



Report

to the European Commission

according to

Directive (EU) 2018/2001 Article 30 (5)
Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996

2024

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responsible for the operation of the voluntary scheme 'REDcert-EU', recognized by the European Commission according to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/3194 of December 19th, 2024 on the recognition of the 'REDcert-EU' voluntary scheme for demonstrating compliance with the sustainability criteria under Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Bonn, April 30th, 2025

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I Introduction

Voluntary certification schemes have been established since 2010 for providing evidence of compliance with the sustainability requirements laid down in the Renewable Energy Directive (here: Directive (EU) 2018/2001).

Therefore, the Commission has been mandated to require voluntary schemes in accordance with Article 30 (5) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 to report regularly on their activity. The Directive (EU) 2018/2001 has been updated by the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996 on June 14th, 2022. Based on Annex III of the previously mentioned Implementing Regulation, this report is reflecting the current reporting criterion. This document constitutes the REDcert-EU Scheme Activity Report for 2024, developed with the aim of complying with the annual reporting obligations, as defined by the European Commission.

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 shall make the following information publicly and freely available on a website (related to Artikel 6 of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996):

- 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 recognized and by which entity or national public authority it is monitored.
- 2 **Rules on the independence, methodology and frequency of audits** as approved by the Commission upon accreditation of the voluntary scheme and any changes to them over time to reflect Commission guidance, the modified regulatory framework, findings from internal monitoring on the auditing process of certification bodies and evolving industry best practice.
- 3 **Rules and procedures for identifying and dealing with non-compliance** by economic operators and members of the scheme.
- 4 **Evidence demonstrating compliance with the legal requirements on transparency** and publication of information in line with Article 6 of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996.
- 5 **Stakeholder involvement**, in particular about the consultation process and the engagement with indigenous and local communities and other interested and/or affected stakeholders, prior to decision-making during the drafting and review of the scheme's normative framework requirements, as well as during the audit process.
- 6 **Overview of the activities carried out by the voluntary scheme in cooperation with the certification bodies** with the objective of improving the quality and robustness of the overall certification process, as well as to ensure the skills and impartiality of auditors and certification bodies.

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- 7 **Market updates of the scheme**, including data on the volumes of certified feedstock, biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels, recycled carbon fuels and renewable fuels of non-biological origin, as well as data on the feedstock's country of origin and type. Information on the total number of certified operators under the scheme shall also be provided.
- 8 **Overview of the effectiveness of the scheme implemented by the scheme's governance body to monitor proof of conformity with the sustainability criteria.** Information shall also be provided detailing how the scheme implemented effectively prevents fraudulent activities by ensuring a timely identification and mitigation of risks, as well as the implementation of effective follow-up measures and actions to address, correct and prevent any further fraudulent activities and/or other irregularities identified in the implementation of the requirements of the normative framework.
- 9 **Criteria for the recognition of certification bodies.**
- 10 **Rules and procedures on internal auditing and monitoring systems**, including details on how internal monitoring is conducted, as well as how results of internal monitoring activities are addressed within the scheme. Information is also provided about the scheme's oversight monitoring and evaluation efforts of certification bodies' performance. A description is also provided on the scheme of handling complaints raised against economic operators and certification bodies.
- 11 **Possibilities to facilitate or improve the promotion of best practices.**

The following report collects all the requested information about the certification scheme REDcert-EU 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 the *updated* REDcert-EU scheme documents or other information resources are indicated by **hypertext**.

II Requested information

1 List of certification bodies recognized

An up-to-date list of all certification bodies recognized by REDcert within the scope of the REDcert-EU scheme is public available on the REDcert webpage.

In Table 4 (see Annex III-1) **32** recognized certification bodies registered for the REDcert-EU scheme in the year 2024 are listed.

In 2024 two additional certification bodies were registered under the REDcert-EU scheme. One has left the scheme till the end of the year.

2 Independence, methodology 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-EU 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 for certification bodies

The normative document ‘[Scheme principles for neutral inspections](#)’ describes the tools, procedures and systems that are necessary to be implemented by economic operators subject to the certification process in order to ensure alignment with the scheme requirements stipulated in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and corresponding directives. The certification bodies have sufficient qualified staff that fulfil the requirements listed under section 6 in the previous mentioned scheme document. For the verification of compliance of certification bodies with the requirements listed in section 6, REDcert requires for documented evidence to be presented as proof of compliance.

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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-EU 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 scheme knowledge and is responsible for the communication with REDcert.

Handling complaints and claims

The certification body must have an effective process in place for managing complaints and grievances (implemented in the form of procedures, policies and systems). The complaints management scheme and related processes and procedures are part of the certification bodies' 'Quality Management System' and are expected to provide a timely and effective resolution of complaints, in the event these were raised (as well as the implementation of corrective action measures to address any identified non-compliances or issues, if and when deemed necessary).

Moreover, the REDcert-EU scheme also counts with a public 'Complaint Management System', describing the procedure followed in the REDcert-EU scheme when complaints and issues are raised at the REDcert secretariat level. The REDcert 'Complaints Management System' describes the process to be followed for processing complaints related to the performance of: REDcert secretariat, certification bodies and economic operators certified under the REDcert-EU scheme. The normative document describing the REDcert 'Complaints Management System' is the REDcert '[Scheme principles for integrity management](#)'.

According to the principles and processes described in the REDcert '[Scheme principles for integrity management](#)' any stakeholder grievance (in the form of an appeal or complaint) related to a certification bodies auditing decision, its performance during the certification process or any other potential issue that could put into question the impartiality and quality of the auditing process and outcomes (such as potential about misbehaviour and fraud), shall trigger immediate action by REDcert secretariat, where the potential issues shall be investigated in a timely manner and corrective actions shall be taken if/when deemed necessary.

Audit 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. In consequence the certificate issued after a successful audit has a validity period of 12 month, too. The follow-up inspection is to be carried out before the existing certificate/inspection certificate expires so that the certification can be maintained by

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issuing a new certificate without a gap. *The certification decision must be made by the certification body no later than 60 days after the completion of the audit.*

Additional mandatory surveillance audits were imposed for operators – collectors and traders - which deal with waste and residues feedstock after their initial certification. For those dealing only with waste and residues a full surveillance audit is required latest 6 month after the initial certification. For those, dealing with both – waste and residues as well as virgin material – an additional surveillance audit is required 3 months after the initial certification.

In the frame of its 'Integrity Management System', REDcert is authorized to order additional audits performed either by the certification body in charge or by another recognized certification body to assess potential non-conformities arising from complaints or suspects reported from the market.

3 Methods for identifying and dealing with non-compliances

For neutral inspection within the REDcert-EU 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'. The classification is harmonized according to the European Commission requirements.

Each finding has to be flagged as

- 'compliant' in case of complete conformity with a criterion
- 'minor' in case of a minor non-conformity with a criterion
- 'major' in case of a major non-conformity with a criterion
- 'critical' in case of a critical non-conformity with a criterion (= k.o.)

The above listed audit findings classification is in line with the Regulation (EU) 2018/2001 and the complementary Implementing Regulation (EU) 2002/996. According to the auditor's finding for each criterion, the result of the audit is calculated automatically.

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Audit results are classified into three levels:

<u>Level 1</u>	compliant
<u>Level 2</u>	Partially compliant (minor deviations detected to be solved within the certification period)
<u>Level 3</u>	Non-compliant (due to critical criteria (k.o.) or a certain level/volume of minor/major deviations)

The auditor is responsible to define and to monitor corrective action for all deviations (non-compliances) detected. All corrective actions agreed with the operator have to be documented in the corresponding table of the checklist.

In case of the result 'major non-compliant' the sanction procedure of the REDcert-EU scheme – defined in document '[Scheme principles for integrity management](#)' is launched.

Change of scheme by economic operators

As a mean of prevention against the risk of 'scheme hopping' REDcert has implemented a detailed registration process for new applicants. The term 'scheme hopping' describes economic operators which perhaps do not have sustainability and transparency at their core of their business model might decide to switch from one certification body or certification scheme to another frequently, as an intentional strategy to leave non-conformities unaddressed, and therefore creating a situation that could jeopardize the integrity and quality of the REDcert-EU scheme (and of other entities involved in the certification process).

In order to mitigate and address any potential integrity issues that could arise from this or other high-risk situations, each applicant to the REDcert-EU scheme has to state any existing certificate of another scheme and/or any withdrawn or suspended (before its regular expiry date) certificate as well as a certificate under a different scheme which ended regularly at its expiry date and not due to non-conformities. In all cases the economic operator has to grant access for REDcert to gather all relevant information concerning this non-compliance by contacting the other certification scheme and/or the former certification body in charge. In addition, these statements have to be made for the legal entity applying for the REDcert-EU scheme as well as for other companies or precursor entities to prevent them from simple name change disguising an operator's prehistory.

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.

Any false statement about an applicant's certification history detected after the registration allows REDcert to cancel the scheme contract and to withdraw the certificate with immediate effect.

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Previous/current certifications ▲

Over the last 5 years ...

☒ ... we operated under a different company/ name/ legal form/ VAT number.

Name and legal form of the other company

VAT ID of the previous company

☐ ... 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.

☐ expired at the end of the validity period.

☐ was voluntarily returned by us before the end of the validity period.

☐ Scheme recognised by the BLE Name of scheme

☐ Scheme recognised by the EU Commission Name of scheme

☐ ...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.

☐ We hereby explicitly authorise REDcert to request all documents that affect our scheme participation from the operator of the certification scheme we previously used for inspection.

REDcert will automatically send you a declaration of consent which needs to be filled out and sent immediately to the following address [info\[at\]redcert.de](mailto:info[at]redcert.de).

REDcert explicitly states that participation in the REDcert certification system is not possible without the above-mentioned consent to the transfer of documents from the previously used certification system.

