



Report

to the European Commission

according to

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

2023

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REDcert GmbH

responsible for the operation of the voluntary scheme 'REDcert-EU', recognized by the European Commission according to Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/605 of April 8th, 2022 on recognition of the 'REDcert-EU' voluntary scheme for demonstrating compliance with the sustainability criteria under Directives (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Bonn, April 30th, 2024

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I Introduction

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

Therefore, the Commission has been mandated to require voluntary schemes in accordance with Article 30 (5) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 to report regularly on their activity. The Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996 was updated 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 System Activity Report for 2023, developed with the aim of complying with the annual reporting obligations, as defined by the European Commission.*

The reports will be made public in order to increase transparency and to improve oversight by the Commission. Furthermore, such reporting would provide the necessary information for the Commission to report on the operation of the voluntary schemes with a view to identify best practice and submit, if appropriate, a proposal to further promote such best practice.

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

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

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

The following report collects all the requested information about the certification scheme REDcert EU in a structured way and allows the reader to verify quickly whether all required information has been provided.

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

II Requested information

1 List of certification bodies recognised

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

In Table 4 (see Annex III-1) **30** recognised certification bodies registered for the REDcert-EU scheme in the year 2023 are listed.

In 2023 three additional certification bodies were registered under the REDcert EU scheme. One has left the scheme.

2 Independence, methodology and frequency of audits

The requirements on certification bodies, auditors and inspections in the frame of the REDcert EU scheme are laid down in the document:

[‘REDcert-EU scheme principles for neutral inspections’](#).

Independence and impartiality

The certification bodies conduct their inspections in accordance with the requirements of ISO 19011 (which is mandatory for accreditation). Conformity evaluations are carried out in line with the specifications of the ISO/ICE Guide 60.

Evaluations and decisions may not be affected by personal relationships, financial incentives or other types of influences. The certification bodies and the auditors are independent of the interfaces, operations and suppliers and free of all conflicts of interest and can furnish proof of this.

Technical and staffing requirements for certification bodies

The normative document ‘[Scheme principles for neutral inspections](#)’ describes the tools, procedures and systems that are necessary to be implemented by economic operators subject to the certification process in order to ensure alignment with the system 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

II Requested information

the same person who performed the inspection. The certification body also appoints a person who has in-depth system knowledge and is responsible for communication with REDcert.

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 system 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, REDcert-EU system also counts with a public Complaint Management System, describing the procedure followed in the REDcert-EU system 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 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 42 days after the completion of the audit.*

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

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

3 Methods for identifying and dealing with non-compliances

For neutral inspection within the REDcert-EU scheme appropriate inspection criteria have been defined. These criteria were transferred into two types of checklists – one for farmers and one for all other operators along the supply chain of biomass/biofuel (first gathering point, waste collectors, traders, production plants etc.). Auditors of the certification bodies are obliged to use the REDcert checklists without any exemption. It is mandatory to provide REDcert with a fully documented checklist as an audit report by uploading it into REDcert's scheme database before a certificate can be uploaded to the database (see chapter 4).

The inspection criteria are classified, some of the criteria are defined as 'knock-out-criteria'. The classification is harmonized according to the European Commission requirements. Each finding has to be flagged as

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

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

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

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

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

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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 system (and of other entities involved in the certification process).*

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

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

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

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Previous/current certifications ▲

Over the last 5 years ...

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

Name and legal form of the other company

VAT ID of the previous company

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

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

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

expired at the end of the validity period.

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

Scheme recognised by the BLE

Scheme recognised by the EU Commission

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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4 Transparency and accessibility of the REDcert-EU scheme

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

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

Transparency in scheme representation and documentation

REDcert informs the interested public (potential scheme users, media, associations and special interest groups) extensively about the content and requirements of the certification scheme. All approved scheme documents required for implementation and monitoring the scheme are available at www.redcert.org. In addition, REDcert provides tools and informational materials to scheme participants and the certification bodies who work for them. 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 system are regularly published for all interested stakeholders.*

Transparency in scheme membership

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

These contracts ensure that the requirements of the certification scheme:

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

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

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

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

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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 authorised 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 or biofuels, bioliquids and biomass 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 and suspended – the REDcert database publicly makes these certificates available online together with detailed information on the validity and the scope of application.


