Report

to the European Commission

according to

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

2025

Published by:

REDcert GmbH
responsible for the operation of the voluntary scheme 'REDcert-EU', recognized by the European Commission according to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 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, 2026

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: revised Directive (EU) 2018/2001). REDcert EU adopted the revised Directive (EU) 2018/2001), as amended by Directive (EU) 2023/2413 (RED III). Therefore, in this report, the term "revised Directive (EU) 2018/2001" is used in reference to Directive 2023/2413 (RED III).

The Commission has been mandated to require voluntary schemes in accordance with Article 30 (5) of revised 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 2025, developed with the aim of complying with the annual reporting obligations, as defined by the European Commission.

The reports will be made public 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. **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.
2. **Rules and procedures for identifying and dealing with non-compliance** by economic operators and members of the scheme.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **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.

6 **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.

7 **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 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.

8 **Criteria for the recognition of certification bodies**.

9 **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.

10 **Possibilities to facilitate or improve the promotion of best practices**.

11 **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.

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.

Note that the sentences used in the current report may be different from the previous reports. Direct links to the updated REDcert-EU scheme documents or other information resources are indicated by **hypertext**.

II Requested information

1 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.

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, it's 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 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 suppliers of waste and residues (traders) - which deal with waste and residual feedstock after their initial certification. For those operators dealing with waste and residues a full surveillance audit is required after 6 months after the initial certification. For those operators, dealing with both – waste and residues (e.g. used cooking oil/fat) as well as raw material (e.g. virgin or edible oil) – an additional surveillance audit is required 3 months after the initial certification.

In the frame of its ´Integrity Management System´ (IMS), 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.

2 Methods for identifying and dealing with non-compliances

For a neutral audit within the REDcert-EU scheme appropriate audit criteria have been defined. These audit criteria are organized and transferred into three types of checklists:

- Interfaces, storage facilities, suppliers (Renewable fuel)
- Farms
- Producer of waste and residual material

Auditors of the recognized 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 3). This includes data about the economic operator gathered prior to, during and as a result of the certification exercise.

Auditing findings within the REDcert-EU certification scheme are classified in accordance with the revised Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and the related Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996 as follows:

- '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.")

Audit results are classified into three levels:

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

Within the REDcert-EU certification scheme, any non-conformities identified during an audit shall be recorded in the applicable audit checklist and, where relevant, in a corrective action plan (CAP) that documents the findings, comments, responsibilities, and deadlines. For each minor, major, and critical/KO non-conformity, the scheme participant shall propose appropriate corrective measures to the auditor. The auditor, acting on behalf of the certification body, shall

(i) review and assess the proposed corrective measures,

(ii) agree with the scheme participant on an implementation timetable (including responsible persons and deadlines), and

(iii) determine whether the proposed measures are suitable to address the respective non-conformities.

Where the CAP cannot be fully defined during the audit, it shall be finalised by the scheme participant together with the responsible auditor no later than seven (7) days after the audit and submitted to the certification body. In the case of findings evaluated as major, critical or KO, corrective measures shall be defined immediately.

If the audit concludes that the economic operator is "non-compliant" with the REDcert-EU certification system, this triggers the initiation of a sanction procedure under the REDcert-EU scheme, as set out in the system document.

The scheme participant shall implement the agreed corrective measures within the timeframe agreed with the certification body. The certification body shall verify the implementation of the corrective measures and shall assess their effectiveness and adequacy, including by means of a follow-up audit where required to confirm that the measures have been implemented effectively within the agreed deadline.

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).

As part of the anti-scheme-hopping controls, each applicant must provide a complete and truthful statement regarding its certification background. In particular, applicants must declare:

- any existing certificate under another voluntary scheme, and/or
- any withdrawn or suspended certificate (i.e., withdrawn/suspended before its regular expiry), and/or
- any certificate under another scheme that ended regularly at expiry (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.

After the potential scheme participant has registered, REDcert verifies the company's identity (e.g. based on its VAT number), verification of its legal residence, assessment of the specified biomass categories with regard to the associated risk profile, and the verification of pre-certification (if available) as mentioned before. If necessary, REDcert will request additional clarifications to complete the registration profile; applicants may receive further questions based on their submitted information and replies. Acceptance into the scheme occurs only after a complete and positive check. The registration process is complete as soon as the scheme contract signed by REDcert with a new REDcert participant is available at the company.

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.

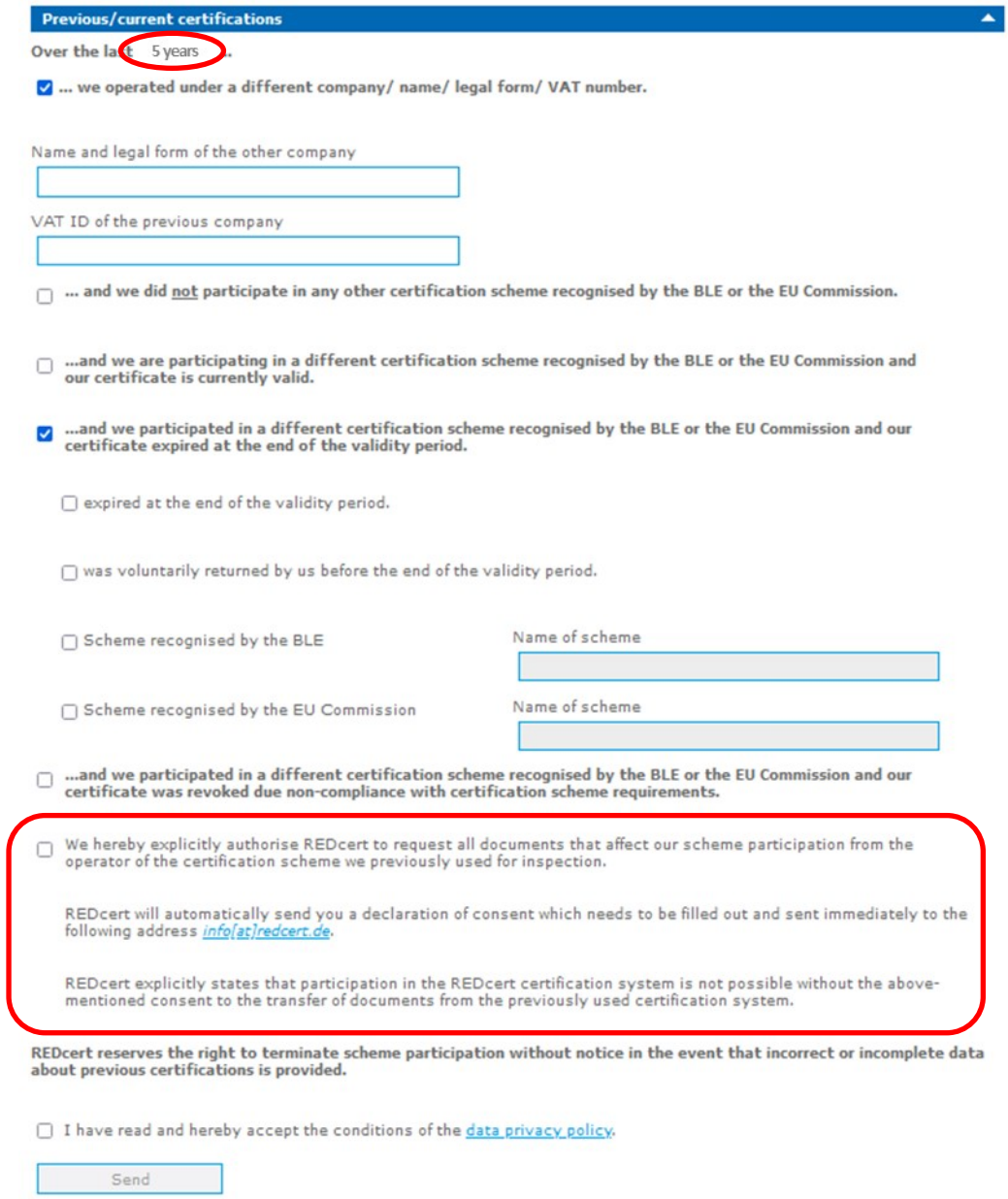


Fig 1: Extract from the updated registration portal with mandatory information on the prehistory of an applicant.

3 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; and

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 revised Directive.

If the European Commission is required - upon request of a Member State, or by 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.

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

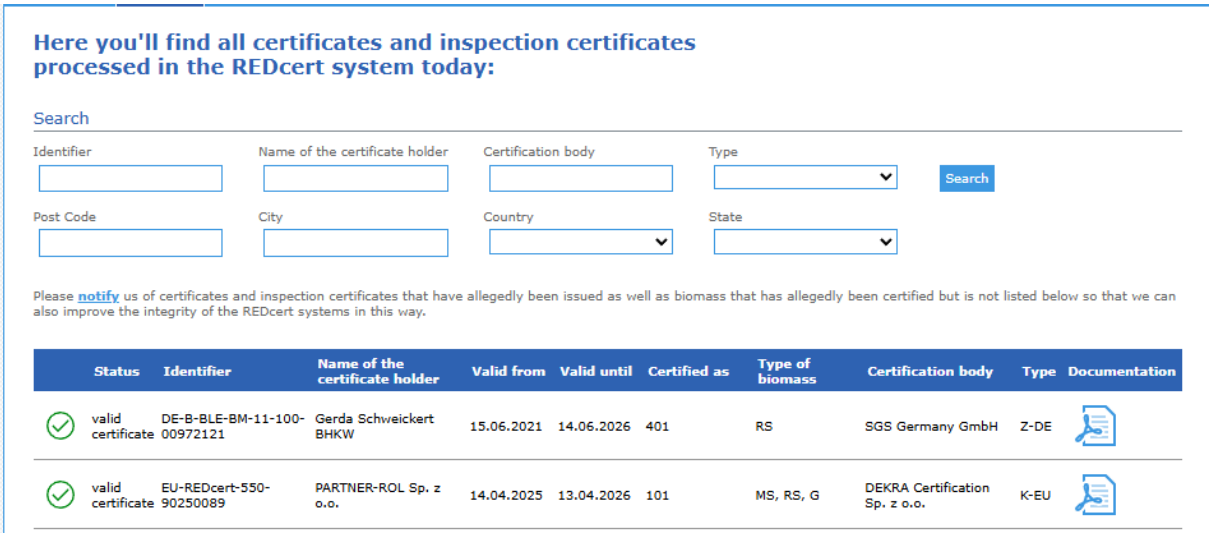
A valid certificate is an essential prerequisite for trade with certified sustainable biomass, renewable fuels or recycled carbon fuels. To make it possible for all economic operators to have a transparent and tamper-proof overview of all certificates issued in the REDcert scheme – valid, expired, suspended, 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)

- type 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 of certification body
- type of certification
- 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.

4 Stakeholder involvement

Shareholder Assembly

The REDcert-EU scheme is supported by several branch organisations (shareholders) that largely represent the economic operators in the agricultural and biofuel sector. The operations of the REDcert-EU scheme are independently managed and not influenced in whatsoever by the stakeholders. Important decisions concerning the operations of the system are taken by majority of the shareholders' meeting.

The process of shareholder as well as stakeholder involvement is defined in 'Rules on procedure' where – beside other items – REDcert focuses on independence and impartiality to avoid any conflict of interest between the involved person and parties. The shareholders assembled **3 times in 2025**; the technical committee 'biofuels' assembled **once in 2025**.

Technical Committee

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 on independence and impartiality to avoid any conflict of interest between the involved person and parties.

Exchange of Experience (EoE) with Certification Bodies (CB) in implementing REDcert-EU certification

To harmonize and to 'calibrate' the certification bodies operating in the frame of the REDcert-EU scheme, REDcert organises regular Exchange-of-Experience (EoE) events. Participation is mandatory for certification bodies approved by REDcert. In 2025, one EoE was held for each group of certification bodies, resulting in two German and two English sessions

The 2025 EoE series was strongly shaped by the regulatory transition towards RED III requirements and the related implementation questions. The EoE held on 06/07 May 2025 (DE/EN) covered, among others, an overview of updated scheme principles, integrity management results, transition aspects from RED II to RED III, GHG information and emission factors, and a Union Database recap, followed by an outlook and Q&A.