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 updated registration portal with mandatory information on the prehistory of an applicant

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4 Transparency and accessibility of the REDcert-EU scheme

To meet the transparency requirements of legislators, but even more importantly, our own standards for an integral certification scheme, REDcert has defined a set of transparency measures which are defined in detail in the document:

[‘Scheme principles for Integrity Management’](#)

Transparency in scheme representation and documentation

REDcert informs the interested public (potential scheme users, media, associations and special interest groups) extensively about the content and requirements of the certification scheme. All approved scheme documents required for implementation and monitoring the scheme are available at www.redcert.org. In addition, REDcert provides tools and informational materials to scheme participants and the certification bodies. Interested parties and authorities thus have the opportunity to view these documents at any time and keep up to date on the current status of the scheme by receiving a free newsletter. In addition, stakeholder can also access [REDcert LinkedIn page](#), where news and developments of the scheme are regularly published for all interested stakeholders.

Transparency in scheme membership

REDcert concludes written contracts with the scheme participants (economic operators) and with the certification bodies active in the scheme. These contracts clearly stipulate the rights and obligations of the respective parties.

These contracts ensure that the requirements of the certification scheme:

- a) are binding in their application
- b) can be verified and are transparent
- c) can, when necessary, be enforced with legal means

The contracts with certification bodies assure that Member State authorities can supervise the operation of certification bodies as set out under Article 30 (9) of the Directive.

If the European Commission will be required - upon request of a Member State, or its own initiative - to investigate whether the REDcert-EU scheme operates according to the rules or to examine whether the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria in relation to a particular consignment are met, the appropriate access to relevant data e.g. such as audit reports and actual GHG calculations either from operators or from certification bodies is assured by contractual provisions.

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The contracts are carefully structured standard documents. Individual agreements relating to the scheme requirements are not made.

Transparency in scheme administration

REDcert uses a database to manage the certification scheme that documents all

- scheme participants including all of the dependent operational sites of each member registered
- all of the audits conducted regardless of result
- all certificates issued under the REDcert-EU scheme
- all sanction measures
- market data relevant for the scheme's reporting obligation to the European Commission

The scheme management is always able to give authorized groups information about the status of the participants, inspections and sanctions.

REDcert also fulfils the officially specified information and reporting obligations stipulated in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 Article 30 (5) – updated by Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996 – and creates and submits the information required here to the responsible offices of the European commission within the specified period (by 30 April of the year after the reporting year).

Transparency in scheme certification

A valid certificate is an essential prerequisite for trade with certified sustainable biomass, *renewable fuels or recycled carbon fuels*. To make it possible for all economic operators to have a transparent and tamper-proof overview of all certificates issued in the REDcert scheme – *valid, expired, suspended, withdrawn, terminated and not valid* – the REDcert database publicly makes these certificates available online (www.redcert.org) together with detailed information on the validity and the scope of application.

The certification bodies responsible for issuing and monitoring the certificates guarantee that the overview is always up to date on a daily basis.

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

- Status of certificate (valid, suspended, expired/withdrawn/terminated)
- certificate's identifier
- name of operator
- validity period
- scope of certification (type of operations)

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- list of biomasses, 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 authorized to update the biomass list on request by the operator.
- name certification body
- PDF copy of certificate.

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

Search

Identifier 	Name of the certificate holder 	Certification body 	Type 	Search
Post Code 	City 	Country 	State 	

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.

Status	Identifier	Name of the certificate holder	Valid from	Valid until	Certified as	Type of biomass	Certification body	Type	Documentation
 valid certificate	DE-B-BLE-BM-11-100-00972121	Gerda Schweickert BHKW	15.06.2021	14.06.2026	401	RS	SGS Germany GmbH	Z-DE	
 valid certificate	EU-REDcert-550-90250089	PARTNER-ROL Sp. z o.o.	14.04.2025	13.04.2026	101	MS, RS, G	DEKRA Certification Sp. z o.o.	K-EU	

Fig. 2: Extract from the online certificates database

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5 Stakeholder involvement

The REDcert-EU scheme is supported by several branch organisations (shareholders) that largely represent the economic operators in the agricultural 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-EU 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-EU scheme. The scheme documents have to be adopted by the board before they're presented to the European Commission for recognition.

The process of shareholder as well as stakeholder involvement is defined in 'Rules on procedure' where – beside other items – REDcert focuses in independence and impartiality to avoid any conflict of interest between the involved person and parties.

The shareholders assembled *2 times in 2024*; the technical committee 'biofuels' assembled *once in 2024*.

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.

To harmonize and to 'calibrate' the certification bodies operating in the frame of the REDcert-EU scheme, regular meetings, so-called 'Exchange-of-Experience' (EoE) are organized. For certification bodies approved by REDcert, participation in the EoE events is mandatory. In 2024, two EoE were held for each group of certification bodies (two German and two English). While the first EoE focused on the implementation of the updated REDcert-EU scheme principles based on Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996, the second EoE highlighted the expected changes to the certification requirements resulting from Directive (EU) 2023/2413.

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6 Overall robustness of the scheme

REDcert provides a robust and reliable certification scheme which complies 100% with the European legal requirements concerning sustainable biomass, *renewable fuels or recycled carbon fuels* 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 Cooperation 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-EU 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-EU 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 verification trainings' or 'Train-the-Trainer' seminars for certification body staff. In addition to inhouse training courses, which were held at the operators' premises, several training courses for the Union data base were offered for both certification bodies and operators due to the current situation.

The REDcert team is available for individual support of operators and certification bodies via several communication channels.

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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.

As of July 2021 REDcert has extended its geographical globally. The scheme can be used globally in all countries . REDcert reserves the right to exclude countries from the REDcert-EU scheme based on a risk assessment and geopolitical developments. This currently applies to the following countries: Belarus and Russia. The list of excluded countries is published on the [REDcert website](https://www.redcert.eu).

With the adoption of Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2024/3194, the scope of recognition of the REDcert-EU scheme was extended to renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBO) and recycled carbon fuels (RCF) and the REDcert-EU scheme now covers the value chains of all renewable fuels included in the revised Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as well as the value chain of recycled carbon fuels. The Commission Implementing Decision is valid until 21 December 2029.

Feedstocks determined as 'high indirect land-use change-risk feedstock' by the European Commission according to RED II are completely excluded from a REDcert-EU certification even if there might be an option of certifying them as 'low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels'.

REDcert and its affiliate company SURE – Sustainable Resources Verification Scheme - have agreed on sharing the whole market of sustainable biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels as follows:

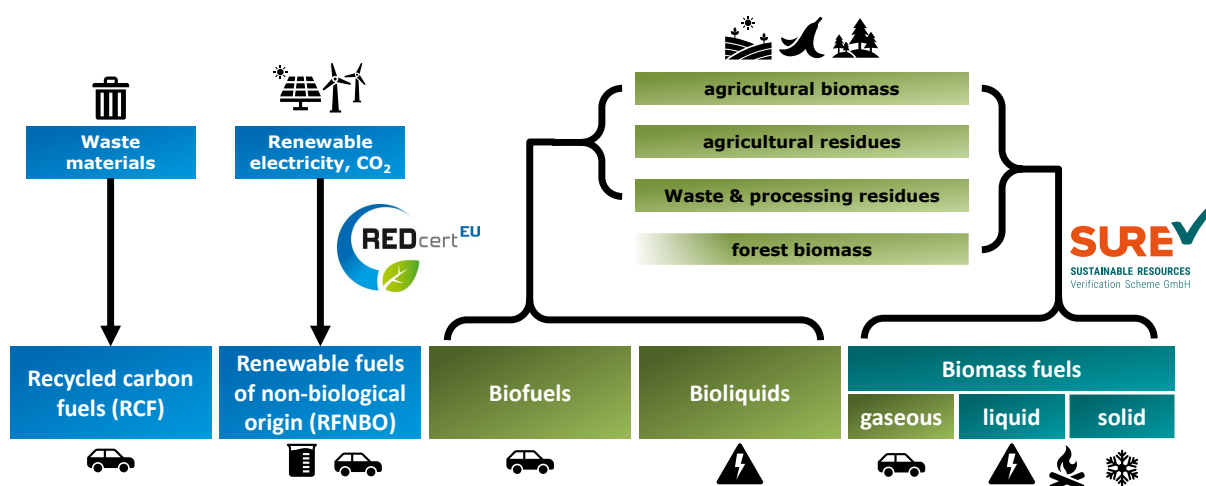


Fig. 3: scope of application of the REDcert-EU scheme and the SURE scheme

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Economic operator producing biogas and/or biomethane may decide for both certifications because of the products usability for the traffic as well as for the energy sector.

Operators have reported the following quantities (in tons) of feedstock gathered in 2024 under the REDcert-EU scheme:

Table 1: reported quantities (in tons) of feedstock gathered in 2024 under the REDcert-EU scheme compared to the quantities in 2023

	2024	2023	Difference	+/-%
Agricultural feedstock	18,965,656	15,550,561	3,415,095	22%
-other agrar feedstock	6,504,067	4,011,511	2,492,556	62%
- thereof rapeseed	6,106,329	5,855,865	250,464	4%
- thereof all type of cereals	6,355,260	5,683,285	671,975	12%
			-	
Waste & residues	14,475,252	17,126,423	2,651,171	-15%
- other wastes & residues	3,161,939	4,744,194	-1,582,255	-33%
- thereof UCO	630,137	¹		
- thereof animal manure	10,683,176	9,359,806	1,323,370	14%
Total	33,440,908	32,676,984	763,924	2%

The total volume of feedstock reported under the REDcert-EU went up by 2% with a share of Agricultural feedstock (22%). The entire difference in agricultural feedstock between the year 2023 and 2024 is above 14 million tons. Biomass from rapeseeds, other agricultural feedstock, and of all type of cereals increase as compared the previous year. Other agricultural feedstock increased by (62%) with a total of 6,504,067 tonnes.

Concerning the waste and residue sector, there was a reduction (-15%) compared to the previous year. A reduction was influenced by reduction in other wastes and residues such as bio-wastes, industrial and municipal wastes. The waste from animal manure increased by 14%.

¹ The quantity reported in 2023 was incorrect. REDcert is in the process of rectifying the error and will publish the correct quantity once it becomes available.

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In general feedstock gathered from agricultural sector showed a huge increase compared to waste sector.

Detailed figures of all types of feedstocks gathered under the REDcert-EU scheme is attached to this report in Table 6 in the annex.