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

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

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

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



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

Search

Identifier

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.





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

Fig. 2: Extract from the online certificates database

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5 Stakeholder involvement

The REDcert-EU scheme is supported by several branch organisations (shareholders) that largely represent the economic operators in the agricultural and biofuel sector.

The scheme's operation is fully independent and not influenced by the shareholders. To make use of the specific branch expertise and to receive feedback from the operators REDcert has established a technical committee. The committee's expertise is essential to the REDcert-EU scheme. Its primary task is to advise the executive management and initiate and promote the process of continuous improvement and the further development of the REDcert-EU scheme. The scheme documents have to be adopted by the board before they're presented to the European Commission for recognition.

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

The shareholders assembled *two times in 2023*; the technical committee 'biofuels' assembled *once in 2023*.

Representatives of certification bodies, national authorities, scientists as well as NGO's and other parties potentially affected are invited to cooperate with REDcert on this technical level. So far, REDcert is not engaged in regions or countries where the interests of indigenous and local communities are potentially in conflict with the land-use for biomass production.

To harmonize and to 'calibrate' the certification bodies operating in the frame of the REDcert-EU scheme regular meetings, so-called 'Exchange-of-Experience' (EoE) are organized. In 2023 the experiences with the implementation of the RED II and the revised REDcert-EU scheme and an outlook on the future certification requirements imposed by the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996 were the most important topics in the EoE meetings. One mandatory meeting for each group of certification bodies (German speaking and English speaking) was held in the context of the scheme revision.

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6 Overall robustness of the scheme

REDcert provides a robust and reliable certification scheme which complies 100% with the European legal requirements concerning sustainable biomass/biofuel as well as with the expectations and needs of operators along the whole production chain, being also aware of the expectations of other third parties (see No. 5). *The REDcert scheme documents updated according to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996 were positively assessed by the European Commission.*

Therefore, REDcert follows the principle of 'active scheme management' by providing/requiring

- a consistent scheme documentation,
- a certification process according to principles of the European Cooperation for Accreditation (EA),
- a transparent scheme administration, regular reports and publications,
- a public database of certificates,
- a Complaint Management System (CMS) where all type of complaints against the REDcert-EU scheme are managed,
- an Integrity Management System (IMS),
- a Sanction System for handling major non-conformities.

Beside these documented and published tools for a robust scheme, REDcert

- provides a broad service and support for operators and certification bodies under the REDcert-EU scheme and
- has imposed a risk and crisis management system to handle all type of incidents which may affect REDcert's image and integrity.

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

II Requested information

7 Market updates of the scheme

The REDcert EU scheme is a ‘full scale’ or ‘typical’ certification scheme which covers all types of feedstock and stages of production.

As of July 2021 REDcert has extended its geographical globally. The scheme can be used globally in all countries for which REDcert provides a specific country scheme. These ‘country schemes’ are reviewed and updated on a regular basis. The list of countries actually covered by the REDcert-EU scheme can be obtained on REDcert’s website.

In summer 2023, REDcert applied for a scope extension of the REDcert-EU scheme to also cover renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBO) and recycled carbon fuels (RCF). The final assessment of the new scheme principles for the production of the aforementioned fuels is still ongoing, but REDcert expects to achieve the status of technical compliance in the coming months. Following the positive assessment, REDcert can offer companies a certification option to demonstrate compliance with Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1184 and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1185.