General Dialogue

Beyond these formal bodies, REDcert invites representatives of certification bodies, national authorities, scientists, NGOs, and other parties potentially affected to cooperate at technical level where relevant. To date, REDcert is not engaged in regions or countries where the interests of indigenous and local communities are potentially in conflict with land-use for biomass production.

5 Overall robustness of the scheme

REDcert operates a robust and reliable certification scheme that is designed to align with the applicable European legal framework for sustainable biomass, renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels, and to address the expectations of operators across the entire supply chain as well as other relevant stakeholders. 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 is managed,
- an Integrity Management System (IMS),
- a Sanction System for dealing with economic operators who have been classified as "non-compliant".

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.

Furthermore, REDcert applied the train-the-trainer principle for certification bodies by offering dedicated Train-the-Trainer events to support consistent knowledge transfer within certification bodies. This format is addressed to certification body employees and coordinators and is not an auditor training course. In 2025, REDcert conducted two such Train-the-Trainer events, specifically to train new employees of the registered certification bodies as authorized trainers. In addition to inhouse training courses, which were held at

the operators' premises, several training courses for the Union Database were offered for both certification bodies and operators due to the current situation.

To complement stakeholder dialogue and event-based formats, REDcert provides regular communications, including the REDcert-EU Newsletter (e.g., Issue 01/October 2025 and Issue 03/December 2025), which serves as a channel for legal/regulatory updates, current developments and event information relevant to stakeholders.

6 Market updates of the scheme

Global Market and Scheme Development Trends

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-EU globally extended its geographical market. The scheme can be used globally in all countries. REDcert-EU 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.

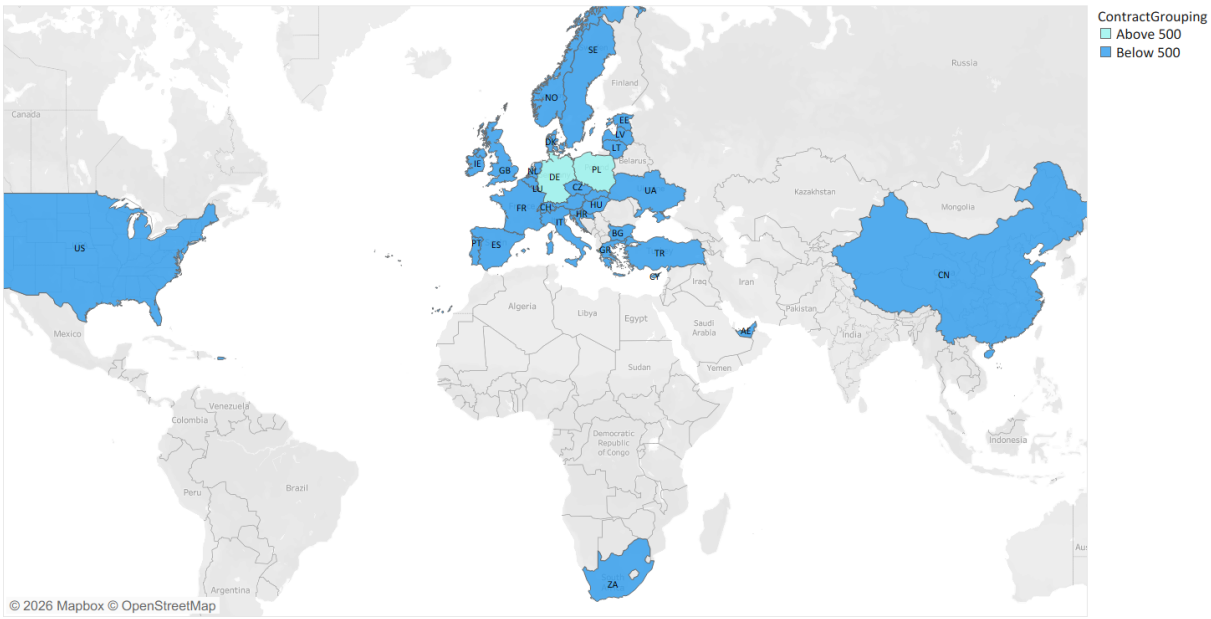


Fig 3: Global distribution of scheme participants

While accessing a wider global market remains a target, we have more scheme users in the EU countries. Germany and Poland are leading with the number of valid contracts of over 1,100 and 600 respectively, Fig3.

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 REDIII 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:

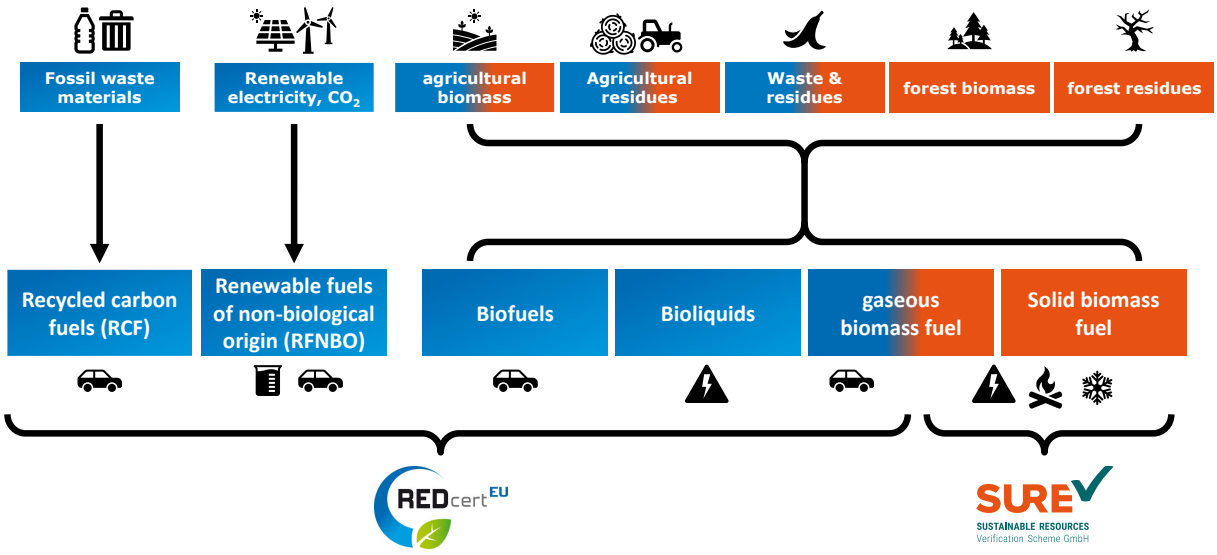


Fig 4: scope of application of the REDcert-EU scheme and the SURE scheme

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.

REDcert-EU scheme users are entitled to undergo audit process to receive a certificate, either a control certificate or valid certificate. The certificate document allows the individual operator to trade sustainable biomass produced in the EU market.

As of December 2025, REDcert recorded a total of 1744 valid certificates and 862 valid inspection certificates. Most of the certificates were issued in the month July, which indicates the season when most audits are carried out, Fig 5.

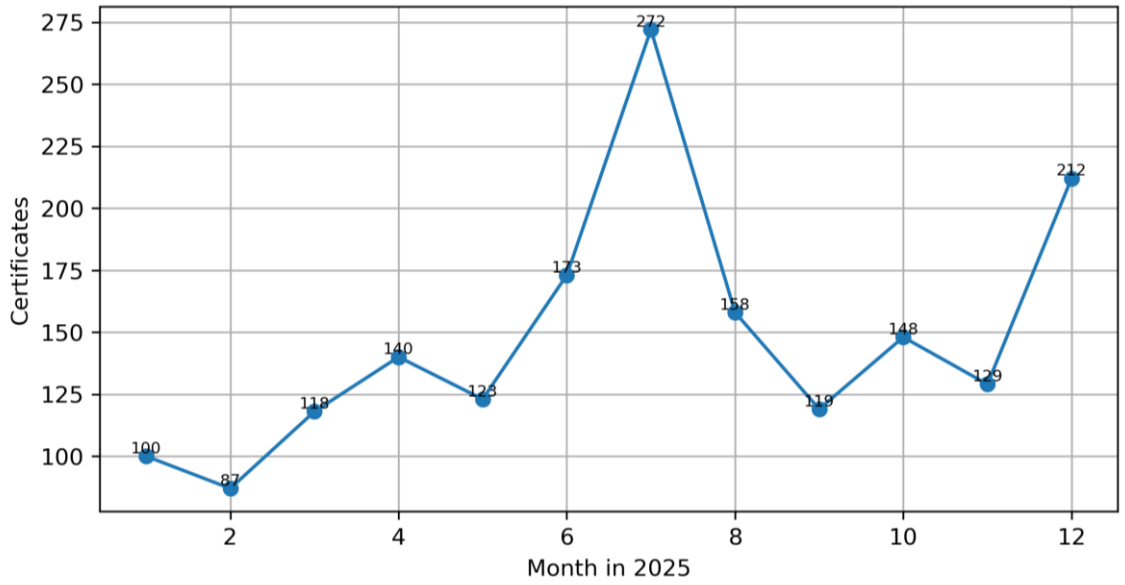


Fig 5: Valid certificates issued every month in 2025

Biomass quantity certified

Sustainable biomass quantities reported by REDcert EU scheme operators in 2025 was analysed and presented in the table 1 below.

Table 1: reported quantities (in tons) of feedstock gathered in 2025 under the REDcert-EU scheme compared to the quantities in 2024.

	2024	2025	Difference	+/-%
Agricultural feedstock	31,072,680	32,403,991	1,331,311	4%
-thereof other agrar feedstock	6,471,613	20,039,987	13,568,374	210%
- thereof rapeseed	18,724,560	5,021,362	-13,703,198	-73%
- thereof all type of cereals	5876507	7,342,642	1,466,135	25%
Waste & residues	15,670,087	17,250,392	1,580,305	10%
- thereof other wastes & residues	3,287,347	4,009,879	722,532	22%
- thereof UCO	2,184,582	579,045	-1,605,537	-73%
- thereof animal manure	10,198,158	12,661,468	2,463,310	24%
Total	46,742,767	49,654,383	2,911,616	6%

The total volume of feedstock reported under the REDcert-EU went up by 6% with a share of Agricultural feedstock (4%). The entire difference in agricultural feedstock between the year 2024 and 2025 is approximately 2 million tons compared to the previous report of 14 million tonnes. Biomass from other agricultural feedstock recorded a 3-fold increase compared all other biomass feedstocks. Rapeseeds biomass reduced by (-73%).

Waste and residue sector increased by 10%, compared to the previous year. The waste from animal manure increased by 24%. Used cooking oil (UCO) reduced in 2025 by -73%.

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

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

Scheme operators under the REDcert-EU scheme have reported the following quantities (in tons) of biofuels gathered in 2025:

Table 2: reported quantities (in tons) of biofuel produced in 2025 under the REDcert-EU scheme compared to the quantities in 2024

Type of product	2024	2025	Difference	Change (%)
Biodiesel	2,073,572	1,998,865	-74,707	-4%
Bioethanol	1,128,840	866,571	-262,269	-23%
Bio-LNG	99,929	40,688	-59,241	-59%
Biomethane	1,681,148	869,792	-811,356	-48%
HVO	7,668	6,586	-1,082	-14%
Methanol	1,245	3,595	2,350	189%
Other	32,570	53,556	20,986	64%
Other RCF	0	9,044	-	-
Pure vegetable oil	285,417	237,880	-47,537	-17%
Total	5,310,389	3,848,697	-1,223,812	-23%

The biofuel quantity under the REDcert-EU scheme reduced by 23%, a change facilitated by decrease in almost all fuel types. Bio-LNG reduced by 59%, biomethane reduced by 48%) among other products. Methanol is the only increasing product since 2024.

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

7 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.

'Proofs of Sustainability' for renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels, calculation and declaration of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission savings are subject to scrutiny. CBs responsible for the certification process are therefore required to review 'proofs of sustainability' in detail and verify that the calculated savings are in line with the GHG methodology required by REDIII for the respective fuel. As part of the audit process, CBs must assess individual GHG calculations conducted by economic operators to ensure robust, consistent and transparent, and comply with the required GHG methodologies.

The Methodology for GHG calculation set out in Annexes V and Annex VI of REDIII and in conjunction with Annex V of Implementation Regulation (EU) 2022/996 allows for economic operators to claim emission savings from soil carbon accumulation via improved agricultural management (**esca**). However, in 2024/2025, REDcert did not receive any esca claim according to the methodology set out in the Implementing Regulation.