Operators under the REDcert-EU scheme have reported the following quantities (in tons) of biofuels gathered in 2024:

Table 2: reported quantities (in tons) of biofuel produced in 2024 under the REDcert-EU scheme compared to the quantities in 2023

Type of product	2024	2023	Difference	Change (%)
Biodiesel	2,073,572	2,173,586	-100,014	-5%
Bioethanol	1,128,840	1,035,755	93,085	9%
Bio-LNG	99,929	83,904	16,025	19%
Biomethane	1,681,148	1,101,902	579,246	53%
HVO	7,668	6,331	1,337	21%
Methanol	1,245	48	1,197	25.94folds
Other	32,570	33,244	-674	-2%
Pure vegetable oil	285,417	248,075	37,342	15%
Total	5,310,389	4,682,845	627,544	13%

The biofuel quantity under the REDcert-EU scheme increased by over 13%, a change facilitated by increase in biomethane (53%) and Methanol (25.94 folds). As biofuel products show increase as compared to the year 2023, quantity of biodiesel dropped by 5% as other biofuel products drop by 2%.

$$\text{Change(fold)} = \frac{\text{Final Value}}{\text{Original Value}}$$

Detailed figures of all types of biofuels and the feedstock they're made of is attached to this report in Table 5 in the annex.

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

Each operator in the REDcert-EU 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 or longer if required by national legislation.

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 audit the operator is obliged to open all files and documentation requested by the auditor which are related with the sustainability criteria under the REDcert-EU 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.

The Union Database enables since 21st of November 2024 the tracing of renewable fuels. Nevertheless, some challenges are ahead to be tackled. With a future delegated regulation ,on supplementing Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, by further extending the scope of the data to be included in the Union database to cover relevant data from the point of production or collection of the raw material used for the fuel production' further rules will be defined to harmonize the workflows around the UDB. REDcert still ensures that the current valid certificates for all economic operators within the REDcert-EU scheme will be up to date. Moreover, we support every economic operator with the onboarding procedure. Several training sessions especially for first gathering points happened in 2024 and will be continued during 2025. Three exclusive webinars for certification bodies took place in 2024 to further improve the knowledge about the UDB. For 6 of 12 shareholders webinars were conducted.

'Proofs of Sustainability' for biofuel (PoS) are regular 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. As part of the audit process, CBs are required to assess individual GHG calculations conducted by economic operators to assure a robust, consistent and transparent calculation, in line with the methodology defined in RED II.

In addition, REDcert still tracks those PoS registered in the Nabisy system and provided by the Federal Office 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.

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9 Entities to be authorized to recognize and monitor certification bodies

All certification bodies which are registered in the REDcert-EU scheme (see annex table 4) must be recognized by a national public authority or hold an accreditation in line with ISO/IEC 17065. *Certification bodies performing audits on behalf of REDcert-EU scheme must be accredited according to ISO 17065 and ISO 14065 if performing audits on actual GHG values. In addition, an accreditation by a national accreditation body and in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, or for the scope of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, or the specific scope of REDcert-EU scheme is required.*

Certification bodies must also be recognized and supervised by a competent authority for the scope of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, or the specific scope of REDcert-EU certification.

All certification bodies resident in German territory are recognized by the German **Federal Office for Agriculture and Food** (BLE).

All certification bodies resident in Poland are recognized 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 certification body Baltic Control Certification A/S is accredited against ISO/IEC 17021 (for ISO 22000 and GTP certifications) and ISO/IEC 17065 (e.g. QS, Global GAP) by the Danish accreditation body **DANAK** (DANAK accreditation no. 7027, 7032 and 5016).

EU Implementing Regulation [2022/996](#) Article 11 (1) stipulates the needs for accreditation for certification bodies conducting audits under the framework of Directive RED II. *Publication of the Implementing Regulation in the European Journal on March 08th, 2024 postponed the obligation for accreditation to January 01st, 2025. By this deadline, a new version of Article 11(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996 was announced with regard to the requirements for accreditation.*

In 2024 REDcert continued to perform the monitoring program according to the Polish biofuel legislation at every certification body registered in Poland. The aggregated results have been reported to the KOWR in due time according to the specific reporting obligations imposed by the Polish biofuel legislation.

II Requested information

10 Criteria for the recognition or accreditation of certification bodies

The criteria for the recognition or accreditation of certification bodies (CB) are also published in the document:

['Scheme principles for neutral inspections'](#).

To become an approved certification body within the REDcert-EU scheme it is mandatory prerequisite to demonstrate recognition by a national public authority or an accreditation body in line with ISO/IEC 17065 requirements. The accreditation of certification bodies has to be issued by members of the International Accreditation Forum, by the independent bodies referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 or by third party bodies or institutions who hold a bilateral agreement with the European Cooperation on the subject of accreditation.

It is mandatory for all CBs to prove fulfilment of the above-mentioned requirements to be approved by REDcert-EU. Applicant CBs who wish to expand the scope of their certification services to include the REDcert-EU scheme shall submit an application to REDcert secretariat. Once the application - *with all corresponding documentation* - has been submitted, REDcert conducts an internal assessment of the application and takes the decision on whether to approve the application.

In the event the outcome of the application assessment is successful, and the certification body is approved for the REDcert-EU scheme, the next step in the registration of the certification body in the REDcert-EU scheme is to establish a written, legally binding agreement between both parties: REDcert scheme and the approved certification body. This legal agreement defines the terms and responsibilities for both parties in the scope of certification under the framework of the REDcert-EU scheme. Approved certification bodies are only authorized to perform audits and issue certificates under the REDcert-EU certification scheme once the legal agreement has been countersigned by both parties. *Registered CBs are only authorized to perform audits and issue certificates under the REDcert-EU certification scheme once the legal agreement has been countersigned by both parties. Approved certification bodies with a valid legal agreement in place with the REDcert scheme have access to the REDcert database, through which certification data is managed directly.*

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), 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).

All certification bodies that issued a certificate late were asked to state the reasons for the delays and to take corrective measures to improve the back-office administrative process. Since the REDcert administrator role is required for certificate uploads for each backdated case, certification bodies must request this, stating the reasons. The main reason for this is a lack of back-office/administrative resources at some certification bodies. If problems occur repeatedly, REDcert reserves the right to exclude a certification body from the scheme.

*An assessment on the **time-slot failure** (>60 days), covering all valid certificates **in 2024** shows the following result:*

<i>certificates issued in that period</i>	2,690
<i>Valid certificates (Minus terminated, suspended, withdrawn)</i>	2,629
<i>certificates issued in time (<60 days after audits)</i>	2,609
<i>issued by 32 of 32 certification bodies</i>	
<i>certificates issued with delay (>60 days)</i>	20
<i>issued by 7 of 32 certification bodies</i>	

*According to the regular **monitoring program** of the REDcert-EU scheme **190** cases have been determined and followed up. The cases were either selected by a random based approach, and in combination by a risk-based selection. The key drivers for the selection of the risk-based cases are derived from multiple sources for instance.*

- *Findings from the random based monitoring cases.*
- *Findings from the integrity program.*
- *External & internal hints from the compliance program.*
- *External information from the market.*

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- *Feedback from the certification bodies*

*The investigation cases included an overview of the technical data of the certification, a review of the certificate in conjunction with the results of the audit report, and a control of the authorization of the conducting lead auditor. In total **30 out of 30 approved certification bodies** were subject to an investigation in the framework of the **monitoring program**. Whereas deviations were detected, corrective measures had been introduced.*

*In addition to the above, REDcert-EU is handling the inquiries of certification bodies under the **monitoring program**. In 2024 REDcert-EU received **74 inquiries**. Of these requests, **27** were found to be missing deadlines for uploading the audit results. Another **40** support requests involved adjustments or certificate exchanges. In **3** cases, the scope of the certification had to be adjusted. Results from the monitoring program are grouped by categories and showing these results:*

*Deadline of certification exceeded = **36,0 %***

*Adjustment of scheme user registration = **5,3 %***

*Certificate adjustments or replacements = **54,7 %***

*Adjustments of reports = **4,0 %***

REDcert also monitors the quality of inspections regarding an auditor's specific skills and knowledge. Therefore, auditors are only registered for the REDcert-EU scheme according to their proven expertise, training, and education. Each auditor is assigned one or more specific areas in which they are authorized to conduct inspections based on their proven skills and expertise. REDcert monitors its certification bodies to ensure that auditors operate exclusively within their assigned area. If this is the case, an audit cannot be registered in the REDcert database and must be repeated. Certification bodies are required to regularly train all auditors and employees working within the REDcert-EU scheme. Each certification body must therefore appoint at least one directly trained and registered trainer (train-the-trainer principle).

*REDcert-EU managed in total **11 external** or internal inquiries under the **compliance program**. Depending on the content of the inquiries, one or more measures related to a specific certification may be necessary. REDcert reviews each request and determines appropriate measures. These measures may include amending the report, correcting the certificate, training staff or other appropriate measures.*

*REDcert managed about **10 complaint** cases were processed under the REDcert Integrity Management System. During the assessment **1 certificate was suspended**. Most of the cases reported related to doubts regarding the correct material classification and subsequent declaration of the material as such. It was found that, without exception, the cases raised involved allegations of misconduct in the delivery of waste and residues. It was found that a focus of the complaints was on suspicious deliveries of waste and residues from Ukraine.*

II Requested information

In addition to the monitoring activities of the competent authorities and accreditation bodies, REDcert is authorized, within the framework of its Integrity Management System (IMS), to conduct surveillance and witness audits at the certification bodies' headquarters or on-site (auditor witness audits). Such special audits are conducted in the event of recurring problems, complaints and other observations that indicate potential non-conformities that affect the scheme's integrity.

*The outcome of a specific complaint case prompted **an on-site office audit** of the certification body responsible for certification. The specific case was examined in relation to the reasons for its occurrence. The insights gained were used to review and improve the certification body's processes. Furthermore, the responsible persons of the certification body and the associated auditors were trained.*

2 sanction cases have been reported by the CBs as a KO assessment (critical non-conformity) and have been noted for an assessment by the Sanctions Advisory Board.