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

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

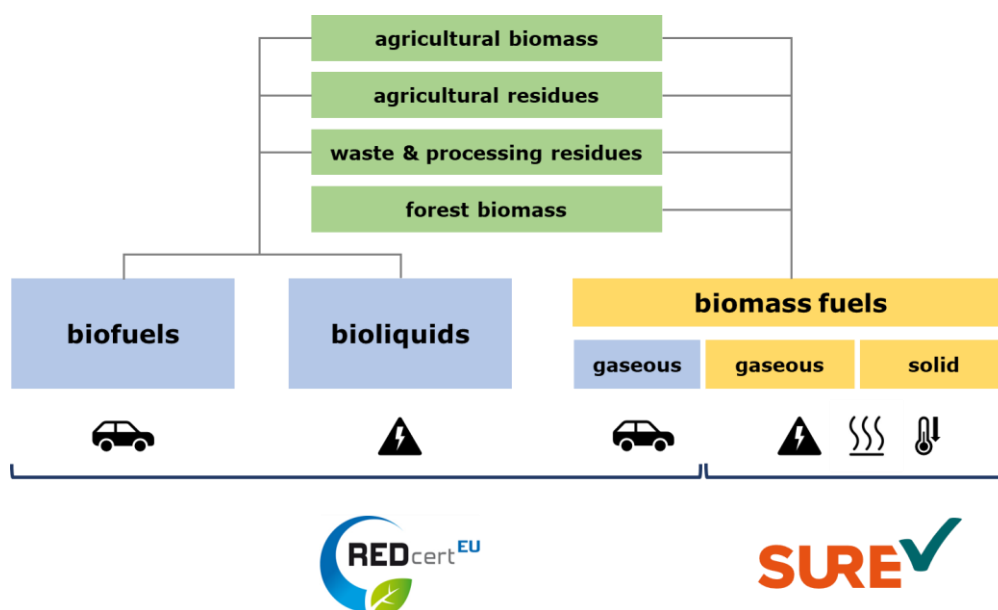


Fig. 3: scope of application of the REDcert-EU scheme and the SURE scheme

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

Operators have reported the following quantities (in tons) of feedstock gathered in 2023 under the REDcert-EU scheme:

Table 1: reported quantities (in tons) of feedstock gathered in 2023 under the REDcert-EU scheme compared to the quantities in 2022

	2023	2022	Difference	+/-%
Agricultural feedstock	15.550.561	11.989.371	3.561.190	30%
- thereof rapeseed	5.855.865	6.672.712	-816.847	-12%
- thereof all type of cereals	5.683.285	4.393.383	1.289.902	29%
Waste & residues	17.126.423	12.800.166	4.326.257	34%
- thereof UCO	3.022.921	2.848.775	174.146	6%
- thereof animal manure	9.359.806	5.745.771	3.614.035	63%
Total	32.676.984	24.788.205	7.888.779	32%

The total volume of feedstock reported under the REDcert-EU went up by 30% with a share of Agricultural feedstock (~48%). The entire difference in agricultural feedstock between the year 2022 and 2023 is around 3.6 million tons. Cereals were reported with nearly 5.7 million tons. The quantity of rapeseed was around 817.000 tons less in comparison to 2022.

Concerning the waste and residue sector a jump according to the amounts of animal manure gathered by collectors was reported (+63 %), while the overall amount of waste and residues enhanced by 34% compared to 2022. Whereas, around 3 million tons of UCO were reported in 2023, which is 6% more in comparison to 2022.

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

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Operators under the REDcert-EU scheme have reported the following quantities (in tons) of biofuels gathered in 2023:

Table 2: reported quantities (in tons) of biofuel produced in 2023 under the REDcert-EU scheme compared to the quantities in 2022

Type of product	2023	2022	Difference	+/- %
Biodiesel	2.173.586	2.114.376	59.210	3%
Bioethanol	1.035.755	1.068.997	-33.242	-3%
Bio-LNG	83.904	44.749	39.155	87%
Biomethane	975.043	1.450.800 ¹	-348.898	-24%
HVO	6.331	3.438	2.893	84%
Methanol	48	9.497	-9.449	-99%
Other	33.244	53.169	-19.925	-37%
Pure vegetable oil	248.075	184.753	63.322	34%
Total	4.555.986	4.929.779	-246.934	-5%

The quantity of biofuels under the REDcert-EU scheme decreased by 5% mainly caused by biomethane in relation to the overall share. Nevertheless, the quantity of biomethane dropped, the quantity of BIO-LNG increased by 87%. The volume of pure vegetable oil raised by one third. While the volumes of biodiesel have risen by 3%, the volumes of bioethanol were 3% lower in 2023.

NOTE: After reviewing this report, 126.859 tonnes were subtracted from the originally (1.101.902 tonnes) biomethane reported to the EU commission. [Check pg. 9](#).

