	CB performed audit before the 'legal binding declaration' of the CB against REDcert has been issued	CB was given advice
21	CB (PL)	REDcert templates (certificate / inspection cert.) wrongly used	corrective action by CB required: confirmation about proper distribution of information concerning current templates in the CB and about the use of 100% up-to-date templates as of the effective date

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Case	initiated by ...* (country)	subject	decision/action
22	CB (DE)	REDcert templates (certificate / inspection cert.) wrongly used	corrective action by CB required: confirmation about proper distribution of information concerning current templates in the CB and about the use of 100% up-to-date templates as of the effective date
23	CB (DE)	suspect of 'scheme hopping'	OP has registered at REDcert by indication the whole certification history properly; former non-conformities confirmed by ISCC and reported to the new CB in charge; successful audit and certification in March 2019
24	CB (DE)	REDcert templates (certificate / inspection cert.) wrongly used	corrective action by CB required: confirmation about proper distribution of information concerning current templates in the CB and about the use of 100% up-to-date templates as of the effective date
25	CB (DE)	CB suspected about non-accurate certification of supply chain delivering to the OP	all reported OP's of the supply chain had a valid certificate issued by another scheme; CB encouraged to report directly to the affected scheme

* CB = initiated and/reported by a certification body

OP = initiated and/reported by an operator