Certificates issued within the period of January 1st until December 31st 2024:

<i>total</i>	<i>2.690</i>	
<i>thereof withdrawn</i>	40	<i>(=1,5%)</i>
<i>thereof terminated</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>(=0,3%)</i>
<i>thereof suspended</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>(=0,5%)</i>

While REDcert only withdraws a certificate in a case of extraordinary termination of the scheme contract in case of e.g. continuously outstanding payment of the scheme fees or other reason stipulated in the scheme contract, there are several reasons why a certification body may withdraw a certificate:

- termination of the contract with an economic operator*
- adapting the certificate's validity with other certificates in case of a joint certification process*
- critical non-conformities detected during a regular audit or an integrity audit which haven't been corrected in due time (according to scheme provisions)*

II Requested information

12 Assessment of Major and Critical non-conformities by Economic Operators in 2024

Non-conformities (NCs) identified during an audit process within the REDcert-EU scheme are classified as critical, major and minor.

An intentional violation of a voluntary scheme's standards such as fraud, irreversible non-conformity or any other violation of the scheme's requirements that jeopardises the integrity of the voluntary scheme is considered to be a critical non-conformity.

Critical non-conformities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a) non-compliances with mandatory requirements under the framework of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 (such as land conversion which contravenes Article 29(3), (4) and (5) of that Directive);
- b) fraudulent issuances of proof of sustainability (such as the intentional duplication of proof of sustainability to seek financial benefit);
- c) deliberate production of wastes or residues (e.g. the deliberate modification of a production process to produce additional residue material, or the deliberate contamination of a material with the intention of classifying it as a waste).

Failure to comply with a mandatory requirement of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, where the non-conformity is potentially reversible, repeated and/or points to systematic problems, or aspects that alone, or in combination with further non-conformities, may result in a fundamental system failure, are considered to be a major non-conformity.

Major non-conformities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a) systematic problems with mass balance or GHG data reported for example, incorrect documentation is identified in more than 10% of the claims included in the representative sample;
- b) the omission of an economic operator to declare its participation in other voluntary schemes during the certification process;
- c) failure to provide relevant information to auditors for example, mass balance data and audit reports.

A non-conformity that has a limited impact, constitutes an isolated or temporary lapse, is not systematic and does not result in a fundamental failure if not corrected, is considered to be a minor non-conformity in the REDcert-EU certification scheme.

As part of its internal assessment processes under the Integrity Management System at REDcert-EU scheme and in line with Article 6(b) of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996, REDcert internally analyses the number, type and nature of non-conformities

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(NCs) identified in the REDcert-EU scheme and provides an aggregated analysis of identified non-conformities in the implementation of the REDcert-EU scheme together with the respective main findings. Aggregated information about identified critical or major NCs is shown in Fig. 4 below.

It should be noted that personal and confidential data of the affected economic operators, the certificates or audit reports has been redacted, as to comply with EU personal data protection legislation.

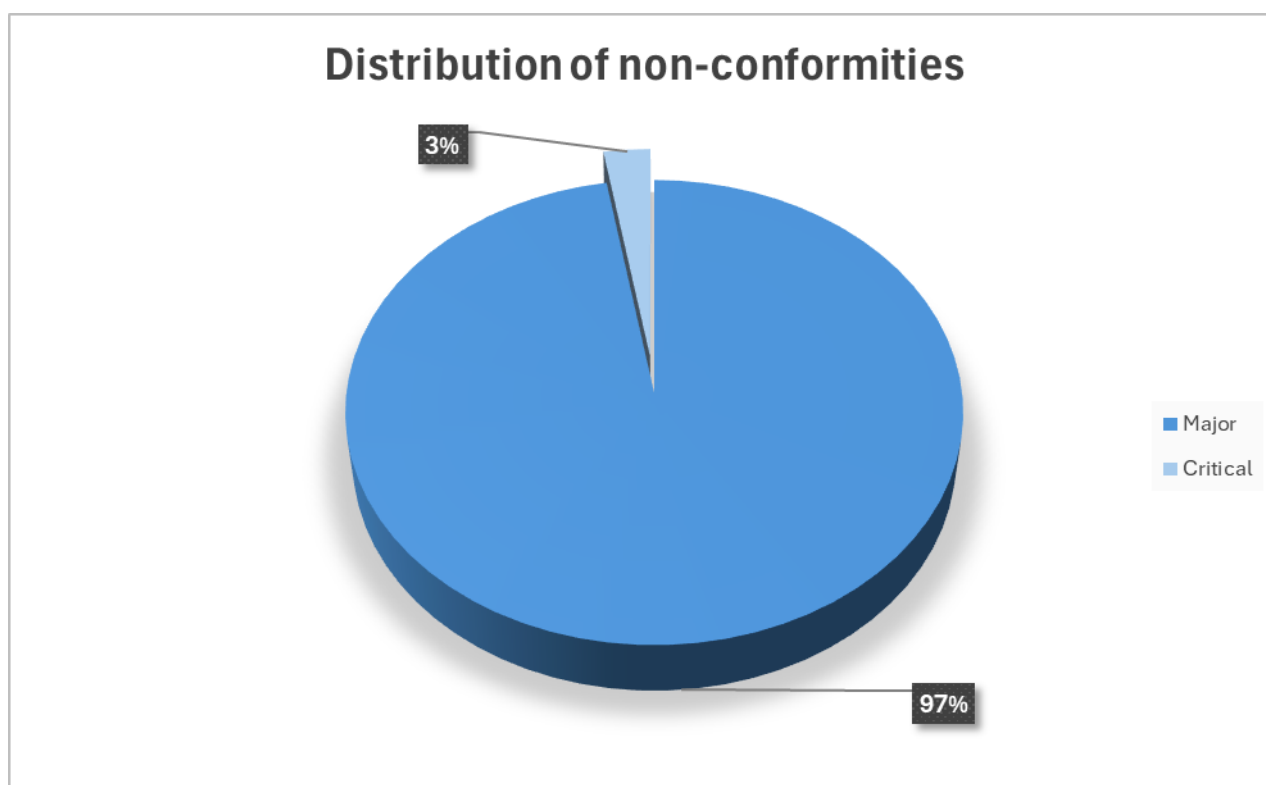


Fig. 4: Distribution of major and critical non-conformities issued in REDcert-EU certification scheme for 2024

In 2024 the REDcert certification bodies registered and documented a total of 149 major and critical findings. 3 % of the total number of major and critical NCs identified were classified as critical for 2024, this is shown in the figure above.

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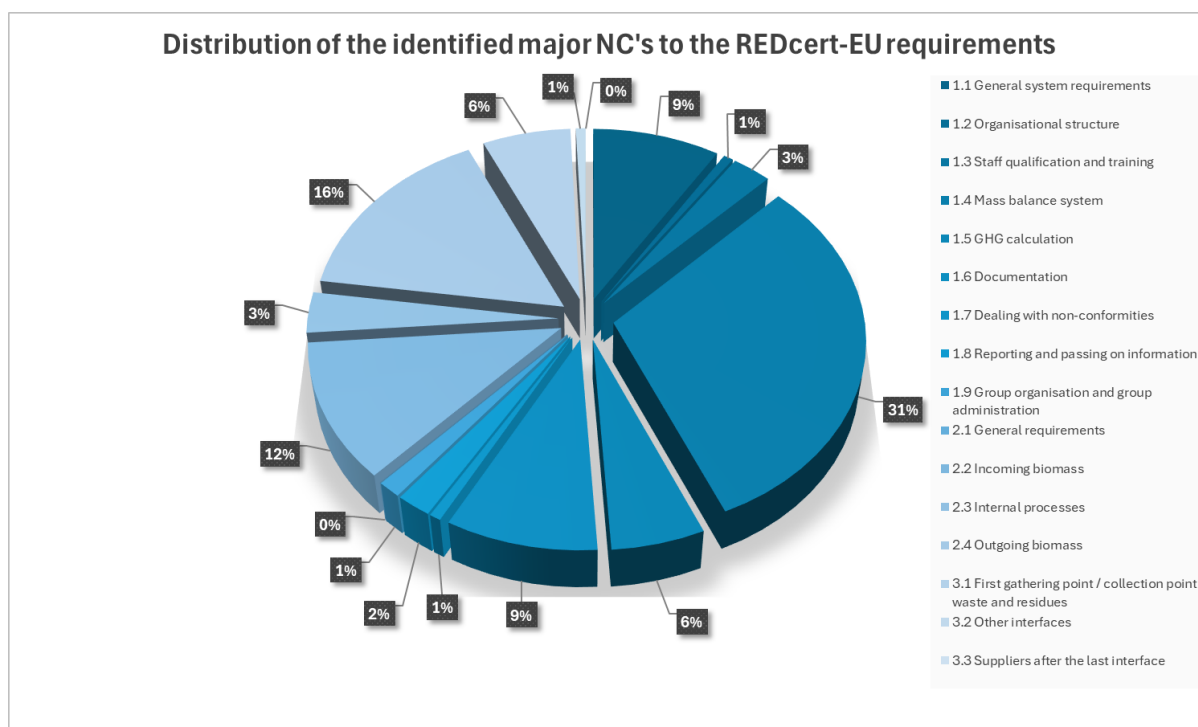


Fig. 5: Distribution of major non-conformities issued in REDcert-EU certification scheme for 2024