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

¹ Corrected quantity for 2022 due to technical reasons

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

Each operator in the REDcert-EU scheme is obligated to provide appropriate evidence for the sustainability claims he makes by documentation which has to be kept and archived for a minimum 5-year period or *longer if required by national legislation*.

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

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

During the *audit* the operator is obliged to open all files and documentation requested by the auditor which are related with the sustainability criteria under the REDcert-EU scheme and must be prepared to provide further information about feedstock/biofuel under other certification schemes on site or accounting details on request of the auditor. On request of the auditor an operator has to provide additional information on any non-sustainable feedstock / biofuel, or those quantities covered by a different certification scheme when the operator has joined more than one certification scheme.

The upcoming 'Union Database' is already anchored as a mandatory system in The REDcert-EU scheme for tracking all consignments of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels provided in the European Union for the fulfilment of the GHG saving obligations. *The implementation of the UDB is currently under progress but still faces some technical obstacles and challenges. The full implementation should be achieved by November 21st 2024. REDcert has established an Interface between its database and the UDB. Therefore, it is ensured that the current valid certificates for all Economic Operators within the REDcert-EU scheme will be up to date at any time.*

'Proofs of Sustainability' for biofuel (PoS) are regular under special scrutiny with respect to the calculation and declaration of GHG emission savings. Certification bodies are requested to assess all PoS in detail and to follow the methodology of GHG calculation for the particular pathway. *As part of the audit process, CBs are required to assess individual GHG calculations conducted by economic operators to assure a robust, consistent and transparent calculation, in line with the methodology defined in RED II.*

In addition, REDcert still tracks those PoS registered in the nabisy system and provided by the Federal Agency for Agriculture and Food (BLE) where the GHG emission saving is more than 10% higher than the average value of the particular biofuel (so called 'yellow flag list'). Those PoS will be assessed by REDcert and have to be confirmed by the certification body in charge. Inconsistencies may impose further means according to the Integrity Management System if they provide evidence for non-conformities and fraud.

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9 Entities to be authorised to recognise and monitor certification bodies

All certification bodies which are registered in the REDcert-EU scheme (see annex table 4) must be recognised by a national public authority or hold an accreditation in line with ISO/IEC 17065. *Certification bodies performing audits on behalf of REDcert-EU scheme must be accredited according to ISO 17065, and ISO 14064 if performing audits on actual GHG values.* This kind of accreditation is performed by members of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF), by the bodies referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 or by bodies that have a bilateral agreement with the European Co-operation for Accreditation (EA).

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

All certification bodies resident in Poland are recognized by the **Krajowy Ośrodek Wsparcia Rolnictwa** (KOWR). In addition, as a REDcert prerequisite, these certification bodies must at least hold an accreditation pursuant to the certification activity applied for.

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

EU Implementing Regulation [2022/996](#) Article 11 (1) stipulates the needs for accreditation for certification bodies conducting audits under the framework of Directive RED II. In December 2023 updated information was provided by the European Commission announcing that the timeline for making the implementation of these requirements on the topic of accreditation would be extended.

In 2023 REDcert continued to perform surveillance audits according to the Polish biofuel legislation at every certification bodies registered for the REDcert-EU scheme in the audits have been reported to the KOWR according to the specific reporting obligations imposed by the Polish biofuel legislation.

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10 Criteria for the recognition or accreditation of certification bodies

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

[‘Scheme principles for neutral inspections’](#).

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

Applicant certification bodies who wish to expand the scope of their auditing services to include the REDcert-EU system shall submit an application to REDcert Secretariat. Once the application, and all corresponding documents have been submitted, REDcert conducts an internal assessment of the application and takes the decision of whether to approve the application.

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

II Requested information

11 Rules on conducting the monitoring of certification bodies

REDcert performs a systematically monitoring of its certification bodies and certification activities as a part of its Integrity Management System (IMS).

The monitoring focuses on a properly performed certification process with respect to time flow (defined time slots for reporting of inspections and issuing of certificates), documentation (proper peer review and significance of findings in the audit report, potential contradictions between findings and results etc.) and duration of an inspection (expended inspection time with respect to an operator's scope and complexity of process).