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 2025. One exclusive webinar for certification bodies took

place in 2025 to further improve the knowledge about the UDB. For 2 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 III.

In addition, REDcert still tracks those PoS registered in the Nabisy system 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.

8 Criteria for the recognition or accreditation of certification bodies

The criteria for the recognition or accreditation of approved CBs for auditing in REDcert-EU scheme are laid down in the REDcert normative document 'Scheme principles for the certification process'.
To be approved by REDcert as a cooperating certification body for REDcert-EU scheme, a multi step process of application, registration and approval have to be accomplished successfully. Therein general prerequisites and specific requirements are evaluated by REDcert.
As general prerequisite, applying parties can be only existing certifications bodies, who already are able carry out audits. They have to prove to be:

- Accredited 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; and be
- Recognized and supervised by a competent authority for the scope of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, or the specific scope of REDcert-EU certification.

Therein, the accreditation and subsequent recognition and supervision shall cover ISO 17065 and audit conduct according to ISO 19011 and ISO 14065 where the CB performs audits on actual GHG values. By an update of the underlaying legal regulation in February 2025, the requirement on ISO 14065 accreditation is changed to meet the requirements by ISO 14065.
Applicants submit an application to REDcert-Secretariat who conduct an assessment of particular requested documentation and takes the decision on whether to accept the application. In the event of a successful application assessment the certification body is registered for the REDcert-EU scheme.

Prior to perform audits and issue certificates in the REDcert-EU scheme, a written, legally binding agreement between REDcert and the registered CB has to be concluded. Once in place, the certification body is approved, publicly listed and access to REDcert certification database is granted.

All certification bodies resident in Poland are recognized by the Krajowy Ośrodek Wsparcia Rolnictwa (KOWR).

The certification body Baltic Control Certification A/S is accredited against ISO/IEC 17021 and ISO/IEC 17065 by the Danish accreditation body DANAK.

9 Rules on conducting the monitoring of certification bodies

In the REDcert-EU scheme, internal monitoring of certification bodies is implemented as an integral component of the Integrity Management System (IMS). Integrity management is hereby understood as the totality of activities and measures that build confidence in the REDcert-EU scheme—its reliability and quality—by investigating unwanted incidents, and by addressing non-scheme-compliant behaviour through appropriate oversight and follow-up. To maintain scheme integrity, REDcert has established a structured set of mechanisms that together form a coherent monitoring system, combining

(i) continuous internal monitoring activities,

(ii) the compliance management system (CMS),

(iii) the complaint management system, and

(iv) special audits

The "IMS"-team of REDcert's internal secretariat is responsible for carrying out the relevant IMS activities and evaluates the results in in view of the findings and the overarching objective of preventing non-compliant behaviour and taking appropriate preventive measures to prevent future abuse of the system.

Within this monitoring system, "**monitoring**" primarily refers to the collection and evaluation of information on compliance with scheme requirements and is carried out continuously, reflecting the risk level of the activities conducted. Monitoring covers a random and risk-based sample, and REDcert ensures effective follow-up of monitoring results and, where necessary, the application of corrective and/or sanction-related measures. Information derived from monitoring, compliance and complaint handling can therefore trigger preventive measures, targeted corrective action, and—where indicated—special audits or other inspection measures.

(i) Monitoring (continuous internal monitoring mechanism)

1) Audit report review

As part of REDcert's Integrity Management System (IMS), the 2025 audit report review process revealed systemic weaknesses in the implementation of audit and certification procedures by several certification bodies. While most reviewed reports met baseline expectations, a significant number exhibited procedural deficiencies, including:

- Audits conducted by non-authorized auditors,
- Missing or insufficient peer review (violation of the 4-eyes principle),
- Premature audits conducted before formal registration,
- Incomplete or inconsistent documentation in audit reports, and
- Discrepancies between audit findings and certification decisions.

These findings indicate that the certification bodies have not yet fully implemented the procedural safeguards required under REDcert's scheme rules. The IMS Secretariat classified these as structural non-conformities and initiated targeted follow-up actions, including mandatory office audits, auditor retraining, and enhanced monitoring (Also see the section 9 (iv).

Key learnings: The special audits confirmed that the integrity of the certification process depends on strict adherence to auditor scope approvals and the consistent application of the four-eyes principle. Audits carried out by unauthorised personnel or without independent review are considered invalid under REDcert scheme rules and, where applicable, must be repeated. Certification bodies are therefore expected to maintain robust internal control mechanisms to prevent such procedural breaches.

In addition, cases were identified in which audits were initiated before a complete registration had been established. Such practices weaken the legal and procedural basis of

the audit. REDcert has reiterated to certification bodies that audits conducted out of sequence constitute non-compliance and may be subject to invalidation.

The audits further underscored that the audit report constitutes a central integrity instrument within the IMS framework. It is not merely a formal requirement but the primary evidence of audit execution and must accurately reflect the audit process, findings, and conclusions. Reports that are incomplete, overly generic, or internally inconsistent represent integrity-relevant signals and trigger follow-up in the context of IMS monitoring.

Finally, the IMS Secretariat observed discrepancies between audit documentation (audit report/checklist), database entries, and issued certificates. Consistency across these elements was highlighted as a non-negotiable requirement to ensure traceability and scheme integrity.

2) Monitoring "Group Certification"

REDcert reviewed 175 cases from 30 certification bodies to verify whether group certification requirements, incl. the verification of the group manager's obligations had been assessed in a sufficiently robust and traceable manner. The screening concluded that 16 certification bodies showed an insufficient or partly missing verification of the group manager, affecting 47 cases.

In addition, the screening recorded further findings and questions (e.g., inconsistencies between certificate/product presentation and audit report information, as well as deviations regarding auditor/data indications). At the same time, the screening also recorded 124 cases without particular conspicuous findings, thereby allowing a differentiated risk view across the sample.

The outcomes were prepared for internal escalation and scheme-wide communication.

Key learnings: Group certification controls showed recurring weaknesses in the verification of group manager obligations. In addition, the screening captured further plausibility questions (e.g., inconsistent presentation of information between certification documents and underlying audit documentation), while also documenting a subset of cases without notable findings.

These learnings have been integrated into the 2026 monitoring strategy, with certification bodies exhibiting repeated or structural issues placed under enhanced scrutiny.

3) Screening "Certificates uploaded / certificate visibility"

REDcert addressed certificate transparency and completeness as a monitoring focus, in particular where certificates or inspection certificates were missing in the database, uploaded late, or published with incomplete/incorrect validity information. This monitoring block was aligned with REDcert's general transparency principle that certificates must be uploaded to the database to enable public verification of certification status.

REDcert included in a first monitoring cluster 30 certification bodies with a total of 1673 issued and valid certificates. The screening concluded that for 111 cases no certificate was uploaded into REDcert´s public database. This corresponds to a rate of 6,6% of the total sum of issued certificates.

A second monitoring cluster focussed on 17 selected certification bodies, testing the issuance rate of certificates and 25 selected certification bodies, testing the issuance rate of inspection certificates. The screening concluded that a total rate of 9,9% of the certificates issued missing an upload of the corresponding pdf certificate. The total number of certificates is 861. The indicated rate of 9,9% is indicates that certain certification bodies do not provide sufficient documentation according to the system requirements.

The same approach was used to monitor the issuance rate of the required inspection certificates to be issued. A screening of 25 certification bodies result in a rate of 7,1% lack of inspection certificates. The total number of inspection certificates is 676.

The monitoring also clustered typical issue patterns that required immediate clarification or follow-up, including:

(ii) the use of auditors not authorised for the relevant scope,

(iii) questionable product/material declarations and inconsistencies in scope presentation,

(iv) plausibility issues around addresses/operating sites, and reporting facts in checklists.

Key learnings: The result of the screening required an immediate action by REDcert. The responsible certification bodies were asked to promptly close the documentation gaps by uploading the corresponding PDF certificates/inspection certificates and to provide a written explanation of the underlying causes.

REDcert's IMS Secretariat shall apply an enhanced, risk-based follow-up monitoring, including targeted re-sampling of newly issued certificates and plausibility checks where indicators suggest broader procedural weaknesses.

4) "Screening and sampling Risk assessment files"

REDcert requested and reviewed certification bodies' risk assessment (RA) files and compared recurring thematic and structural patterns of the submitted documentation. The results indicate that RA elements linked to past performance were more consistently reflected, while the explicit translation of risk considerations into sampling design was addressed far less consistently, pointing to a need for further harmonisation of structure and minimum content.

Key learnings: Risk assessment documents were available, but comparability and minimum expectations require further harmonisation. The results could be used for

communications and to strengthen RA as a recurring focus in monitoring, to improve RA quality and to align between certification bodies.

5) Continuous monitoring

In parallel to the thematic monitoring blocks, REDcert maintained a continuous monitoring stream based on incoming inquiries and observed irregularities handled through the cab@redcert.de mailbox and tracked in the consolidated monitoring tables. The outcome evidence that (inter alia) missing deadlines, certificate exchanges/adjustments, and discrepancies between certificate information and database were the main content of the "support inquiries".

REDcert has confirmed 274 support inquiry cases for the calendar year 2025 that were hand in by certification bodies under the continuous monitoring program. The results are grouped by categories and showing these.

- Certificate/Report adjustments – 31,8%
- Certificate errors – 31,4%
- Certificate adjustments due to change of GHG calculation – 12,8%
- Certificate adjustments due to add/change of biomass – 10,2%
- Missed certificates – 5,8%
- Scope extensions – 4,0%
- Others – 2,2%
- Overdue deadline of certificate issuance – 1,8%

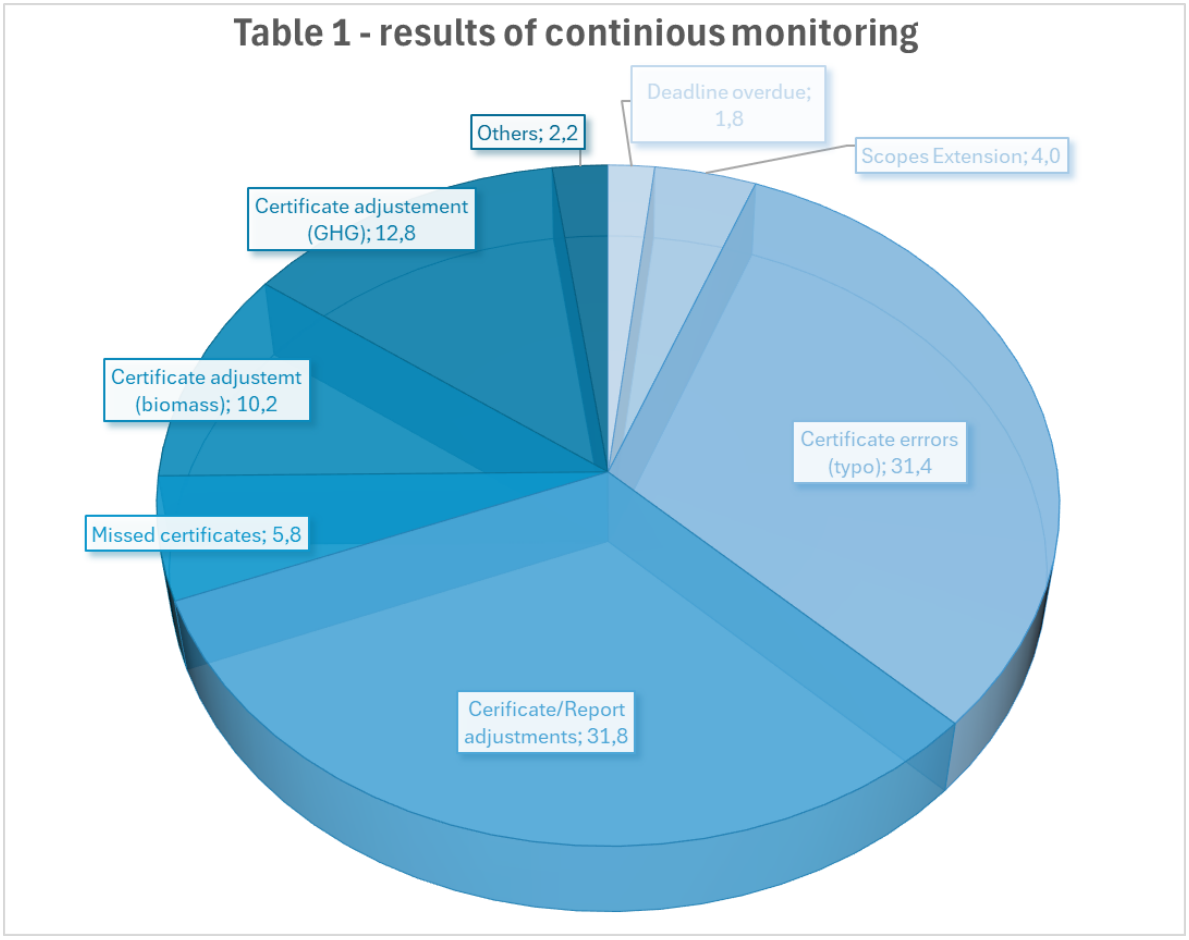


Fig 6: Distribution of support inquiry cases.