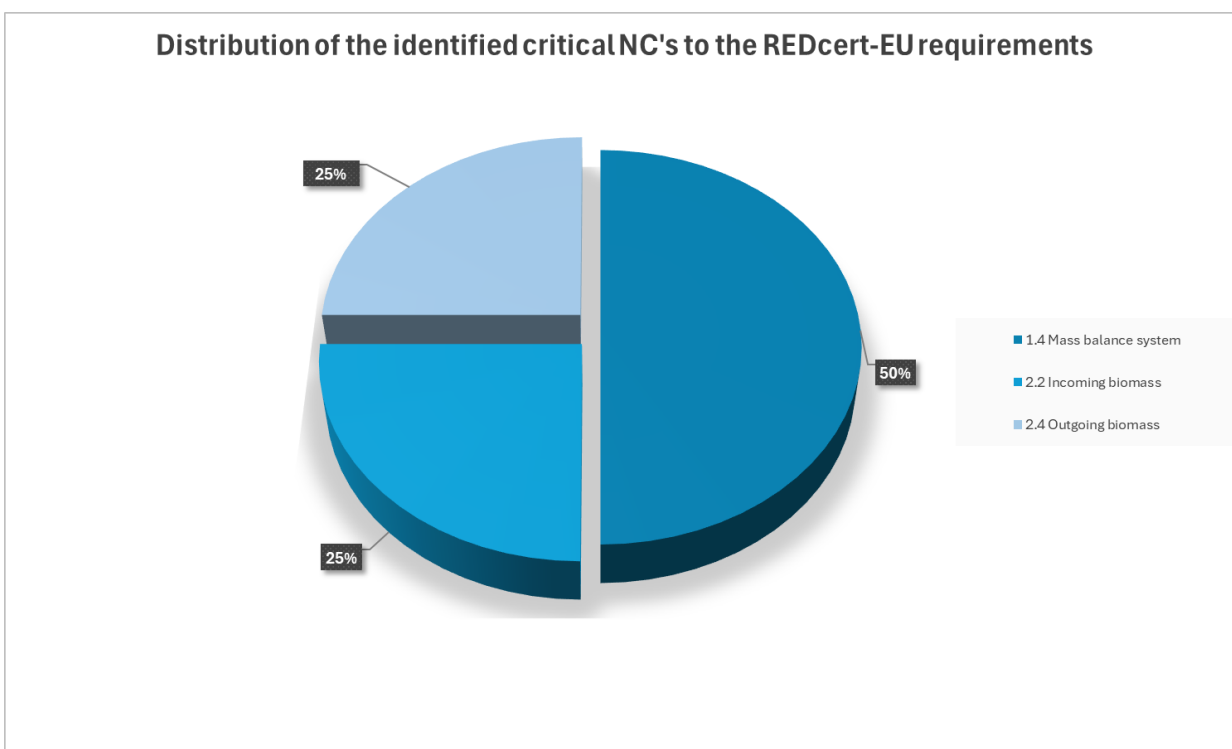


Fig.6: Distribution of critical non-conformities issued in REDcert-EU certification scheme for 2024

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Fig. 5 above shows the distribution of the identified major NCs and Fig. 6 the distribution of critical NCs in relation to REDcert-EU requirements in 2024.

As it can be observed in the above figures, almost 70 % of the documented major and critical non-conformities identified in 2024 in the REDcert-EU scheme were found in the following areas:

- Deficiencies in the implementation of the mass balancing system for the traceability of the material (biomass) flow; and/or
- Deficiencies in proper handling of incoming and outgoing biomass including the flow of required information.
- Failure to successfully fulfil documentation requirements.

Table 3 below provides an overview of the identified critical or major non-conformities within the REDcert-EU scheme for 2024 for interfaces, including the following elements:

- Requirements for which critical and major non-conformities were detected;
- A specification of the individual REDcert requirements that relate to the non-conformity (including the ID of the requirement as indicated in the audit report);
- The percentage of major and/or critical NCs detected during certification audits per requirement; and
- a summary/aggregation of the main findings and action/measures defined for correction of the violation of each REDcert requirement identified with major and/or critical NCs.

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Table 3: Identified critical or major Non-Conformities within the REDcert-EU scheme for interfaces in 2024

Unique ID of REDcert requirement as stated in audit report	REDcert requirement	Main findings	Percentage of evaluations identified with major and / or critical NCs	Main agreed corrective measures
1	Scheme principles			
1.1	General scheme requirements	• outdated contractual information • outdated information in REDcert database • missing data in REDcert database • missing quantity report • false quantity report • data in UDB missing • technical problems using UDB • no UDB account created • missing data concerning operating site	8,97%	• update of contractual information • correction of data given in REDcert database • addition of data in REDcert database • addition of data to UDB • creation of UDB account • addition of data concerning operating site
1.2	Organizational structure	• description of responsibilities, tasks, etc. incompletely documented	0,69%	• creation of operating description
1.3	Staff qualification and training	• missing training certificates • insufficient training of staff • insufficient knowledge of the REDcert scheme	2,76%	• submitting proof of training • conduct employee training internally or externally
1.4	Mass balance system	• incomplete setup of the mass balance system • incomplete balance • quantities in balance inconclusive • inconclusive classification of biomass • quantities missing in balance • missing balance for certain biomasses • Incorrect representation of the storage facilities in the mass balance • verifiability of transactions not possible during audit • data loss of mass balance data • sustainable and non-sustainable biomass has to be distinguishable • violation of the mass balance periods • repeated violation of the 3-month mass balance period	31,03%	• provide evidence to verify data • record quantities in full • map storage sites completely and identifiably • recording the required data in the mass balance • correction of the mass balance • recovery after data loss • correction of the mass balance period setup • submitting the corrected balance sheet to the auditor • balancing process must be described in QM-handbook • include internal movement of the goods in the balance • addition of missing data in balance

II Requested information

Unique ID of REDcert requirement as stated in audit report	REDcert requirement	Main findings	Percentage of evaluations identified with major and / or critical NCs	Main agreed corrective measures
		- mass balance system does not meet the requirements - process of balancing not clear - Incorrect allocation of biomass origin - Movement of goods not fully traceable - quantities not plausible - data quality not sufficient - data not consistent - false biomass type recorded - amounts not correctly documented - biomass attribution to warehouses intransparent - no Mass balance available in Audit - only aggregated annual quantities available - balance process not plausible - negative mass balance periods - no adequate mass balance system - mass balance data does not fit POS data		- individual balance per operating site - systematic correction of quantities - improvement of data quality - consistency check for biomass data - implementation of technical processes to avoid mistakes - separation of sustainable and non-sustainable biomass in balance - submission of missing documents - creation of a mass balance - submission of mass balance prior to next audit - separate mass balances for different warehouses - record detailed mass balance information - correction of mass balance system according to system rules
1.5	GHG calculation	- documents not up-to-date - documents not complete - information on GHG emissions not complete - information on GHG emission calculation wrong - miscalculation of emissions - errors in methodology - GHG calculations not plausible - error in GHG calculations - GHG calculations not transparent - verification of calculation not possible	5,52%	- update documents - complete documents - correction of GHG calculations - correction of calculation errors - verification of calculation by GHG experts - correction of the calculation methodology - completion of GHG calculations - submit information to verify calculations - submit calculations for verification
1.6	Documentation	- documents not up to date - documents not complete - documents insufficient - intransparent documentation - incorrect quantity recorded - retention periods not conclusively documented - self-declaration not complete - self-declaration not correct	8,97%	- update the documents - complete the documents - produce missing documents - plausibilization of quantities - clarification of documentation - documentation of retention periods - signing of declaration should be prerequisite for payment - correction of self-declarations

II Requested information

Unique ID of REDcert requirement as stated in audit report	REDcert requirement	Main findings	Percentage of evaluations identified with major and / or critical NCs	Main agreed corrective measures
		- self-declaration template not up-to-date - usage of wrong biomass identifier		- completion of self-declarations - correction of self-declaration templates - verification of the self-declarations
1.7	Dealing with non-conformities	- insufficient process concerning non-conformities - process description incomplete - process without release note	0,69%	- include and document handling of non-conformities in management procedures - completion of process - having the process released
1.8	Reporting and passing on information	- incorrect GHG value submitted - no data provided to purchasers	2,07%	- submitting correct GHG data - ensuring correct shipping documents for each delivery
1.9	Group organization and group administration (Only if the prerequisites for group certification are fulfilled!)	- no supplier list available that refers to the self-declarations - incorrect data in supplier list - supplier list not up to date	1,38%	- update of supplier list including date of self-declaration - completion of the documentation, correction of supplier list
2	Process step-specific requirements			
2.1	General requirements	none	0,00%	none
2.2	Incoming biomass	- biomass from unauthorized sources was accepted - missing information on delivery documents - false information on delivery documents - wrong classification of waste on documents - Information on individual deliveries only available aggregated for several deliveries - missing delivery documents	11,72%	- verification process for incoming biomass - completion of information on delivery documents - set up process for proper declaration of goods - submit sample delivery documents - biomass that cannot be proven sustainable has to be declared as non-sustainable in the mass balance - information must be available for single deliveries

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Unique ID of REDcert requirement as stated in audit report	REDcert requirement	Main findings	Percentage of evaluations identified with major and / or critical NCs	Main agreed corrective measures
		wrong unit for GHG Information		
2.3	Internal processes (processing and mixing)	- incomplete documentation of process biomass output - data incompletely recorded - data incorrectly recorded - incorrect calculation of GHG formula element e(td)	3,45%	- correction and completion of output data - provide missing data - ensure recording and documenting of complete data - correction of calculation tool
2.4	Outgoing biomass	- missing certificate number - wrong certificate number - incomplete data submitted - missing documents - data submitted not plausible - incorrect POS template - incorrect emission data submitted - correction for minor NC in previous audit not implemented - delivery of biomass without valid certificate (critical) - incorrect values used for GHG emission calculation - incorrect quantities in balance - Comparison between delivery notes and mass balance implausible	15,86%	- ensure complete and correct data - correction of sustainability declaration - correct data must be sent to recipients of biomass - cancellation of incorrect POSs - process ensuring correct template usage - employee training - correction of calculation - correction of POS - correction of the mass balance and submission to auditor - correction of the delivery notes

II Requested information

3	Step-specific requirements			
3.1	First gathering point / collection point waste and residues	- incomplete self-declaration - out of date self-declaration template - missing self-declaration for supplier - illegible self-declaration - agreed digitization of the self-declaration not implemented - incorrect assignment of non-sustainable biomass - missing data concerning non sustainable biomass - incorrect type of biomass in self-declaration - missing quantity of biomass in self-declaration	6,21%	- update of self-declaration template - submission of the missing self-declarations - check whether self-declarations are correctly filled out - quality manager needs to set up a process to ensure self-declarations are correct - digitization of self-declarations - process clarification - additional surveillance audits - correction of data - correction and proof of biomass identity - correction and proof of biomass quantity
3.2	Other interfaces (oil mills, esterification facility, hydrogenation or co-hydrogenation facility, bioethanol/biogas plants)	- incorrect calculation of GHG formula element etd - incorrect calculation of GHG formula element ep - consequential error in the GHG calculation,	0,69%	suspension of incorrect proofs and correction of the GHG calculation
3.3	Suppliers after the last interface	none	0,00%	none

According to the REDcert-EU scheme requirements, corrective measures evaluated as major NCs must be implemented (and verifiable) no later than 40 days after the audit. Corrective measures evaluated as critical NCs must be implemented (and verifiable) no later than 30 days after the audit.