*An assessment on the **time-slot failure** (>42 days), covering all valid certificates in 2023 shows the following result:*

<i>certificates issued in that period</i>	2.304
<i>certificates issued in time (<42 days after audits) issued by 30 of 30 certification bodies</i>	2.241
<i>certificates issued with delay (>42 days) issued by 17 of 30 certification bodies</i>	63

All certification bodies with delayed certificates were asked to explain reasons for the delays and to impose corrective action to improve the administrative process inside the back office. As every case of backdating requires REDcert administrator role for the certificate upload certification bodies have to apply for this by explaining the reason for each case. The main reason for this is a lack in back office/administration resources in some certification bodies. In case of repetitive problems REDcert is authorised to exclude a certification body from the scheme.

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

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

Beside the monitoring activities of competent authorities and accreditation bodies REDcert itself is authorized to perform surveillance and witness audits in certification bodies headquarters or in the field (witness audit of auditors) as part of its Integrity Management

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System (IMS). Such surveillance audits are performed in case of repetitive problems, complaints and any other observations which may indicate potential non-conformities affecting certification body's work.

Certificates issued within the period of January 1st until December 31st 2023:

<i>total</i>	2.654	
<i>thereof withdrawn</i>	60	(=2,3%)

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

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

In 2023 about 6 cases were processed under REDcert's Integrity management program. During the assessment the certificates were suspended. After closure of the Integrity assessment only in 1 case the certificate was withdrawn after the assessment of the case due to critical non-conformities.

II Requested information

12 Assessment of Major and Critical Non-Conformities by Economic Operators in 2023

Non-conformities identified during an audit process within the REDcert-EU certification system are classified as critical, major and minor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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 system.

As part of its internal assessment processes under the Integrity Management System at REDcert-EU system 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 system and provides an aggregated analysis of identified non-conformities in the implementation of the REDcert-EU system together with the respective main findings. Aggregated information about identified critical or major NCs is shown in Fig. 4 below.

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

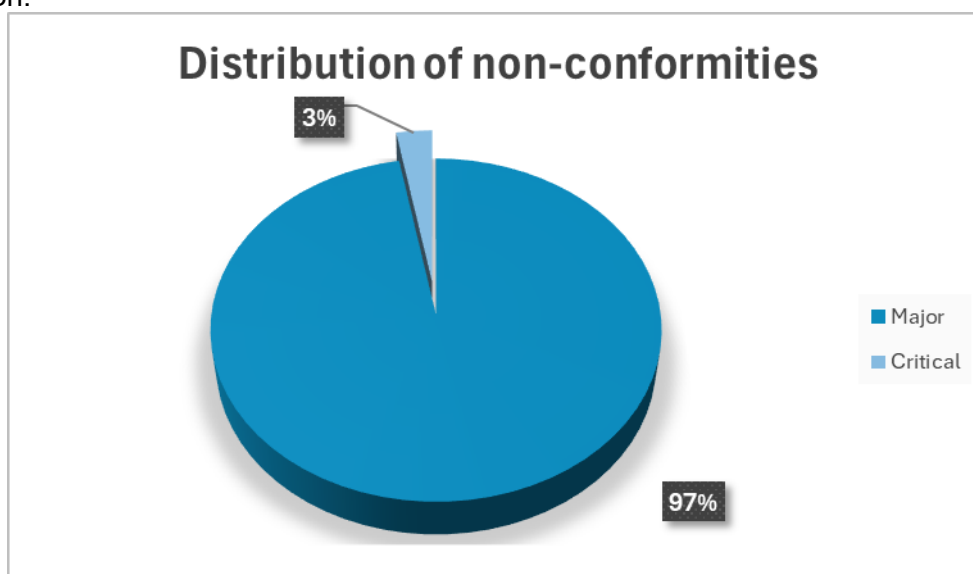


Fig. 4: Distribution of major and critical non-conformities issued in REDcert-EU certification system for 2023

In total, 2808 audit procedures were documented by REDcert-registered certification bodies in 2023, whereas a total of 422 major and critical evaluations were documented. 3 % of the total number of major and critical NCs identified were classified as critical for 2023, this is shown in the figure above.