Key Learnings: As a consequence of the 2025 monitoring results, REDcert continued to treat the continuous monitoring of incoming inquiries and observations via the cab@redcert.de mailbox as a core IMS integrity instrument and ensured that each item is recorded and followed up through consolidated tracking lists and a documented follow-up logic. Where monitoring indicated inconsistencies or interpretation questions, REDcert implemented structured follow-up exchanges with certification bodies, including targeted requests for clarification and, where needed, corrective actions or adjustments.

Information derived from monitoring (including mailbox-based inquiries/hints), compliance, and complaint handling was explicitly treated as a trigger for preventive measures, targeted corrective actions, and—where indicated—special audits or other inspection measures within the IMS framework.

6) Monitoring of time-slot failure (certificate upload)

REDcert's internal IMS secretariat monitors and identified all certification bodies that failed to upload certificates or inspection certificates within the required 60-day period following the audit were contacted and requested to provide a justification for the delay. In each case, certification bodies were instructed to implement corrective measures aimed at improving their administrative and back-office processes.

To ensure transparency and traceability, REDcert conducted a comprehensive assessment of all valid certificates and inspection certificates issued in 2025. The results are as follows:

Table 3: Distribution of comprehensive assessment of valid certificates.

Certificate Status	Number
Certificates and Inspection certificate issued in that period	2835
Valid certificates & Inspection certificates (Minus terminated, suspended, withdrawn)	2821
Certificates issued by 33 of 33 certification bodies in time (<60 days after audits)	1702
Certificates issued by 33 of 33 certification bodies with delay (>60 days)	69

In accordance with the scheme provisions, REDcert only withdraws a certificate in cases of extraordinary contract termination—typically due to persistent non-payment of scheme fees or other contractual violations. Certification bodies, however, may withdraw certificates for several reasons, including:

- termination of the contractual relationship with the economic operator,
- alignment of certificate validity periods in the context of joint certification processes, or
- unresolved critical non-conformities identified during regular or integrity audits.

These cases are documented within the monitoring framework and, where applicable, trigger follow-up actions under the Integrity Management System.

Key Learnings: Monitoring of certificate and inspection certificate uploads in 2025 confirmed overall high compliance with the 60-day deadline. However, in 69 cases, the certification bodies submitted certificates late. Each case required justification and corrective action, with REDcert´s administrator secretariat intervention needed for uploads. Repeated delays were classified as structural non-conformities, triggering

enhanced monitoring. The findings have been integrated into the 2026 oversight strategy to strengthen administrative reliability and ensure timely data submission.

7) Intensified monitoring procedure for a certain certification body

In 2025, one certification body was subject to an intensified monitoring procedure triggered by external authority interaction and internal monitoring observations. The workstream included the handling of a complaint raised by the Polish authority (KOWR) and the local prosecutor office and follow-up in connection with supervision activities by another competent authority (Nea).

An intensive monitoring of audit plausibility and auditor performance was performed. A risk analysis determined a sample of audit cases that were reviewed by the IMS-team with a focus on audit activity. For the timeframe investigated and the determined audits, it turned out that 70.5% of the audits were performed by one auditor in that period, and with indications that audits were carried out for more than one entity and at different locations on the same day.

Key Learnings: As an operational consequence of the findings and the risk picture, REDcert-EU excluded 1 auditor (termination) from further auditing in the REDcert-EU system and terminated the system framework agreement with the corresponding certification body.

(ii) The compliance management system

In 2025, the Compliance Management System (CMS) formed an integral part of REDcert's Integrity Management System (IMS) and served as a central instrument for identifying, assessing and addressing compliance-related risks within the REDcert-EU scheme. These cases encompassed a broad spectrum of inputs, informal indications and "hints" from external parties (e.g. system users, authorities or stakeholders), clarification requests from certification bodies, and internal compliance escalations triggered by internal monitoring findings. The tracking recorded **24 individual entries** for the year, managing these diverse compliance matters. The findings derived from these activities provided important insights into recurring risk patterns, typical sources of non-compliance and areas requiring clarification or corrective action, thereby contributing to the continuous improvement and robustness of the REDcert-EU certification system.

Out of the total cases recorded in 2025, the majority were resolved without the need for formal sanctions. In many instances, this was because the allegations or concerns could not be conclusively substantiated (e.g., lacking evidence or falling outside the scheme's remit), or because the implicated parties took timely corrective actions, addressing the issues to REDcert's satisfaction. Most cases were closed after providing clarifications or making administrative corrections.

A limited number of cases in 2025 required escalation within the IMS framework. These involved more serious or persistent compliance concerns where initial follow-up did not fully resolve the issues. In such instances, REDcert deployed higher-level measures in line with the Integrity Management System, e.g. one auditor suspension, in-depth investigations, request of statements. **1 case** was delegated to the Sanctions Advisory Board for review and decision on potential scheme sanctions (identifying information is omitted in line with data protection requirements).

Most compliance cases had been closed or resolved through the measures described above. A subset of cases remained open or under observation going into 2026 – primarily those involving ongoing interactions with external authorities or pending evidence from third parties.

Key Learnings: A concise summary of key compliance trends under REDcert´s CMS lists the following:

- A significant portion of the compliance activity stemmed from informal "hints" or indication rather than formal complaints.
- Many cases were triggered by mismatches between certificate data, audit reports, and database entries.
- Several cases involved economic operators switching schemes or changing legal entities. These required enhanced scrutiny to prevent "system hopping" and that unresolved non-conformities are managed properly.
- While most cases were resolved without sanctions, a few escalated to formal procedures, including auditor suspensions and Sanctions Advisory Board involvement—demonstrating the system's enforcement capability.
- Findings led to concrete improvements, such as stricter certificate upload and better guidance on group certification, audit risk assessments and practical audit guidance.

(iii) The complaint management system

The Complaints sub-system forms a core component of REDcert's Integrity Management System (IMS), serving as a structured mechanism for receiving, assessing, and resolving concerns related to scheme compliance and operational conduct. Its primary objective is to ensure that all stakeholders—whether internal teams, certification bodies, system participants, or external authorities—have access to a transparent and accountable process for reporting suspected irregularities or breaches of scheme requirements.

Complaints may arise from a variety of sources, including formal submissions by affected parties, internal monitoring findings, or external notifications from regulatory bodies. Upon receipt, each case is subject to a standardized evaluation process, which includes initial plausibility checks, documentation review, and, where necessary, escalation to formal investigation or sanctioning procedures.

In 2025, REDcert's Integrity Management System handled **10 formal complaint** cases concerning scheme compliance and integrity. Complainants ranged broadly and were raised by external scheme participants, while others came from external authorities e.g. national agencies and international competent authorities, as well as tax prosecutors. A whistleblower tip also triggered an inquiry into fraudulent biofuel claims.

The allegations covered a spectrum of compliance problems. On the minor end, one case involved a simple documentation lapse, where a participant needed to submit an up-to-date registration record. Other cases exposed audit and oversight gaps, for instance, two affiliated companies complained that their certification body failed to deliver audit reports, and in another case a certification body's effectiveness was questioned by a national authority after possible irregularities at multiple biofuel producers.

More gravely, several cases centered on fraud and misrepresentation. These included suspicions of companies claiming fake sustainable material and a large-scale tax fraud investigation. In one case, a newly certified operator was found to be misclassifying feedstock and missing required shipment documents, pointing to deliberate misuse of the system. Across all allegations, REDcert maintained a neutral, fact-focused approach, addressing each issue according to its severity.

In total 5 cases were resolved by the end of 2025. In these, REDcert either facilitated a quick fix or took firm action to safeguard the scheme's integrity. In two instances, this meant sanctioning or removing participants from the scheme. In one case, company's scheme participation was terminated after evidence of fraudulent behaviour, and a warning was issued to a certification body that showed non-cooperation.

A legal dispute was effectively settled when the court advised withdrawal of the lawsuit, leading the participant to drop their claim.

The remaining 5 cases were still ongoing at year-end, generally the ones involving complex investigations or legal processes. For these, REDcert had put interim measures in place. Notably, three cases saw certificates suspended as a precaution including 2 companies under criminal probe.

In the Polish audit inquiry, REDcert conducted special audits and based on the findings, even revoked the certificates of the operators involved to stop further non-compliance. These ongoing cases continue into 2026 under close observation or in cooperation with authorities, with REDcert fully supporting any external enforcement actions (see also section 9 (iv))

The outcome demonstrates REDcert's commitment to addressing issues transparently and rigorously: minor infractions were corrected swiftly, and serious breaches met with strong responses. Overall, the complaint cases of 2025 reinforced the effectiveness of REDcert's oversight framework, highlighting both the scheme's vigilance in identifying problems and its resolve in ensuring that all participants and partners uphold the required standards.

Key Learnings:

First, the diversity of complaint sources—ranging from system participants and certification bodies to national authorities and anonymous whistleblowers—underscored the importance of maintaining open, structured, and confidential reporting channels.

Second, the nature of the allegations revealed recurring risk patterns. Several cases involved documentation deficiencies, delayed audit deliverables, or insufficient responsiveness by certification bodies. These findings highlight the need for continued emphasis on procedural discipline, timely communication, and the enforcement of contractual obligations by all scheme actors.

Third, the year saw a notable increase in cases involving suspected fraud or misrepresentation—particularly in relation to the classification of feedstock, and mass balance inconsistencies. These cases demonstrated the value of cross-border cooperation with regulatory authorities and the effectiveness of joint audits as a tool for uncovering systemic non-compliance.

Fourth, internal reviews of certification body performance—triggered by external investigations—proved essential in identifying potential weaknesses in oversight. While no systemic misconduct was confirmed, the identification of individual auditor deficiencies led to targeted corrective actions.

Finally, the handling of complex, multi-stakeholder cases emphasized the importance of procedural clarity, documentation traceability, and inter-agency coordination. REDcert's ability to respond decisively while maintaining transparency and neutrality was critical to preserving trust in the scheme. These learnings will be integrated into future training, audit protocols, and scheme governance to further strengthen the integrity and credibility of REDcert's certification system.

(iv) Special inspections

The Special Audits sub-system within REDcert's (IMS) serves as a targeted oversight instrument for addressing identified compliance risks that cannot be sufficiently mitigated through routine certification procedures. This mechanism is activated by both, internal risk signals and external triggers, including formal complaints and regulatory requests.

Special audits were conducted in cases where there were indications of structural non-conformities, suspected misclassification of feedstock, or potential failures in certification body oversight. Notably, audits were initiated following a formal request from the Polish National Support Centre for Agriculture (KOWR), which raised concerns about the integrity of certification processes at specific operators. These audits were carried out by REDcert in close coordination with KOWR and, in some instances, with the presence of law enforcement observers.

In 2025, REDcert's IMS secretariat conducted a total of 14 special audits across four distinct categories:

- **Spot Audits: 6**
- **Shadow Audits: 3**
- **Witness Audits: 3**
- **Office Audits: 2**

Aggregated results of the spot Audits:

Spot audits formed the largest group with seven cases. They were mainly triggered by complaints from the Polish Agricultural Authority (KOWR) and were directed against system participants who were suspected of providing incorrect or fraudulent information on the origin and classification of input materials. In several cases, the audits led to the termination of the system contracts due to confirmed serious violations of the requirements of the REDcert system.