In 2024 the average time required to implement the corrective measures by the economic operators to address the identified non-conformities, were as follows:

- **30,02** days for the correction of major non-conformities
- **11,75** days for the correction of critical non-conformities

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13 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 on Procedure'.

The expertise as well as recommendations and tools developed for an efficient implementation of the scheme are published and shared among operators and certification bodies via

- the REDcert INFO (regular newsletter for scheme participants and certification bodies,
- a special newsletter for the head of a certification body
- public announcements on REDcert's website
- trainings and webinars
- presentation at seminars and conferences dealing with sustainable biofuels
- publication in branch media (national/international journal)
- *publication in social media (LinkedIn)*

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-EU scheme.

REDcert cooperates with all national competent authorities of European Member States. Typically, authorities are asking about the status of particular certified operators or specific Proofs of Sustainability (PoS) in case of uncertainty or suspect of fraud.

Consequently, REDcert continues 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. The implementation of the RED II has raised a couple of practical questions which have been addressed and

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discussed by the voluntary schemes already. In addition, the 'Implementing Act' requires an ongoing exchange of information and interpretations.

III Annex

Table 4: List of certification bodies recognized in 2024 by REDcert within the REDcert-EU scheme

No.	Approval-ID	Name Zertstelle	Street	postal code	city	Country
1	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-105	Control Union Certifications Germany GmbH	Bornitzstraße 73-75	10365	Berlin	Germany
2	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-106	AGRIZERT Zertifizierungs GmbH	Siebenmorgenweg 6-8	53229	Bonn	Germany
3	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-110	Dekra Certification GmbH	Handwerkstraße 15	70565	Stuttgart	Germany
4	PL-BIO-JC-002-2014-551	Bureau Veritas Polska Sp. z o. o.	ul. Migdalowa 4	02-796	Warszawa	Poland
5	PL-BIO-JC-010-2015-555	CONTROL UNION POLAND Sp. z o. o.	Al. Wojska Polskiego 45	65-764	Zielona Gora	Poland
6	DK-7032-557	Baltic Control Certification A/S	Brunbjergvej 3, 1.	8240	Risskov	Denmark
7	PL-BIO-JC-003-2014-550	DEKRA Certification Sp. z o. o.	Ul. Legnicka 48H	54-20	Wrocław	Poland
8	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-143	DIN CERTCO Gesellschaft für Konformitätsbewertung mbH	Alboinstraße 56	12103	Berlin	Germany
9	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-101	DQS CFS GmbH	August-Schanz-Straße 21	60433	Frankfurt a.M	Germany
10	PL-BIO-JC-013-2017-556	DQS Polska sp. z o. o.	ul. Domaniewska 45	02-672	Warszawa	Poland
11	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-156	ESC Cert GmbH	Teichstraße 14	34130	Kassel	Germany
12	D-ZE-14116-01-00	Forschungsinstitut für Wärmeschutz e. V.	Lochhamer Schlag 4	82166	München	Germany
13	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-154	GFA Certification GmbH	Alter Teichweg 15	22081	Hamburg	Germany
14	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-103	Global Creative Energy GmbH	Kurfürstendamm 15	10719	Berlin	Germany
15	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-155	greencert. Umweltgutachter GmbH	Kappishäuser Str. 72	72581	Dettingen an der	Germany
16	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-104	GUT Zertifizierungsgesellschaft für Managementsysteme mbH	Eichenstraße 3b	12435	Berlin	Germany
17	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-109	IFTA AG	Neukirchstraße 26	13089	Berlin	Germany
18	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-147	IFU-CERT Zertifizierungsgesellschaft für Managementsysteme mbH	Prinzenstr. 10	30159	Hannover	Germany
19	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-112	LACON GmbH				Germany
20	PL-BIO-JC-011-2016-553	Siec Badawcza Lukaszewicz -Przemyslowy Instytut Motoryzacji (Lukasiewicz-PIMOT)	Ul. Jagiellonska 55	03-301	Warszawa	Poland
21	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-148	Normec Zertifizierung	Kapellenweg 8	48683	Ahaus	Germany
22	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-114	ÖHMI EuroCert® GmbH	Berliner Chaussee 66	39114	Magdeburg	Germany
23	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-159	Petersberger Zertifizierungsgesellschaft mbH	Gutenberger Dorfstraße 5	6193	Petersberg	Germany
24	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-123	proTerra Umweltschutz- und Managementberatung GmbH	Am TÜV 1	66280	Sulzbach	Germany
25	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-115	QAL Umweltgutachter GmbH	Am Branden 6b	85256	Vierkirchen	Germany
26	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-160	SC@PE international GmbH	Am Schapenteich 2	38104	Braunschweig	Germany
27	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-151	Score GmbH Umweltgutachter	Borkener Straße 68	48653	Coesfeld	Germany
28	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-100	SGS Germany GmbH	Europa Allee 12	49685	Emstek	Germany
29	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-129	TÜV NORD CERT GmbH	Am TÜV 1	45307	Essen	Germany
30	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-102	TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH	Westendstraße 19	80686	München	Germany
31	PL-BIO-JC-016-2021	United Registrar of Systems Polska Sp. z o. o.	ul. Kościelna 2 lok. 6	65-064	65-064	Poland
32	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-152	ValueCert Hub & Partner mbB	Niedwiesenstraße 11a	60431	Frankfurt a.M	Germany

Table 5: Volume of 'biofuels' certified under the REDcert-EU scheme in 2024

Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Value (tonnes)
Biodiesel	Afghanistan	Used cooking oil	1209
Biodiesel	Albania	Used cooking oil	118
Biodiesel	Algeria	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	58
Biodiesel	Argentina	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2225
Biodiesel	Argentina	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	8240
Biodiesel	Argentina	Used cooking oil	6940
Biodiesel	Australia	Rapeseed	15400
Biodiesel	Australia	Used cooking oil	129
Biodiesel	Austria	Rapeseed	2036
Biodiesel	Austria	Soybeans	728
Biodiesel	Austria	Used cooking oil	2966
Biodiesel	Azerbaijan	Used cooking oil	1719
Biodiesel	Bahrain	Used cooking oil	343
Biodiesel	Belarus	Used cooking oil	22
Biodiesel	Belgium	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	528
Biodiesel	Belgium	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	364
Biodiesel	Belgium	Used cooking oil	2360
Biodiesel	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	Used cooking oil	73
Biodiesel	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	312
Biodiesel	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Used cooking oil	37
Biodiesel	Brazil	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	153
Biodiesel	Brazil	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	42
Biodiesel	Brazil	Soybeans	13630
Biodiesel	Brazil	Used cooking oil	7847
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	7185
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Used cooking oil	7306
Biodiesel	Burkina Faso	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	25
Biodiesel	Cambodia	Used cooking oil	494
Biodiesel	Canada	Used cooking oil	1779
Biodiesel	Chile	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	89
Biodiesel	Chile	Used cooking oil	7414
Biodiesel	China	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	67
Biodiesel	China	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	15813
Biodiesel	China	Used cooking oil	43852
Biodiesel	Colombia	Used cooking oil	910
Biodiesel	Costa Rica	Used cooking oil	153
Biodiesel	Croatia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	210
Biodiesel	Croatia	Rapeseed	15
Biodiesel	Croatia	Used cooking oil	288

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Biodiesel	Cyprus	Used cooking oil	173
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	590
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Crude glycerine	1504
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Other oil crops	161
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Rapeseed	94788
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Used cooking oil	2008
Biodiesel	Côte d'Ivoire	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	324
Biodiesel	Côte d'Ivoire	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	536
Biodiesel	Côte d'Ivoire	Used cooking oil	176
Biodiesel	Denmark	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	1298
Biodiesel	Denmark	Rapeseed	85015
Biodiesel	Denmark	Used cooking oil	1242
Biodiesel	Ecuador	Used cooking oil	42
Biodiesel	Egypt	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	150
Biodiesel	Egypt	Used cooking oil	9006
Biodiesel	El Salvador	Used cooking oil	32
Biodiesel	Estonia	Used cooking oil	314
Biodiesel	Ethiopia	Used cooking oil	28
Biodiesel	Finland	Tall oil pitch	3864
Biodiesel	France	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1158
Biodiesel	France	Crude glycerine	29
Biodiesel	France	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	117
Biodiesel	France	Rapeseed	1828
Biodiesel	France	Used cooking oil	710
Biodiesel	Georgia	Used cooking oil	534
Biodiesel	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	36192
Biodiesel	Germany	Crude glycerine	148
Biodiesel	Germany	Other feedstock	22836
Biodiesel	Germany	Other oil crops	282
Biodiesel	Germany	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	3338
Biodiesel	Germany	Rapeseed	499706
Biodiesel	Germany	Used cooking oil	265026
Biodiesel	Ghana	Used cooking oil	16
Biodiesel	Greece	Crude glycerine	177
Biodiesel	Greece	Other feedstock	1340
Biodiesel	Greece	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	355
Biodiesel	Greece	Rapeseed	296
Biodiesel	Greece	Sunflower seed	1879
Biodiesel	Greece	Used cooking oil	1903
Biodiesel	Guatemala	Used cooking oil	1011
Biodiesel	Honduras	Used cooking oil	91
Biodiesel	Hong Kong	Used cooking oil	461
Biodiesel	Hungary	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1092
Biodiesel	Hungary	Corn	988