II Requested information

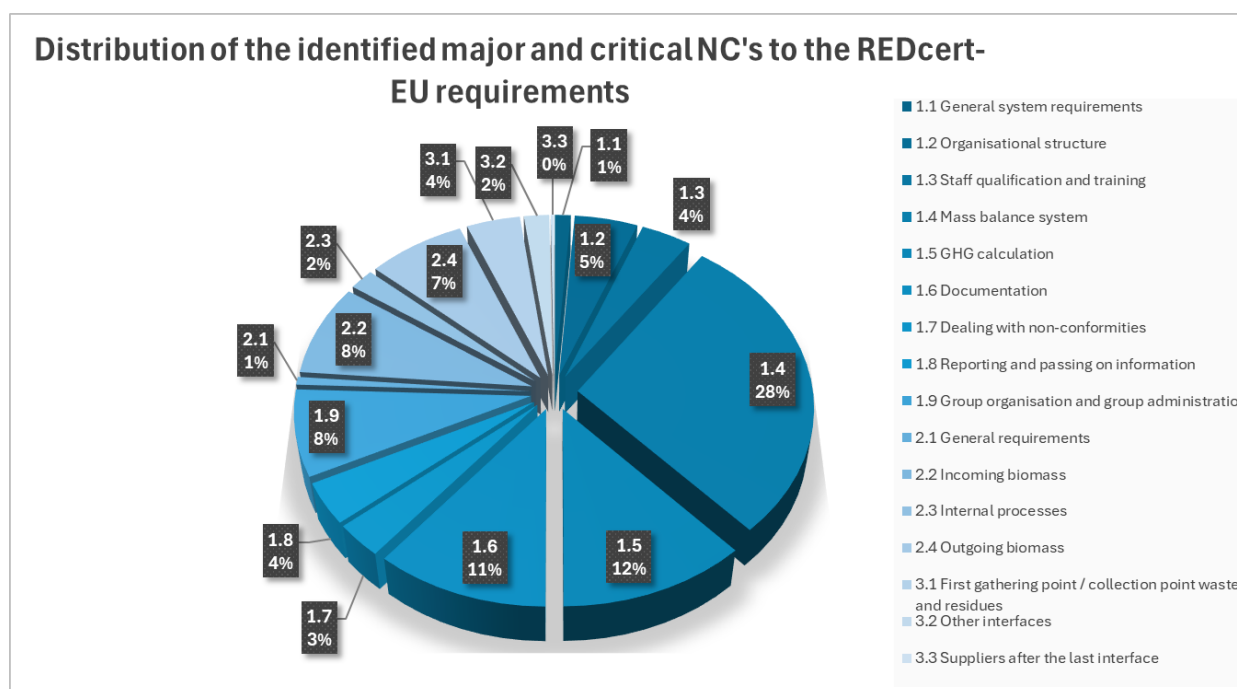


Fig. 5: Distribution of major and critical non-conformities issued in REDcert-EU certification system for 2023

Fig. 5 above shows the distribution of the identified major and critical NCs in relation to REDcert-EU requirements in 2023.

As it can be observed in the above figure, more than 50% of the documented major and critical non-conformities identified in 2023 in the REDcert-EU certification system were found in the following three areas:

- Deficiencies in the implementation of the mass balancing system for the traceability of the material (biomass) flow; and/or
- Deficiencies in the implementation of GHG calculation methodology and execution of the required GHG calculation.
- Failure to successfully fulfil documentation requirements.

Table 3 below provides an overview of the identified critical or major Non-Conformities within the REDcert-EU system for 2023 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.

II Requested information

Table 3: Identified critical or major Non-Conformities within the REDcert-EU system for interfaces in 2023