All spot audits focused on swiftly verifying alleged non-conformities and, where necessary, taking quick corrective action.

Aggregated results of shadow audits:

The shadow audits were carried out unannounced, especially in the context of ongoing complaints or to check the audit quality. Here, too, the focus was on Polish system participants for whom irregularities in the audit or mass balancing had been detected in advance. In one case, the shadow audit was triggered by a whistle-blower complaint.

The results turned out to be very heterogeneous. In 2 cases, the location and activity of the companies could not be confirmed and no staff was found. The shadow audit indicated by the whistle-blower did not provide any results that could confirm the allegations and accusations.

Aggregated results of witness audits (auditor):

The witness audits serve to ensure audit quality by assessment of the performance of the accompanied auditors during regular audits.

The findings from these witness audits were generally positive – auditors followed the checklist requirements – but they did surface some minor documentation issues which were fed back to the certification bodies. As a result, targeted feedback and additional training were provided to improve auditor performance where needed.

Aggregated results of office audits (Certification Bodies):

The Office Audits were aimed at certification bodies that had either internal anomalies or external indications of systemic weaknesses. The audits carried out revealed structural deficits in process documentation, audit planning and the implementation of certification decisions. In one case, the inadequate implementation of the corrective measures led to the termination of the certification body.

Overall, the office audits highlighted areas for improvement. These findings led to process refinements and closer follow-up with the certification bodies.

Key Learnings: Overall, the special audits conducted in 2025 demonstrate that the Integrity Management System (IMS) is capable of applying effective control mechanisms both reactively and preventively. The audits resulted in targeted follow-up measures, including contract terminations, training activities, procedural adjustments, and structural improvements at certification bodies. The findings reaffirm the importance of risk-based monitoring and underline the need for clear, consistently documented procedures to safeguard the integrity of the scheme.

10 Assessment of Major and Critical non-conformities by Economic Operators in 2025

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 RED III, 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 (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 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.

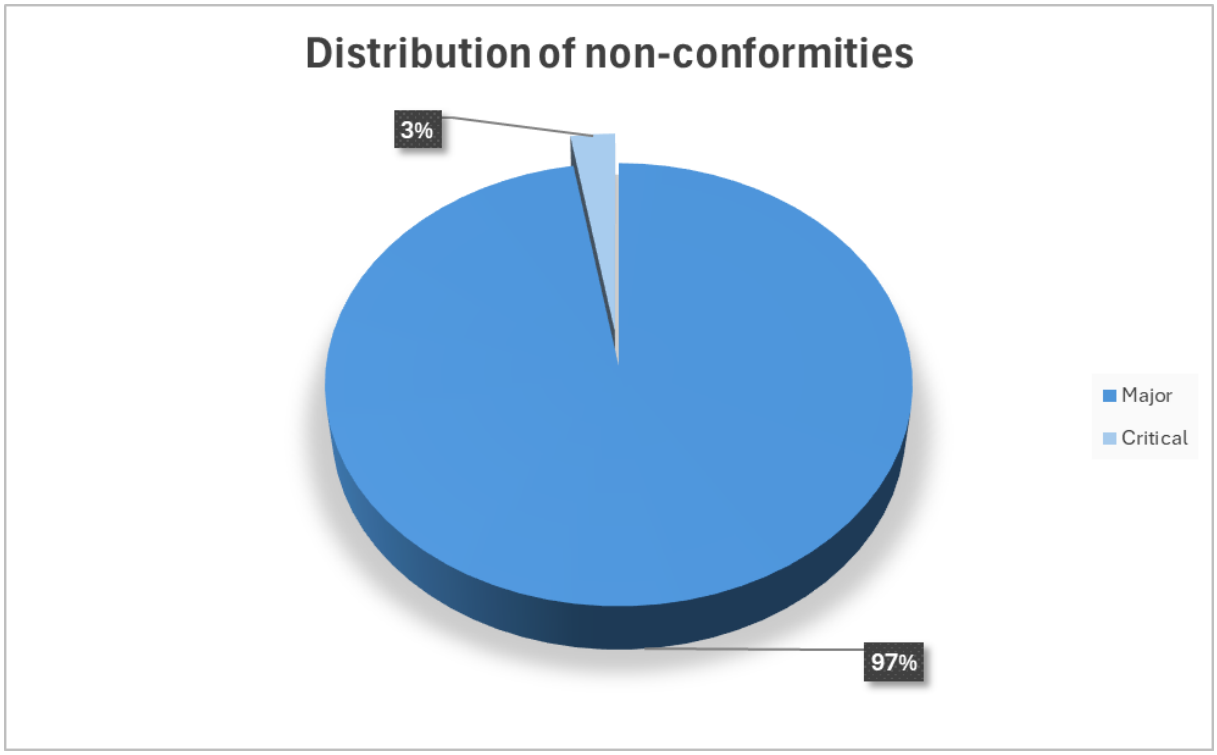


Fig 7: Distribution of major and critical non-conformities issued in REDcert-EU certification scheme for 2025

In 2025 the REDcert certification bodies registered and documented a total of 176 major and critical findings. 3 % of the total number of major and critical NCs identified were classified as critical for 2025, this is shown in the Fig.7 above.

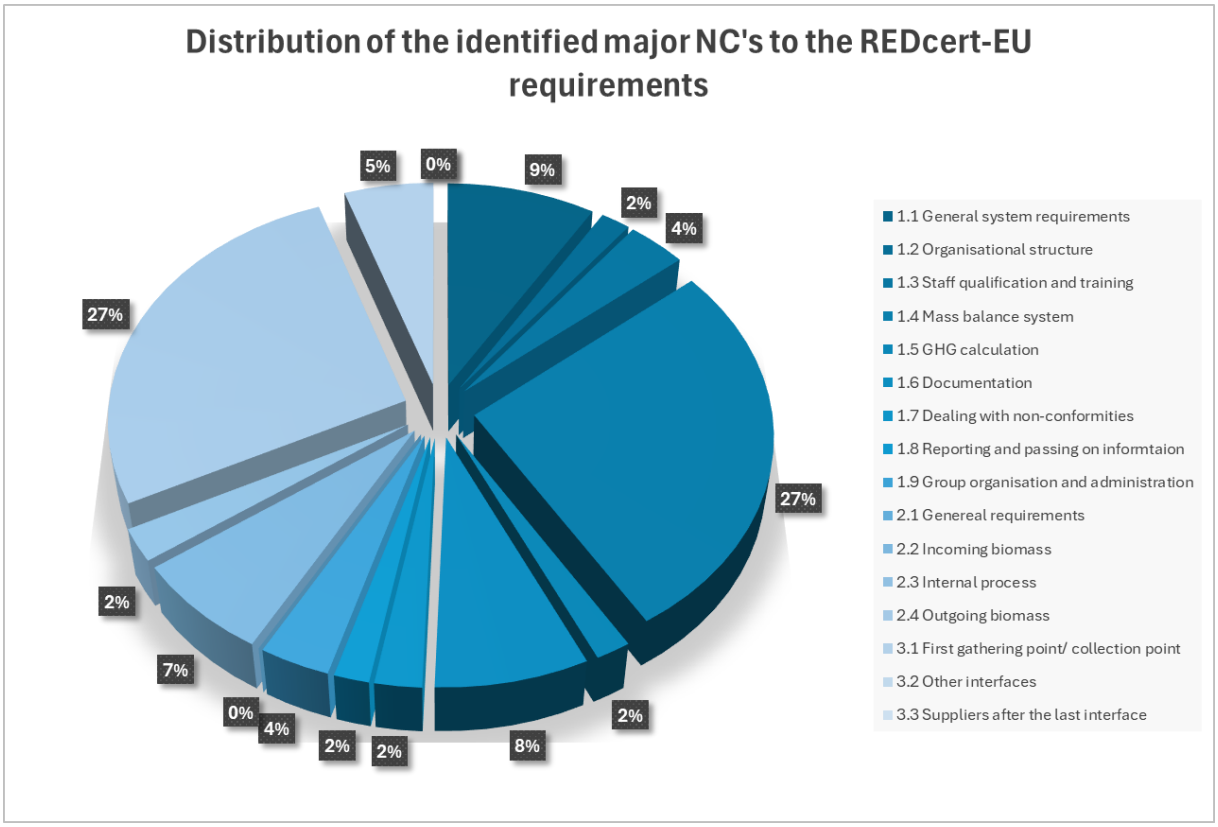


Fig 8: Distribution of Major non-conformities issued in REDcert-EU certification scheme for 2025

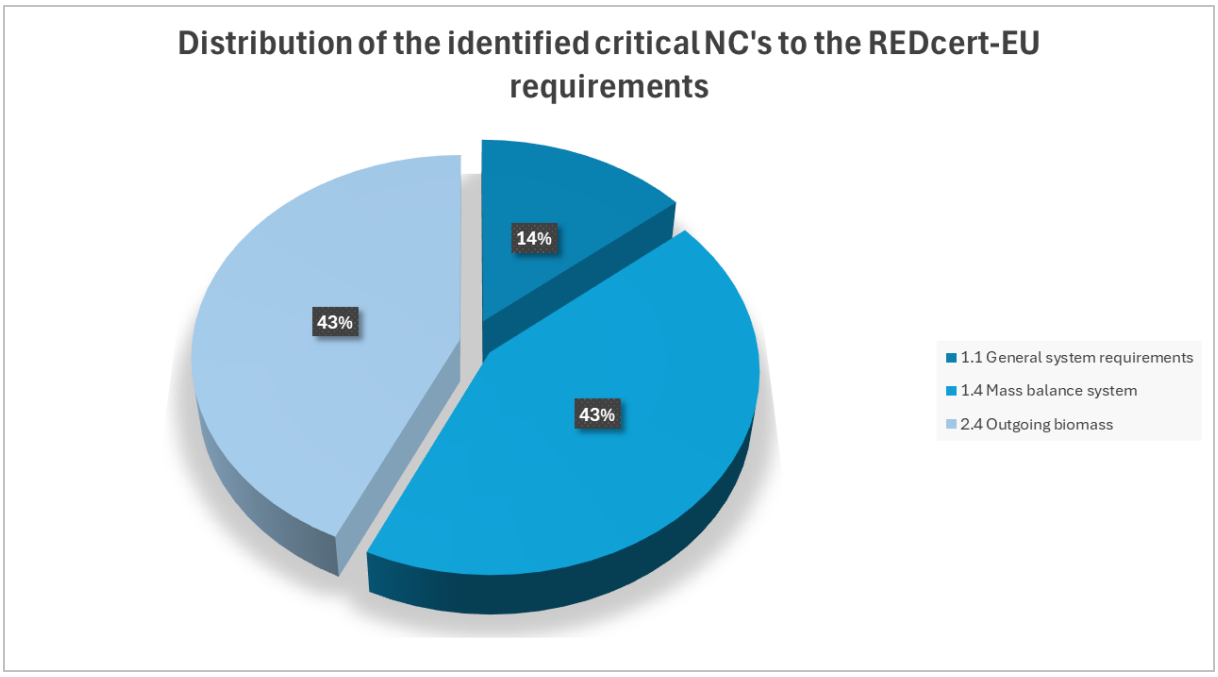


Fig 9: Distribution of critical non-conformities issued in REDcert-EU certification scheme for 2025

Fig.8 above shows the distribution of the identified major NCs and Fig. 9 the distribution of critical NCs in relation to REDcert-EU requirements in 2025.

In the above figures, almost 70 % of the documented major and critical non-conformities identified in 2025 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.
- Lack of engagement regarding the UDB.

Table 4 below provides an overview of the identified critical or major non-conformities within the REDcert-EU scheme for 2025 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.

Table 4: Identified critical or major non-conformities within the REDcert-EU scheme for interfaces in 2025.