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Biodiesel	Hungary	Other oil crops	39
Biodiesel	Hungary	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	4
Biodiesel	Hungary	Rapeseed	10760
Biodiesel	Hungary	Used cooking oil	438
Biodiesel	Iceland	Used cooking oil	156
Biodiesel	India	Used cooking oil	159
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	46523
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Used cooking oil	6017
Biodiesel	Iran, Islamic Republic of	Used cooking oil	1620
Biodiesel	Iraq	Used cooking oil	3207
Biodiesel	Ireland	Used cooking oil	13
Biodiesel	Israel	Used cooking oil	952
Biodiesel	Italy	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1462
Biodiesel	Italy	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	88
Biodiesel	Italy	Used cooking oil	581
Biodiesel	Japan	Used cooking oil	3890
Biodiesel	Jordan	Used cooking oil	2199
Biodiesel	Kazakhstan	Used cooking oil	3291
Biodiesel	Kuwait	Crude glycerine	14
Biodiesel	Kuwait	Used cooking oil	3572
Biodiesel	Kyrgyzstan	Used cooking oil	91
Biodiesel	Latvia	Rapeseed	832
Biodiesel	Latvia	Used cooking oil	224
Biodiesel	Lebanon	Used cooking oil	114
Biodiesel	Lithuania	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	505
Biodiesel	Lithuania	Rapeseed	7310
Biodiesel	Lithuania	Used cooking oil	683
Biodiesel	Luxembourg	Rapeseed	322
Biodiesel	Luxembourg	Used cooking oil	251
Biodiesel	Macao	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1923
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	4273
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Used cooking oil	8687
Biodiesel	Malta	Used cooking oil	9
Biodiesel	Moldova, Republic of	Used cooking oil	364
Biodiesel	Montenegro	Used cooking oil	24
Biodiesel	Morocco	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	165
Biodiesel	Morocco	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	264
Biodiesel	Morocco	Used cooking oil	17
Biodiesel	Myanmar	Used cooking oil	820
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	21912
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	3789
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Used cooking oil	12124
Biodiesel	Nigeria	Used cooking oil	67
Biodiesel	Oman	Used cooking oil	294

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Biodiesel	Panama	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	30
Biodiesel	Panama	Used cooking oil	351
Biodiesel	Peru	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	71
Biodiesel	Peru	Used cooking oil	267
Biodiesel	Philippines	Used cooking oil	532
Biodiesel	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	47692
Biodiesel	Poland	Other oil crops	157
Biodiesel	Poland	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	12751
Biodiesel	Poland	Rapeseed	307047
Biodiesel	Poland	Used cooking oil	51962
Biodiesel	Portugal	Animal manure and sewage sludge	829
Biodiesel	Portugal	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	153
Biodiesel	Portugal	Crude glycerine	1069
Biodiesel	Portugal	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	631
Biodiesel	Portugal	Used cooking oil	702
Biodiesel	Puerto Rico	Used cooking oil	46
Biodiesel	Qatar	Used cooking oil	1407
Biodiesel	Romania	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	6537
Biodiesel	Romania	Other oil crops	25
Biodiesel	Romania	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	3193
Biodiesel	Romania	Rapeseed	20123
Biodiesel	Romania	Soybeans	116
Biodiesel	Romania	Used cooking oil	92
Biodiesel	Saudi Arabia	Used cooking oil	2788
Biodiesel	Serbia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	589
Biodiesel	Serbia	Rapeseed	21541
Biodiesel	Serbia	Used cooking oil	686
Biodiesel	Singapore	Used cooking oil	63
Biodiesel	Slovakia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2480
Biodiesel	Slovakia	Other oil crops	52
Biodiesel	Slovakia	Rapeseed	26351
Biodiesel	Slovakia	Used cooking oil	2750
Biodiesel	Slovenia	Rapeseed	103
Biodiesel	Slovenia	Used cooking oil	146
Biodiesel	South Africa	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	289
Biodiesel	South Africa	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	251
Biodiesel	South Africa	Used cooking oil	11075
Biodiesel	Spain	Animal manure and sewage sludge	179
Biodiesel	Spain	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1698
Biodiesel	Spain	Crude glycerine	33
Biodiesel	Spain	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2655
Biodiesel	Spain	Used cooking oil	166
Biodiesel	Sweden	Rapeseed	1448
Biodiesel	Sweden	Tall oil pitch	247
Biodiesel	Sweden	Used cooking oil	124

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Biodiesel	Switzerland	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	3
Biodiesel	Switzerland	Used cooking oil	46
Biodiesel	Taiwan, Province of China	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	5
Biodiesel	Taiwan, Province of China	Used cooking oil	4494
Biodiesel	Thailand	Used cooking oil	5833
Biodiesel	Tunisia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	44
Biodiesel	Tunisia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	361
Biodiesel	Turkey	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	499
Biodiesel	Turkey	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	849
Biodiesel	Turkey	Used cooking oil	11798
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	16414
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Other oil crops	9
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	10106
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Rapeseed	124996
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Soybeans	6352
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Sunflower seed	2177
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Used cooking oil	6087
Biodiesel	United Arab Emirates	Used cooking oil	1748
Biodiesel	United Kingdom	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	200
Biodiesel	United Kingdom	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	9
Biodiesel	United Kingdom	Used cooking oil	1912
Biodiesel	United States of America	Soybeans	260
Biodiesel	United States of America	Used cooking oil	1479
Biodiesel	Uruguay	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	88
Biodiesel	Uruguay	Used cooking oil	71
Biodiesel	Viet Nam	Used cooking oil	340
Bioethanol	Belgium	Sugar beet	4570
Bioethanol	Belgium	Wheat	126601
Bioethanol	Czech Republic	Corn	3943
Bioethanol	Czech Republic	Other feedstock	249
Bioethanol	Czech Republic	Wheat	87651
Bioethanol	Denmark	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	1260
Bioethanol	Estonia	Other feedstock	416
Bioethanol	Estonia	Wheat	5967
Bioethanol	France	Wheat	96999
Bioethanol	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	11497
Bioethanol	Germany	Corn	13617
Bioethanol	Germany	Other cereals	63195
Bioethanol	Germany	Other feedstock	4348
Bioethanol	Germany	Sugar beet	43707
Bioethanol	Germany	Wheat	100344
Bioethanol	Hungary	Corn	12249
Bioethanol	Hungary	Wheat	4006
Bioethanol	Italy	Grape marcs and wine lees	1078
Bioethanol	Lithuania	Other feedstock	395
Bioethanol	Lithuania	Wheat	4275

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Bioethanol	Poland	Bio-waste	9509
Bioethanol	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1408
Bioethanol	Poland	Corn	273439
Bioethanol	Poland	Other cereals	105530
Bioethanol	Poland	Other feedstock	29585
Bioethanol	Poland	Sugar beet	5658
Bioethanol	Poland	Wheat	76245
Bioethanol	Portugal	Grape marcs and wine lees	524
Bioethanol	Romania	Corn	2886
Bioethanol	Romania	Wheat	2220
Bioethanol	Slovakia	Corn	14894
Bioethanol	Slovakia	Other feedstock	3
Bioethanol	Slovakia	Wheat	7858
Bioethanol	Spain	Grape marcs and wine lees	2727
Bio-LNG	Armenia	Crude glycerine	36
Bio-LNG	Denmark	Animal manure and sewage sludge	1433
Bio-LNG	Denmark	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	444
Bio-LNG	Denmark	Husks	612
Bio-LNG	Germany	Animal manure and sewage sludge	9220
Bio-LNG	Germany	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	71109
Bio-LNG	Germany	Crude glycerine	104
Bio-LNG	Germany	Other feedstock	15645
Bio-LNG	Latvia	Animal manure and sewage sludge	69
Bio-LNG	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	467
Bio-LNG	Norway	Crude glycerine	23
Bio-LNG	Sweden	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	106
Bio-LNG	Turkey	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	661
Biomethane	Argentina	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1860
Biomethane	Belgium	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	71
Biomethane	Belgium	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	390
Biomethane	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	13
Biomethane	Czech Republic	Other feedstock	421
Biomethane	Denmark	Animal manure and sewage sludge	432133
Biomethane	Denmark	Bio-waste	12803
Biomethane	Denmark	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	19666
Biomethane	Denmark	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	9947
Biomethane	Denmark	Cobs cleaned of kernels of corn	8
Biomethane	Denmark	Corn	6337
Biomethane	Denmark	Crude glycerine	2093
Biomethane	Denmark	Husks	894
Biomethane	Denmark	Nut shells	8
Biomethane	Denmark	Other cereals	758
Biomethane	Denmark	Other feedstock	165
Biomethane	Denmark	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	19051
Biomethane	Denmark	Straw	677
Biomethane	Denmark	Used cooking oil	333

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Biomethane	Estonia	Animal manure and sewage sludge	52713
Biomethane	Estonia	Bio-waste	56167
Biomethane	Estonia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	21600
Biomethane	Estonia	Other feedstock	7321
Biomethane	France	Animal manure and sewage sludge	1409
Biomethane	France	Bio-waste	270
Biomethane	France	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	184
Biomethane	France	Corn	1571
Biomethane	France	Crude glycerine	694
Biomethane	France	Other cereals	6756
Biomethane	France	Other feedstock	3315
Biomethane	France	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	84
Biomethane	Germany	Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	2337
Biomethane	Germany	Animal manure and sewage sludge	551431
Biomethane	Germany	Bio-waste	122834
Biomethane	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	35118
Biomethane	Germany	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	1959
Biomethane	Germany	Cobs cleaned of kernels of corn	555
Biomethane	Germany	Corn	114926
Biomethane	Germany	Crude glycerine	2521
Biomethane	Germany	Grape marcs and wine lees	25
Biomethane	Germany	Nut shells	100
Biomethane	Germany	Other cereals	19757
Biomethane	Germany	Other feedstock	102761
Biomethane	Germany	Other ligno-cellulosic material except saw logs and veneer logs	2484
Biomethane	Germany	Other non-food cellulosic material	1056
Biomethane	Germany	Other sugar crops	130
Biomethane	Germany	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	4250
Biomethane	Germany	Straw	5773
Biomethane	Germany	Sugar beet	14889
Biomethane	Germany	Used cooking oil	3152
Biomethane	Germany	Wheat	228
Biomethane	Greece	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	83
Biomethane	Hungary	Sugar beet	2691
Biomethane	Italy	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	133
Biomethane	Latvia	Animal manure and sewage sludge	3065
Biomethane	Lithuania	Animal manure and sewage sludge	1928
Biomethane	Lithuania	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	7789
Biomethane	Lithuania	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	7
Biomethane	Netherlands	Animal manure and sewage sludge	4767
Biomethane	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1119
Biomethane	Netherlands	Crude glycerine	1625
Biomethane	Netherlands	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	908
Biomethane	Norway	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	808
Biomethane	Norway	Crude glycerine	709