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	System principles			
1.1	General system requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> missing scope in database 	1,18%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adding scope to database
1.2	Organisational structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> missing signature on documents incomplete list of responsibilities missing process description unclear responsibilities responsibilities not documented 	4,74%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> completion of documents clarification of responsibilities documentation of responsibilities
1.3	Staff qualification and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> missing training certificates insufficient training of employees insufficient knowledge of the REDcert system 	3,79%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> submitting proof of training conducting employee training internally or externally
1.4	Mass balance system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> incomplete or non-correct setup of the mass balance system incomplete balance or no mass balance available in Audit quantities in balance inconclusive or origin of biomass not plausible missing balance for certain biomasses Incorrect representation of the storage facilities in the mass balance Verifiability of transactions not possible during audit violation of the mass balance periods process of mass balancing not clear Movement of goods not fully traceable non-calibrated equipment used missing internal control drying losses not considered 	28,44%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> completion and / or correction of setup of the mass balance system submission of mass balance prior to next audit and submitting evidence to verify data correction of the mass balance including all required data submitting the corrected balance sheet to the auditor definition of process and responsible staff balancing process must be described in QM-handbook and subject of internal audits calibration of equipment correction of the balance submission of missing documents creation of a mass balance

II Requested information

Unique ID of REDcert requirement as stated in audit report	REDcert requirement	Main findings	Percentage of evaluations identified with major and / or critical NCs	Main agreed corrective measures
1.5	GHG calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> documents not up-to-date, complete, or correct information on GHG emissions not complete or wrong calculation not send to certification body for verification or data not verifiable use of out of date calculation methodology or errors in methodology GHG calculations incomplete or not plausible error in GHG calculations or not transparent 	11,85%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> update, completion or correction of documents update, completion or correction of GHG calculations external or internal GHG training for employees verification of calculation by GHG experts update, completion or correction of the calculation methodology use of DDVs for next period or until proofs can be submitted
1.6	Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> documents not up-to-date, complete, or missing self-declaration not up-to-date, complete or missing submitted to late self-declaration template not up to date 	10,90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> update, complete, or correct the documents, inclusion of the process in QM handbook update, correction or completion of self-declaration templates verification of the self-declarations by two employees
1.7	Dealing with non-conformities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevention of non-conformities process not defined insufficient internal audit or no documentation of internal audit no documented process concerning non-conformities 	3,08%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define and document prevention of non-conformities process setup and performance of internal audit procedures and submission of internal audit report to certification body include and document handling of non-conformities in management procedures
1.8	Reporting and passing on information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> wrong certificate identifier submitted incorrect waste identifier used incorrect GHG value submitted no data provided to purchasers 	3,79%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reminder system to update certificate number process to check for correct waste identifier submitting correct GHG data Ensuring correct shipping documents for each delivery

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Unique ID of REDcert requirement as stated in audit report	REDcert requirement	Main findings	Percentage of evaluations identified with major and / or critical NCs	Main agreed corrective measures
1.9	Group organisation and group administration (Only if the prerequisites for group certification are fulfilled!)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> missing or incorrect information on biomass provided by group members no supplier list available that refers to the self-declarations Group member refuses sample inspection no internal audit on potential group members performed group members in sample KO 	7,82%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> update of supplier list including date of self-declaration completion and correction of the documentation completion and correction of the group member list removal of farmer from group internal audits of group members and potential group members perform internal audits on potential group members
2	Process step-specific requirements			
2.1	General requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> process description incomplete not up-to-date or incorrect process description not compliant with IT system 	0,71%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update, correction and completion of process related documents correction of process descriptions
2.2	Incoming biomass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no systematic documentation or controls of incoming biomass missing, false or incorrect information on delivery documents information on individual deliveries only available aggregated for several deliveries delivery documents issued by the recipient 	8,29%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setup and / or update verification process for incoming biomass documentation and training of employees correction, completion and verification of information on delivery documents biomass that cannot be proven sustainable has to be declared as non-sustainable in the mass balance information must be available for individual deliveries
2.3	Internal processes (processing and mixing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mass loss of biomass not accounted for data incompletely recorded, incorrect or missing calculation of GHG formula element e_p incorrect in tool used 	1,90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> account for mass loss in balance, provide missing data, correct or update data correction of calculation tool
2.4	Outgoing biomass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> missing or wrong certificate number documents incomplete, missing, or incorrect data submitted not plausible incorrect quantities 	7,35%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure complete, correct and verifiable data correction of sustainability declaration cancellation of incorrect POSs recording of complete data correction of the mass balance and submission to auditor correction of the delivery notes