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**	• Operating sites, contact persons, scopes are not up-to-date in the database • Quantity report is not correct • Discrepancy between mass balance positions & quantity report • No registration in UDB • Data in UDB not up-to-date •	**9%**	• Update data in the database liek operating sites, contact persons, scopes, etc. • Correct quantity report • Staff training • Login in the UDB • Update data in UDB •
1.2	**Organizational structure**	• Basic Knowledge in RED • Lack of training among employees • Significant change in the process that was not reported to the CB •	**2%**	• Take a training • Staff training • Optimization of the internal process •
1.3	**Staff Qualifikation and training**	• limited knowledge of UDB • Missing proof of training • Missing internal staff training •		• Attend UDB training • Submit proof of evidence • Conduct staff training •
1.4	**Mass balance system**	• No distinction between sustainable and non-sustainable goods • No mass balance is available • Input = Output - doesn´t match • Incomplete mass balance • Missing biomass in mass balance • Missing correction of methane slip • Purchase of non-sustainable goods—recorded as sustainable missing	**27%**	• No distinction between sustainable and non-sustainable goods • Mass Balance will be submitted • Correction of the Mass Balance • Add missing biomass in mass balance • Adjust the mass balance of methane slip • Adjust the mass balance for non-sustainable goods

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
		biomass on the certificate,Purchase of unsustainable biomass, Purchase of a non-certified company • Mass balance isn´t RED III conform • Refusal to provide the mass balance documents • overstatement		• Adjust the mass balance to comply with RED III •
1.5	**GHG calculation**	• Correcting incorrect NUTs 2 values on the weight slip • NUTS 3 calculator is not RED III conform • Mistake in the GHG-Calculation •	**2%**	• Correction of the NUTS 2 values • Update of the GHG calculator to be RED III conform • Correction of the GHG-calculation •
1.6	**Documentation**	• Incorrect completion of the self-declarations • Current self-declarations are missing • Outdated self declarations • Difference between quantity on invoice & POs • incorrect information on the POs • incorrect issuance POs • wrong	**8,%**	• Self-declarations will be corrected • Collecting self-declarations • Notification to customers that no sustainable material was delivered during the relevant period • Creation of a clear process description and adaption of the invoicing/POs issuing • Implement a control system to prevent errors • incorrect issuance of sustainability certificates • Updating the information in Nabisy •
1.7	**Dealing with non-conformities**	• insufficient process concerning non-conformities • Internal audit was not conducted •	**2%**	• include and document handling of non-conformities in management procedures • Conduct internal audit •
1.8	**Reporting and passing on information**	• The information on the delivery note/invoice is incorrect • incorrect quantity report submitted •	**2%**	• Update information on documents to comply with system requirements • Correct quantity report • Staff training •

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
1.9	**Group organization and group administration (Only if the prerequisites for group certification are fulfilled!)**	• Not all data on the farms are available • Self declaration not fully completed • Incoming goods inspection not performed adequately • Failure to verify the documents of the farmers delivering their produce •	**4%**	• Update and complete the farm information • Improve internal processes • Self declarations must be corrected • Improve the incoming goods inspection • Staff training • Internal audit not conducted thoroughly •
2	**Process step-specific requirements**			
2.1	**General requirements**	• none	**0,00%**	• none
2.2	**Incoming biomass**	• missing information on delivery documents • biomass from unauthorized sources was accepted • false information on delivery documents • Wrong information about GHG-Emission on delivery documents • Missing delivery documents •	**7%**	• verification process for incoming biomass • completion of information on delivery documents • GHG-information must be updated on the documents • Submitting the missing documents • Staff training in accordance with the RED III directive •
2.3	**Internal processes (processing and mixing)**	• incomplete documentation of process biomass output • GHG calculation isn´t transparent • data incompletely recorded	**2%**	• correction and completion of output data • GHG calculation must be transparent • provide missing data • l

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
2.4	**Outgoing biomass**	• Wrong waste code on the documents • missing certificate number • incomplete data submitted (missing Certificate-no., Certification system, GHG-Emissions, origin, • Missing emission values • missing documents • POS with incorrect GHG-values • POS without GHG-emissions • Sale of biomass not listed on the certificate • Wrong NUTS2 Scope for the biomass • The quantity comparison between Input 0 and Output was not plausible •	**27%**	• Correction of the documents • Correction of the GHG-emission on the documents • ensure complete and correct data • correction of POS • Retrieve & File Documents • correction of the delivery notes • Correction of the POS • Correction of the document – biomas is non-sustainable • Adjust quantities •

3	Step-specific requirements			
3.1	**First gathering point / collection point waste and residues**	• incomplete self-declaration • missing self-declaration for supplier • incomplete self-declarations • Delivery before valid self-declaration • out of date self-declaration template • Delivery of biomas, although the biomas wasn´t grown • Using the wrong waste code • ill	**5%**	• update of self-declaration template • submission of the missing self-declarations • correction of data • Adjusting the workflow • The delivered goods must be recorded as non-sustainable • Correction and future use of the correct waste code •
3.2	**Other interfaces (oil mills, esterification facility, hydrogenation or co-hydrogenation facility, bioethanol/biogas plants**	• none •	**0%**	• None •
none3.3	**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 2025 the average time required to implement the corrective measures by the economic operators to address the identified non-conformities were as follows:

- **27,85** days for the correction of major non-conformities
- **37,5**days for the correction of critical non-conformities

11 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, workshops 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 4). 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.

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 REDIII has raised a couple of practical questions which have been addressed and discussed by the voluntary schemes already. In addition, the 'Implementing Act' requires an ongoing exchange of information and interpretations.

12 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 publicly available on the REDcert webpage.

In Table 5 (see Annex III-1) **33** recognized certification bodies registered for the REDcert-EU scheme in the year 2025 are listed.

In 2025 three additional certification bodies were registered under the REDcert-EU scheme. One has left the scheme by end of the year 2024.

III Annex

Table** 5**: List of approved certification bodies recognized in** 202**5 by REDcert within the REDcert-EU scheme

No.	Approval-ID	Name of Certification Body	Street	ZIP	City	Country
1	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-106	AGRIZERT Zertifizierungs GmbH	Siebenmorgenweg 6-8	53229	Bonn	Germany
2	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-119	ASG Cert GmbH	Innere Wiener Straße 30	81667	München	Germany
3	DK-7032-557	Baltic Control Certification A/S	Herstedøstervej 27D,	2620	Albertslund	Denmark
4	PL-BIO-JC-002-2014-551	Bureau Veritas Polska Sp. z o. o.	ul. Migdalowa (wejscie D) 4	02-796	Warszawa	Poland
5	EL997000397	Business Quality Verification Testing Inspection and Certification Services P.C. (BQV)	Konitsis St. 5	15125	Marousi, Athen	Greece
6	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-105	Control Union Certifications Germany GmbH	Bornitzstraße 73-75	10365	Berlin	Germany
7	PL-BIO-JC-010-2015-555	CONTROL UNION POLAND Sp. z o.o.	Al. Wojska Polskiego 45	65-764	Zielona Gora	Poland
8	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-110	Dekra Certification GmbH	Handwerkstraße 15	70565	Stuttgart	Germany
9	PL-BIO-JC-003-2014-550	DEKRA Certification Sp. z o.o.	Ul. Legnicka 48H	54-20	Wrocław	Poland
10	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-143	DIN CERTCO Gesellschaft für Konformitätsbewertung mbH	Alboinstraße 56	12103	Berlin	Germany
11	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-101	DQS GmbH	August-Schanz-Straße 21	60433	Frankfurt a.M	Germany
12	PL-BIO-JC-013-2017-556	DQS Polska sp. z o. o.	ul. Domaniewska 45	02-672	Warszawa	Poland
13	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-156	ESC Cert GmbH	Teichstraße 14	34130	Kassel	Germany
14	BIO/JC/018/2025	Evocert Sp. z o.o.	Dr. Franciszka Witaszka 6	64-920	Piła	Poland
15	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-154	GFA Certification GmbH	Alter Teichweg 15	22081	Hamburg	Germany
16	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-103	Global Creative Energy GmbH	Kurfürstendamm 15	10719	Berlin	Germany
17	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-155	greencert. Umweltgutachter GmbH	Kappishäuser Str. 72	72581	Dettingen an der	Germany
18	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-104	GUT Certifizierungsgesellschaft für Managementsysteme mbH	Eichenstraße 3b	12435	Berlin	Germany
19	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-109	IFTA AG	Neukirchstraße 26	13089	Berlin	Germany
20	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-147	IFU-CERT Zertifizierungsgesellschaft für Managementsysteme mbH	Prinzenstr. 10	30159	Hannover	Germany
21	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-148	Normec Zertifizierung Umweltgutachter GmbH	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 Management-beratung GmbH Umweltgutachter	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	PL-BIO-JC-011-2016-553	Siec Badawcza Lukasiewicz -Przemyslowy Instytut Motoryzacji (Lukasiewicz-PIMOT)	Ul. Jagiellonska 55	03-301	Warszawa	Poland
30	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-129	TÜV NORD CERT GmbH	Am TÜV 1	45307	Essen	Germany
31	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-102	TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH	Westendstraße 19	80686	München	Germany
32	PL-BIO-JC-016-2021	United Registrar of Systems Polska Sp. z o.o. (URS)	Jana Śliwki 44 lok. 1-2	44-102	Gliwice	Poland
33	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-152	ValueCert Hub & Partner mbB	Niedwiesenstraße 11a	60431	Frankfurt a.M	Germany

III Annex

Table 6: Volume of 'biofuels' certified under the REDcert-EU scheme in 2025

Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Value (tonnes)
Biodiesel	Afghanistan	Used cooking oil	3560
Biodiesel	Albania	Used cooking oil	372
Biodiesel	Argentina	Animal manure and sewage sludge	95
Biodiesel	Argentina	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	3987
Biodiesel	Argentina	Other feedstock	197
Biodiesel	Argentina	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	8321
Biodiesel	Argentina	Used cooking oil	7815
Biodiesel	Armenia	Used cooking oil	42
Biodiesel	Aruba	Used cooking oil	41
Biodiesel	Australia	Rapeseed	82059
Biodiesel	Australia	Used cooking oil	1
Biodiesel	Austria	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	93
Biodiesel	Austria	Crude glycerine	1904
Biodiesel	Austria	Other oil crops	40
Biodiesel	Austria	Rapeseed	38753
Biodiesel	Austria	Soybeans	210
Biodiesel	Austria	Used cooking oil	1004
Biodiesel	Azerbaijan	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	400
Biodiesel	Azerbaijan	Used cooking oil	532
Biodiesel	Bahrain	Used cooking oil	629
Biodiesel	Bangladesh	Used cooking oil	64
Biodiesel	Belgium	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	794
Biodiesel	Belgium	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	6150
Biodiesel	Belgium	Used cooking oil	1280
Biodiesel	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	51
Biodiesel	Brazil	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2109
Biodiesel	Brazil	Other feedstock	1029
Biodiesel	Brazil	Other oil crops	100
Biodiesel	Brazil	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	280
Biodiesel	Brazil	Soybeans	3069
Biodiesel	Brazil	Used cooking oil	1549
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	7733
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	26
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Rapeseed	4769
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Used cooking oil	5216
Biodiesel	Cambodia	Used cooking oil	375
Biodiesel	Canada	Rapeseed	27893
Biodiesel	Canada	Used cooking oil	1295
Biodiesel	Chile	Animal manure and sewage sludge	54
Biodiesel	Chile	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	403
Biodiesel	Chile	Other feedstock	32

Biodiesel	Chile	Used cooking oil	6013
Biodiesel	China	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	52616
Biodiesel	China	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	17445
Biodiesel	China	Used cooking oil	40912
Biodiesel	Colombia	Used cooking oil	1092
Biodiesel	Costa Rica	Used cooking oil	14
Biodiesel	Côte d'Ivoire	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	75
Biodiesel	Croatia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	776
Biodiesel	Croatia	Rapeseed	539
Biodiesel	Croatia	Used cooking oil	231
Biodiesel	Cyprus	Used cooking oil	180
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	568
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Crude glycerine	508
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Other oil crops	3110
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Rapeseed	39456
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Soybeans	337
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Used cooking oil	329
Biodiesel	Denmark	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	6
Biodiesel	Denmark	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	1861
Biodiesel	Denmark	Rapeseed	71581
Biodiesel	Denmark	Used cooking oil	1731
Biodiesel	Dominican Republic	Used cooking oil	88
Biodiesel	Ecuador	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	135
Biodiesel	Ecuador	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	340
Biodiesel	Ecuador	Used cooking oil	3
Biodiesel	Egypt	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	120
Biodiesel	Egypt	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	1236
Biodiesel	Egypt	Used cooking oil	1282
Biodiesel	Estonia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	513
Biodiesel	Estonia	Used cooking oil	69
Biodiesel	Finland	Tall oil pitch	1425
Biodiesel	Finland	Used cooking oil	26
Biodiesel	France	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1575
Biodiesel	France	Other feedstock	265
Biodiesel	France	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	969
Biodiesel	France	Rapeseed	18123
Biodiesel	France	Used cooking oil	1447
Biodiesel	Gabon	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	2350