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Biomethane	Poland	Animal manure and sewage sludge	266
Biomethane	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	325
Biomethane	Poland	Corn	2505
Biomethane	Poland	Straw	5413
Biomethane	South Africa	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	166
Biomethane	Spain	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	98
Biomethane	Sweden	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	93
Biomethane	Tunisia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	28
Biomethane	Turkey	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	529
Biomethane	Ukraine	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	4
Biomethane	United Kingdom	Animal manure and sewage sludge	5
Biomethane	United Kingdom	Crude glycerine	22
Biomethane	United Kingdom	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	64
HVO	China	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	54
HVO	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	270
HVO	Indonesia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	5024
HVO	Malaysia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1815
HVO	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	505
Methanol	Germany	Biomass fraction of wastes and residues from forestry and forest-based industries	1245
Other	Austria	Other non-food cellulosic material	2808
Other	Belgium	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	3511
Other	France	Grape marcs and wine lees	668
Other	Germany	Other feedstock	888
Other	Germany	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	5439
Other	Germany	Tall oil pitch	16363
Other	Netherlands	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	97
Other	Poland	Bio-waste	2275
Other	Poland	Other feedstock	521
Pure vegetable oil	Australia	Rapeseed	4000
Pure vegetable oil	France	Rapeseed	5299
Pure vegetable oil	Germany	Rapeseed	228186
Pure vegetable oil	Latvia	Rapeseed	1595
Pure vegetable oil	Lithuania	Rapeseed	13717
Pure vegetable oil	Poland	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	4078
Pure vegetable oil	Poland	Rapeseed	5635
Pure vegetable oil	Ukraine	Rapeseed	22907

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Table 6: Volume of 'sustainable feedstock' reported for the year 2024

Type of feedstock	Country of origin	Value (tonne)
Algae	Germany	342
Algae	Lithuania	232
Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	Germany	4000
Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	Norway	613
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Chile	67
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Czech Republic	5252
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Denmark	6880249
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Estonia	216176
Animal manure and sewage sludge	France	87024
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Germany	3291330
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Latvia	84270
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Lithuania	56925
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Netherlands	35289
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Poland	21421
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Portugal	1270
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Spain	916
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Switzerland	1987
Animal manure and sewage sludge	United Kingdom	1000
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Argentina	2595
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Belgium	4016
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	China	72
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Denmark	807816
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Estonia	878
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	France	27084
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Germany	531361
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Greece	123
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Ireland	171
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Italy	4887
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Latvia	7426
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Lithuania	23676
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Macao	1
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Netherlands	63314
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Norway	29661
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Poland	49514
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Portugal	629
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Reunion	309
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Romania	25
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Slovakia	24
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	South Africa	233
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Sweden	20379
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Taiwan, Province of China	6
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Tunisia	192

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Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Turkey	5542
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Ukraine	777
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	United Kingdom	5145
Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	Germany	220413
Bio-waste	Belgium	44240
Bio-waste	Denmark	262095
Bio-waste	Estonia	96842
Bio-waste	France	6030
Bio-waste	Germany	901283
Bio-waste	Netherlands	14139
Bio-waste	Poland	27316
Bio-waste	Sweden	3272
Bio-waste	United Kingdom	453
Cobs cleaned of kernels of corn	Denmark	7729
Cobs cleaned of kernels of corn	Germany	633
Cobs cleaned of kernels of corn	Poland	600
Corn	Belgium	146662
Corn	Czech Republic	13698
Corn	Denmark	6337
Corn	France	34041
Corn	Germany	1377997
Corn	Netherlands	630
Corn	Poland	1677477
Corn	Slovakia	1107
Corn	Ukraine	74578
Crude glycerine	Armenia	100
Crude glycerine	Czech Republic	988
Crude glycerine	Denmark	1679
Crude glycerine	France	9128
Crude glycerine	Germany	19684
Crude glycerine	Hungary	250
Crude glycerine	Kuwait	88
Crude glycerine	Malaysia	326
Crude glycerine	Netherlands	27362
Crude glycerine	Norway	7781
Crude glycerine	Portugal	2069
Crude glycerine	Romania	142
Crude glycerine	Spain	1023
Crude glycerine	Sweden	411
Crude glycerine	Tunisia	621
Husks	Denmark	8791
Husks	Germany	49
Other cereals	Austria	812
Other cereals	Belgium	791
Other cereals	Czech Republic	6793
Other cereals	Denmark	758

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Other cereals	France	119194
Other cereals	Germany	1351873
Other cereals	Hungary	142
Other cereals	Netherlands	8172
Other cereals	Poland	146837
Other feedstock	Austria	6598
Other feedstock	Belgium	16690
Other feedstock	Bosnia and Herzegovina	596
Other feedstock	Bulgaria	10445
Other feedstock	Croatia	217
Other feedstock	Czech Republic	704
Other feedstock	Denmark	3431
Other feedstock	Estonia	7413
Other feedstock	France	44486
Other feedstock	Germany	917393
Other feedstock	Lithuania	3431
Other feedstock	Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	73
Other feedstock	Poland	980663
Other feedstock	Serbia	810
Other feedstock	Ukraine	1924
Other ligno-cellulosic material except saw logs and veneer logs	Germany	93431
Other non-food cellulosic material	Austria	2808
Other non-food cellulosic material	Germany	87341
Other non-food cellulosic material	Pakistan	763
Other non-food cellulosic material	Poland	18277
Other sugar crops	Germany	891
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Algeria	142
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Austria	49
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Belgium	2171
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Brazil	1073
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Chile	421
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Côte d'Ivoire	143
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Czech Republic	274
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Denmark	19675
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Estonia	21
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	France	2189
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Germany	43824
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Ghana	349
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Greece	1609
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Hungary	73
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Italy	10900
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Malaysia	342
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Morocco	781
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Netherlands	37265
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Poland	10083

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Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Portugal	1827
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Spain	11197
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Sweden	155
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Tanzania, United Republic of	46
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Thailand	50
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Tunisia	918
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Turkey	1790
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Ukraine	3279
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	United Arab Emirates	326
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	United Kingdom	9180
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	United States of America	21
Palm oil	United Kingdom	250
Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	Côte d'Ivoire	403
Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	Indonesia	10995
Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	Malaysia	4961
Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	Uganda	105
Rapeseed	Austria	1761
Rapeseed	Belgium	3826
Rapeseed	Czech Republic	124449
Rapeseed	Denmark	339043
Rapeseed	France	351
Rapeseed	Germany	4315603
Rapeseed	Greece	1512
Rapeseed	Hungary	1031
Rapeseed	Luxembourg	8543
Rapeseed	Poland	1513074
Rapeseed	Romania	5576
Rapeseed	Slovakia	395
Rapeseed	Slovenia	2545
Rapeseed	Ukraine	37551
Soybeans	Austria	746
Soybeans	Czech Republic	3146
Soybeans	Germany	53178
Soybeans	Poland	19103
Soybeans	Romania	147
Soybeans	Slovakia	73
Straw	Denmark	8332
Straw	Germany	14705
Straw	Poland	5678
Sugar beet	Germany	1130291
Sugar beet	Poland	3146102
Sunflower seed	Germany	488
Sunflower seed	Greece	9694
Sunflower seed	Poland	4711

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Sunflower seed	Romania	3822
Sunflower seed	Ukraine	15521
Used cooking oil	Argentina	278
Used cooking oil	Austria	3074
Used cooking oil	Azerbaijan	225
Used cooking oil	Belgium	1813
Used cooking oil	Brazil	220
Used cooking oil	Bulgaria	4483
Used cooking oil	Croatia	520
Used cooking oil	Czech Republic	73
Used cooking oil	Denmark	5120
Used cooking oil	Ecuador	833
Used cooking oil	Estonia	3216
Used cooking oil	France	2162
Used cooking oil	Germany	184103
Used cooking oil	Greece	3287
Used cooking oil	Ireland	12437
Used cooking oil	Kazakhstan	17204
Used cooking oil	Kuwait	2188
Used cooking oil	Kyrgyzstan	3047
Used cooking oil	Latvia	110
Used cooking oil	Lithuania	891
Used cooking oil	Luxembourg	1139
Used cooking oil	Malta	22
Used cooking oil	Moldova, Republic of	121
Used cooking oil	Netherlands	4684
Used cooking oil	Peru	144
Used cooking oil	Poland	74956
Used cooking oil	Portugal	6110
Used cooking oil	Romania	331
Used cooking oil	Slovakia	239
Used cooking oil	Slovenia	139
Used cooking oil	South Africa	100
Used cooking oil	Spain	1216
Used cooking oil	Ukraine	1872
Used cooking oil	United Kingdom	36081
Used cooking oil	Uzbekistan	1362
Wheat	Austria	222
Wheat	Belgium	140302
Wheat	Czech Republic	113316
Wheat	Germany	610914
Wheat	Poland	144913
Wheat	Slovakia	332

III Annex

Disclaimers

The quantitative data contained in this Activity Report are based exclusively on information provided by economic operators. REDcert has undertaken all reasonable measures to verify the accuracy and completeness of the provided figures; however, no warranty or representation is made regarding their absolute correctness. Consequently, REDcert expressly disclaims any and all liability for inaccuracies, errors, or omissions in the published data. Moreover, if, despite diligent verification procedures, REDcert has reasonable grounds to question the accuracy or credibility of the reported quantities, REDcert reserves the right to conduct its own independent integrity assessment to ascertain the validity of such data.