Biodiesel	Georgia	Used cooking oil	308
Biodiesel	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	47335
Biodiesel	Germany	Crude glycerine	609
Biodiesel	Germany	Other feedstock	47120
Biodiesel	Germany	Other oil crops	487
Biodiesel	Germany	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	18572
Biodiesel	Germany	Rapeseed	451215
Biodiesel	Germany	Used cooking oil	228665
Biodiesel	Ghana	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	305
Biodiesel	Ghana	Used cooking oil	17
Biodiesel	Greece	Crude glycerine	875
Biodiesel	Greece	Other feedstock	449
Biodiesel	Greece	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	417
Biodiesel	Greece	Rapeseed	495
Biodiesel	Greece	Sunflower seed	1048
Biodiesel	Greece	Used cooking oil	1064
Biodiesel	Guatemala	Used cooking oil	688
Biodiesel	Honduras	Used cooking oil	970
Biodiesel	Hungary	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2374
Biodiesel	Hungary	Other oil crops	2299
Biodiesel	Hungary	Rapeseed	26583
Biodiesel	Hungary	Used cooking oil	150
Biodiesel	Iceland	Used cooking oil	1
Biodiesel	India	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	233
Biodiesel	India	Used cooking oil	703
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	6141
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	1911
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	2940
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Used cooking oil	255
Biodiesel	Iraq	Used cooking oil	5321
Biodiesel	Israel	Used cooking oil	750
Biodiesel	Italy	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1381
Biodiesel	Italy	Other feedstock	291
Biodiesel	Italy	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	3625
Biodiesel	Italy	Used cooking oil	914
Biodiesel	Japan	Used cooking oil	624
Biodiesel	Jordan	Used cooking oil	2011
Biodiesel	Kazakhstan	Rapeseed	8361
Biodiesel	Kazakhstan	Used cooking oil	2753
Biodiesel	Kuwait	Used cooking oil	2085
Biodiesel	Kyrgyzstan	Used cooking oil	26
Biodiesel	Latvia	Rapeseed	17432
Biodiesel	Latvia	Used cooking oil	24

Biodiesel	Lebanon	Used cooking oil	61
Biodiesel	Lithuania	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	142
Biodiesel	Lithuania	Rapeseed	31736
Biodiesel	Lithuania	Used cooking oil	73
Biodiesel	Luxembourg	Used cooking oil	160
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	922
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	95
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Used cooking oil	328
Biodiesel	Malta	Used cooking oil	17
Biodiesel	Martinique	Used cooking oil	19
Biodiesel	Mexico	Used cooking oil	115
Biodiesel	Moldova, Republic of	Rapeseed	1910
Biodiesel	Moldova, Republic of	Used cooking oil	95
Biodiesel	Montenegro	Used cooking oil	25
Biodiesel	Morocco	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	245
Biodiesel	Morocco	Other feedstock	169
Biodiesel	Morocco	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	342
Biodiesel	Morocco	Used cooking oil	371
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	25175
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	12204
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Used cooking oil	6981
Biodiesel	Nigeria	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	245
Biodiesel	Norway	Used cooking oil	27
Biodiesel	Oman	Crude glycerine	137
Biodiesel	Oman	Used cooking oil	22
Biodiesel	Panama	Used cooking oil	1
Biodiesel	Paraguay	Used cooking oil	66
Biodiesel	Peru	Other feedstock	46
Biodiesel	Peru	Used cooking oil	1727
Biodiesel	Philippines	Used cooking oil	1418
Biodiesel	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	20147
Biodiesel	Poland	Crude glycerine	125
Biodiesel	Poland	Other feedstock	772
Biodiesel	Poland	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	26501
Biodiesel	Poland	Rapeseed	222501
Biodiesel	Poland	Used cooking oil	2951
Biodiesel	Portugal	Animal manure and sewage sludge	776
Biodiesel	Portugal	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	75
Biodiesel	Portugal	Crude glycerine	447
Biodiesel	Portugal	Other feedstock	1426
Biodiesel	Portugal	Used cooking oil	176
Biodiesel	Puerto Rico	Used cooking oil	117
Biodiesel	Qatar	Used cooking oil	1727

Biodiesel	Romania	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2773
Biodiesel	Romania	Other oil crops	10
Biodiesel	Romania	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	1376
Biodiesel	Romania	Rapeseed	67390
Biodiesel	Romania	Used cooking oil	786
Biodiesel	Saudi Arabia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	26
Biodiesel	Saudi Arabia	Used cooking oil	3935
Biodiesel	Serbia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	689
Biodiesel	Serbia	Rapeseed	14845
Biodiesel	Serbia	Used cooking oil	69
Biodiesel	Singapore	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	262
Biodiesel	Slovakia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	10943
Biodiesel	Slovakia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	7280
Biodiesel	Slovakia	Rapeseed	8943
Biodiesel	Slovakia	Used cooking oil	3046
Biodiesel	Slovenia	Rapeseed	556
Biodiesel	Slovenia	Used cooking oil	50
Biodiesel	South Africa	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	183
Biodiesel	South Africa	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	557
Biodiesel	South Africa	Used cooking oil	8742
Biodiesel	Spain	Animal manure and sewage sludge	90
Biodiesel	Spain	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	79
Biodiesel	Spain	Crude glycerine	48
Biodiesel	Spain	Other feedstock	12958
Biodiesel	Spain	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	3474
Biodiesel	Spain	Used cooking oil	2541
Biodiesel	Sweden	Rapeseed	1529
Biodiesel	Sweden	Tall oil pitch	112
Biodiesel	Sweden	Used cooking oil	531
Biodiesel	Switzerland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	40
Biodiesel	Switzerland	Used cooking oil	23
Biodiesel	Taiwan, Province of China	Used cooking oil	682
Biodiesel	Thailand	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1241
Biodiesel	Thailand	Used cooking oil	582
Biodiesel	Trinidad and Tobago	Used cooking oil	56
Biodiesel	Tunisia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	78
Biodiesel	Tunisia	Other feedstock	362
Biodiesel	Tunisia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	3040
Biodiesel	Turkey	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1842
Biodiesel	Turkey	Other feedstock	615
Biodiesel	Turkey	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	5366
Biodiesel	Turkey	Used cooking oil	8318

Biodiesel	Uganda	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	97
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	13040
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Other oil crops	618
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	7947
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Rapeseed	48667
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Soybeans	3147
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Used cooking oil	1808
Biodiesel	United Arab Emirates	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	26
Biodiesel	United Arab Emirates	Used cooking oil	4623
Biodiesel	United Kingdom	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	850
Biodiesel	United Kingdom	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	782
Biodiesel	United Kingdom	Used cooking oil	443
Biodiesel	United States of America	Soybeans	257
Biodiesel	United States of America	Used cooking oil	3710
Biodiesel	Uruguay	Used cooking oil	22
Biodiesel	Uzbekistan	Used cooking oil	112
Biodiesel	Viet Nam	Used cooking oil	534
Bioethanol	Belgium	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	15034
Bioethanol	Belgium	Sugar beet	4401
Bioethanol	Belgium	Wheat	109412
Bioethanol	Czech Republic	Other feedstock	259
Bioethanol	Estonia	Biomass fraction of wastes and residues from forestry and forest-based industries	194
Bioethanol	Estonia	Wheat	11631
Bioethanol	France	Wheat	108886
Bioethanol	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	189
Bioethanol	Germany	Bio-waste	1422
Bioethanol	Germany	Corn	13944
Bioethanol	Germany	Other feedstock	60642
Bioethanol	Germany	Sugar beet	50412
Bioethanol	Germany	Wheat	54062
Bioethanol	Latvia	Other feedstock	49
Bioethanol	Lithuania	Other feedstock	1155
Bioethanol	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	13607
Bioethanol	Poland	Corn	232676
Bioethanol	Poland	Other feedstock	90658
Bioethanol	Poland	Sugar beet	7740
Bioethanol	Poland	Wheat	88298

Bioethanol	Portugal	Grape marcs and wine lees	572
Bioethanol	Spain	Grape marcs and wine lees	610
Bioethanol	Ukraine	Other feedstock	718
Bio-LNG	Argentina	Crude glycerine	11
Bio-LNG	Czech Republic	Other feedstock	667
Bio-LNG	Denmark	Animal manure and sewage sludge	1171
Bio-LNG	Denmark	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	374
Bio-LNG	Denmark	Husks	601
Bio-LNG	Finland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	235
Bio-LNG	France	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	191
Bio-LNG	Germany	Animal manure and sewage sludge	29441
Bio-LNG	Germany	Other feedstock	6109
Bio-LNG	Latvia	Animal manure and sewage sludge	934
Bio-LNG	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	418
Bio-LNG	Poland	Animal manure and sewage sludge	119
Bio-LNG	Turkey	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	417
Biomethane	Austria	Bio-waste	10
Biomethane	Austria	Other feedstock	3214
Biomethane	Belgium	Animal manure and sewage sludge	318
Biomethane	Belgium	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	103
Biomethane	Belgium	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	340
Biomethane	Czech Republic	Animal manure and sewage sludge	7644
Biomethane	Czech Republic	Crude glycerine	73
Biomethane	Denmark	Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	39
Biomethane	Denmark	Animal manure and sewage sludge	180099
Biomethane	Denmark	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	31042
Biomethane	Denmark	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	26394
Biomethane	Denmark	Bio-waste	14009
Biomethane	Denmark	Crude glycerine	2040
Biomethane	Denmark	Husks	802
Biomethane	Denmark	Other feedstock	382
Biomethane	Denmark	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	1009
Biomethane	Denmark	Straw	1506
Biomethane	Estonia	Animal manure and sewage sludge	5382
Biomethane	Estonia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1614
Biomethane	Estonia	Bio-waste	3259
Biomethane	Estonia	Other feedstock	474
Biomethane	Finland	Husks	99
Biomethane	France	Animal manure and sewage sludge	1866
Biomethane	France	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	3399
Biomethane	France	Bio-waste	557
Biomethane	France	Corn	1876
Biomethane	France	Crude glycerine	831

Biomethane	France	Other cereals	6103
Biomethane	France	Other feedstock	4470
Biomethane	France	Other non-food cellulosic material	6278
Biomethane	France	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	128
Biomethane	Germany	Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	2250
Biomethane	Germany	Animal manure and sewage sludge	243631
Biomethane	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	14446
Biomethane	Germany	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	4184
Biomethane	Germany	Bio-waste	54602
Biomethane	Germany	Cobs cleaned of kernels of corn	72
Biomethane	Germany	Corn	83556
Biomethane	Germany	Crude glycerine	2144
Biomethane	Germany	Grape marcs and wine lees	175
Biomethane	Germany	Nut shells	158
Biomethane	Germany	Other cereals	8163
Biomethane	Germany	Other feedstock	84364
Biomethane	Germany	Other ligno-cellulosic material except saw logs and veneer logs	3259
Biomethane	Germany	Other non-food cellulosic material	2570
Biomethane	Germany	Other sugar crops	91
Biomethane	Germany	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	1652
Biomethane	Germany	Straw	2916
Biomethane	Germany	Sugar beet	7846
Biomethane	Germany	Wheat	434
Biomethane	Latvia	Animal manure and sewage sludge	5700
Biomethane	Lithuania	Animal manure and sewage sludge	6372
Biomethane	Lithuania	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	7781
Biomethane	Lithuania	Bio-waste	975
Biomethane	Lithuania	Crude glycerine	14
Biomethane	Malaysia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	91
Biomethane	Netherlands	Animal manure and sewage sludge	5541
Biomethane	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	3066
Biomethane	Netherlands	Crude glycerine	1620
Biomethane	Netherlands	Other feedstock	1146
Biomethane	Netherlands	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	890
Biomethane	Norway	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2388
Biomethane	Norway	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	211
Biomethane	Poland	Animal manure and sewage sludge	3145
Biomethane	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	749
Biomethane	Poland	Corn	1792
Biomethane	Poland	Other feedstock	84
Biomethane	Poland	Straw	2570
Biomethane	Spain	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2347
Biomethane	Sweden	Bio-waste	101
Biomethane	Sweden	Other non-food cellulosic material	312
Biomethane	Sweden	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	242

Biomethane	Tunisia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	58
Biomethane	Turkey	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	19
Biomethane	United Kingdom	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	705
HVO	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	523
HVO	Indonesia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	3965
HVO	Malaysia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1113
HVO	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	985
Methanol	Belgium	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	3040
Methanol	Germany	Biomass fraction of wastes and residues from forestry and forest-based industries	555
Other	Argentina	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1
Other	Austria	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	25
Other	Austria	Other non-food cellulosic material	1923
Other	Austria	Tall oil pitch	139
Other	Belgium	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	554
Other	Brazil	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	283
Other	Bulgaria	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	73
Other	Croatia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	291
Other	Denmark	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	255
Other	France	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	50
Other	France	Grape marcs and wine lees	91
Other	Germany	Animal manure and sewage sludge	2053
Other	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1997
Other	Germany	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	14510
Other	Germany	Tall oil pitch	21699
Other	Germany	Used cooking oil	699
Other	Ireland	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	1040
Other	Italy	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	229
Other	Lithuania	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	72
Other	Lithuania	Bio-waste	84
Other	Morocco	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	198
Other	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	147
Other	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	386
Other	Poland	Bio-waste	4081
Other	Poland	Other feedstock	825
Other	Portugal	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	191
Other	South Africa	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	22
Other	Spain	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	50
Other	Spain	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	220
Other	Tunisia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	179
Other	Turkey	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2
Other	Ukraine	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1187
Other RCF	Austria	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1500
Other RCF	Austria	Tall oil pitch	3809
Other RCF	Slovenia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	3735

Pure vegetable oil	Australia	Rapeseed	40609
Pure vegetable oil	Germany	Rapeseed	160430
Pure vegetable oil	Lithuania	Rapeseed	12760
Pure vegetable oil	Ukraine	Rapeseed	24081

Table 7: Volume of 'sustainable feedstock' reported for the year 2025

Type of product	Country of origin	Feedstock	Value (tonnes)
Feedstock	Albania	Used cooking oil	308
Feedstock	Argentina	Crude glycerine	37
Feedstock	Argentina	Used cooking oil	941
Feedstock	Aruba	Used cooking oil	7
Feedstock	Austria	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1500
Feedstock	Austria	Bio-waste	302
Feedstock	Austria	Corn	7986
Feedstock	Austria	Crude glycerine	274
Feedstock	Austria	Other cereals	743
Feedstock	Austria	Other feedstock	73343
Feedstock	Austria	Other non-food cellulosic material	2889
Feedstock	Austria	Rapeseed	4561
Feedstock	Austria	Used cooking oil	2648
Feedstock	Belgium	Animal manure and sewage sludge	379
Feedstock	Belgium	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	3417
Feedstock	Belgium	Bio-waste	55012
Feedstock	Belgium	Corn	162805
Feedstock	Belgium	Husks	103
Feedstock	Belgium	Other cereals	637
Feedstock	Belgium	Other feedstock	126
Feedstock	Belgium	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	1155
Feedstock	Belgium	Rapeseed	4454
Feedstock	Belgium	Used cooking oil	1840
Feedstock	Belgium	Wheat	127251
Feedstock	Bhutan	Other feedstock	629
Feedstock	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	47
Feedstock	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Other feedstock	763
Feedstock	Brazil	Other oil crops	199
Feedstock	Bulgaria	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	741
Feedstock	Bulgaria	Other feedstock	7294
Feedstock	Bulgaria	Used cooking oil	4276
Feedstock	China	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2869
Feedstock	Colombia	Used cooking oil	67
Feedstock	Croatia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	47
Feedstock	Croatia	Other feedstock	213
Feedstock	Croatia	Other oil crops	231
Feedstock	Croatia	Used cooking oil	336
Feedstock	Czech Republic	Animal manure and sewage sludge	6456
Feedstock	Czech Republic	Corn	15365
Feedstock	Czech Republic	Crude glycerine	388
Feedstock	Czech Republic	Other cereals	5620
Feedstock	Czech Republic	Other oil crops	118

Feedstock	Czech Republic	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	249
Feedstock	Czech Republic	Rapeseed	19394
Feedstock	Czech Republic	Soybeans	1480
Feedstock	Czech Republic	Wheat	73051
Feedstock	Denmark	Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	337
Feedstock	Denmark	Animal manure and sewage sludge	7138359
Feedstock	Denmark	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1165854
Feedstock	Denmark	Bio-waste	345301
Feedstock	Denmark	Crude glycerine	986
Feedstock	Denmark	Husks	20578
Feedstock	Denmark	Other cereals	3495
Feedstock	Denmark	Other feedstock	10783
Feedstock	Denmark	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	376
Feedstock	Denmark	Rapeseed	194553
Feedstock	Denmark	Straw	12789
Feedstock	Denmark	Used cooking oil	26068
Feedstock	Dominican Republic	Used cooking oil	23
Feedstock	Ecuador	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2521
Feedstock	Egypt	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	21
Feedstock	Egypt	Used cooking oil	46
Feedstock	Estonia	Animal manure and sewage sludge	367369
Feedstock	Estonia	Biomass fraction of wastes and residues from forestry and forest-based industries	488
Feedstock	Estonia	Bio-waste	69540
Feedstock	Estonia	Other feedstock	33505
Feedstock	Estonia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	20
Feedstock	Estonia	Used cooking oil	1186
Feedstock	Finland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1215
Feedstock	Finland	Husks	4681
Feedstock	France	Animal manure and sewage sludge	91859
Feedstock	France	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	14522
Feedstock	France	Bio-waste	7101
Feedstock	France	Corn	30457
Feedstock	France	Crude glycerine	4998
Feedstock	France	Other cereals	122173
Feedstock	France	Other feedstock	58841
Feedstock	France	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	3022
Feedstock	France	Rapeseed	1152
Feedstock	France	Used cooking oil	2507
Feedstock	France	Wheat	685
Feedstock	Germany	Animal manure and sewage sludge	4358735
Feedstock	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	499662
Feedstock	Germany	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	151784

Feedstock	Germany	Bio-waste	1117101
Feedstock	Germany	Cobs cleaned of kernels of corn	7162
Feedstock	Germany	Corn	2808488
Feedstock	Germany	Crude glycerine	9532
Feedstock	Germany	Grape marcs and wine lees	8295
Feedstock	Germany	Husks	9318
Feedstock	Germany	Other cereals	1029761
Feedstock	Germany	Other feedstock	335414
Feedstock	Germany	Other ligno-cellulosic material except saw logs and veneer logs	81683
Feedstock	Germany	Other non-food cellulosic material	226632
Feedstock	Germany	Other sugar crops	1202
Feedstock	Germany	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	46980
Feedstock	Germany	Rapeseed	3474657
Feedstock	Germany	Soybeans	32609
Feedstock	Germany	Straw	11649
Feedstock	Germany	Sugar beet	11460828
Feedstock	Germany	Sunflower seed	299
Feedstock	Germany	Used cooking oil	161235
Feedstock	Germany	Wheat	608349
Feedstock	Ghana	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	469
Feedstock	Greece	Rapeseed	1350
Feedstock	Greece	Sunflower seed	22739
Feedstock	Hungary	Crude glycerine	430
Feedstock	Hungary	Other cereals	1837
Feedstock	Hungary	Other feedstock	862
Feedstock	Hungary	Other oil crops	1948
Feedstock	Hungary	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	24
Feedstock	Ireland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	28
Feedstock	Israel	Used cooking oil	220
Feedstock	Italy	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	3528
Feedstock	Italy	Crude glycerine	858
Feedstock	Italy	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	7553
Feedstock	Italy	Used cooking oil	98
Feedstock	Kazakhstan	Used cooking oil	23969
Feedstock	Kyrgyzstan	Used cooking oil	2657
Feedstock	Latvia	Animal manure and sewage sludge	196259
Feedstock	Latvia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	11645
Feedstock	Latvia	Husks	23757
Feedstock	Latvia	Other feedstock	1075
Feedstock	Lithuania	Animal manure and sewage sludge	315906
Feedstock	Lithuania	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	50113
Feedstock	Lithuania	Corn	1681
Feedstock	Lithuania	Other feedstock	38847
Feedstock	Lithuania	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	5673
Feedstock	Lithuania	Used cooking oil	435

Feedstock	Luxembourg	Rapeseed	10092
Feedstock	Luxembourg	Used cooking oil	1073
Feedstock	Malaysia	Crude glycerine	1902
Feedstock	Malaysia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	117
Feedstock	Malta	Used cooking oil	64
Feedstock	Mongolia	Used cooking oil	91
Feedstock	Montenegro	Used cooking oil	47
Feedstock	Morocco	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	103
Feedstock	Netherlands	Animal manure and sewage sludge	127000
Feedstock	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	38540
Feedstock	Netherlands	Bio-waste	12125
Feedstock	Netherlands	Corn	319
Feedstock	Netherlands	Crude glycerine	19872
Feedstock	Netherlands	Other cereals	24182
Feedstock	Netherlands	Other feedstock	41006
Feedstock	Netherlands	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	22869
Feedstock	Netherlands	Used cooking oil	3712
Feedstock	Norway	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	88095
Feedstock	Norway	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	1527
Feedstock	Poland	Animal manure and sewage sludge	58202
Feedstock	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	64160
Feedstock	Poland	Bio-waste	56940
Feedstock	Poland	Corn	1919393
Feedstock	Poland	Other cereals	52246
Feedstock	Poland	Other feedstock	399313
Feedstock	Poland	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	14714
Feedstock	Poland	Rapeseed	1281399
Feedstock	Poland	Soybeans	31109
Feedstock	Poland	Straw	4407
Feedstock	Poland	Sugar beet	7228162
Feedstock	Poland	Sunflower seed	2546
Feedstock	Poland	Used cooking oil	27069
Feedstock	Poland	Wheat	150670
Feedstock	Portugal	Corn	26811
Feedstock	Portugal	Used cooking oil	1688
Feedstock	Reunion	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	634
Feedstock	Romania	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	46
Feedstock	Romania	Rapeseed	8299
Feedstock	Serbia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	420
Feedstock	Serbia	Other feedstock	1128
Feedstock	Serbia	Other oil crops	1194
Feedstock	Slovakia	Corn	3711
Feedstock	Slovakia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	173
Feedstock	Slovakia	Rapeseed	2902
Feedstock	Slovakia	Sunflower seed	21

Feedstock	Slovakia	Used cooking oil	304
Feedstock	Slovakia	Wheat	316
Feedstock	Slovenia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	3735
Feedstock	Slovenia	Rapeseed	2146
Feedstock	Slovenia	Used cooking oil	50
Feedstock	South Africa	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	504
Feedstock	Spain	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	28928
Feedstock	Spain	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	173
Feedstock	Spain	Used cooking oil	1040
Feedstock	Sweden	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	7645
Feedstock	Sweden	Bio-waste	3848
Feedstock	Sweden	Husks	2499
Feedstock	Sweden	Other feedstock	23
Feedstock	Sweden	Other non-food cellulosic material	2769
Feedstock	Switzerland	Animal manure and sewage sludge	944
Feedstock	Switzerland	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	190
Feedstock	Tunisia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	321
Feedstock	Tunisia	Crude glycerine	647
Feedstock	Turkey	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1906
Feedstock	Turkey	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	68
Feedstock	Ukraine	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	2247
Feedstock	Ukraine	Crude glycerine	47
Feedstock	Ukraine	Other feedstock	98
Feedstock	Ukraine	Other oil crops	24
Feedstock	Ukraine	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	18242
Feedstock	Ukraine	Rapeseed	33843
Feedstock	Ukraine	Soybeans	4994
Feedstock	Ukraine	Sunflower seed	7011
Feedstock	Ukraine	Used cooking oil	18765
Feedstock	United Kingdom	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	16917
Feedstock	United Kingdom	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	6209
Feedstock	United Kingdom	Used cooking oil	292947
Feedstock	Uzbekistan	Used cooking oil	3328

III Annex

Disclaimers

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