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
3	Step-specific requirements			
3.1	First gathering point / collection point waste and residues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • missing signature or date on self-declaration, • incomplete, out-of-date, or incorrect self-declaration • missing self-declaration 	4,03%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update and or correction of self-declaration template • submission of the missing self-declarations • Implement check whether self-declarations are correctly filled out
3.2	Other interfaces (oil mills, esterification facility, hydrogenation or co-hydrogenation facility, bioethanol/biogas plants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incorrect calculation of GHG formula element e_{td}, e_p • calculation assuming non-waste as waste • Consequential error in the GHG calculation • Proofs issued for the wrong period 	1,90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suspension of incorrect POSs and issuing of corrected POSs • correction of the GHG calculation and / or correction of calculation tool
3.3	Suppliers after the last interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • insufficient mass balance setup 	0,24%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supplementing and completing the mass balance system

According to REDcert system 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 2023 the average time required to implement the corrective measures by the economic operators to address the identified non-conformities, were as follows:

- 27,9 days for the correction of major non-conformities
- 16,4 days for the correction of critical non-conformities

II Requested information

13 Possibilities to facilitate or improve promotion of best practice

By involving experts from all economic groups affected, particularly practitioners from companies situated along the production chain of biomass and biofuels/bioliquids, the aim is to ensure a practice-oriented structure of the scheme. The technical committee of REDcert is the platform to encourage and to promote this approach of promoting best practise. To grant a robust decision process and to avoid potential conflicts of interest the board's working procedure is defined in appropriate 'Rules of Procedure'.

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

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

Certification bodies must attend minimum once per year a full day training and 'Exchange-of - Experience' (EoE) provided by REDcert (see chapter 5). This EoE events focus on updates on

- legal and scheme requirements and
- the improvement and harmonisation of the certification process among the registered certification bodies.

Certification bodies must report to REDcert about all internal trainings and topics addressed for auditors in the scope of the REDcert-EU scheme.

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

Consequently, REDcert continues to cooperate with other voluntary schemes with respect to inter-scheme-tracking of major non-conformities and a common understanding of certain best practises to achieve mutual recognition between schemes. The implementation of the RED II has raised a couple of practical questions which have been addressed and discussed by the voluntary schemes already. In addition, the 'Implementing Act' requires an ongoing exchange of information and interpretations.

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Table 4: List of certification bodies recognized in 2023 by REDcert within the REDcert EU scheme

#	Certification Body	Street	No.	Postal code	City	Country	Ident-code
1	AGRIZERT Zertifizierungs GmbH	Siebenmorgenweg	6-8	53229	Bonn	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-106
2	Baltic Control Certification A/S	Kulsviervej	150	DK-2800	Kongens Lyngby	Denmark	DK-7032-557
3	Bureau Veritas Polska Sp. z o. o.	ul. Migdalowa (wejscie D)	4	02-796	Warszawa	Poland	PL-BIO-JC-002-2014-551
4	Control Union Certifications Germany GmbH	Dorotheastr.	30	10318	Berlin	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-105
5	CONTROL UNION POLAND Sp. z o.o.	al. Wojska Polskiego	45	65-764	Zielona Góra	Poland	PL-BIO-JC-010-2015-555
6	Dekra Certification GmbH	Handwerkstraße	15	70565	Stuttgart	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-110
7	DEKRA Certification Sp. z o.o.	Legnicka	48H	54-202	Wroclaw	Poland	PL-BIO-JC-003-2014-550
8	DIN CERTCO Gesellschaft für Konformitätsbewertung mbH	Alboinstraße	56	12103	Berlin	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-143
9	DQS CFS GmbH	August-Schanz-Straße	21	60433	Frankfurt am Main	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-101
10	DQS Polska sp. z o. o.	ul. Domaniewska	45	02-672	Warszawa	Poland	PL-BIO-JC-013-2017-556
11	ESC Cert GmbH	Teichstraße	14	34130	Kassel	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-156
12	Global Creative Energy GmbH	Kurfürstendamm	194	10707	Berlin	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-103
13	greencert. Umweltgutachter GmbH	Kappishäuser Str.	72	72581	Dettingen an der Erms	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-155
14	GUT Zertifizierungsgesellschaft für Managementsysteme mbH	Eichenstraße	3b	12435	Berlin	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-104
15	IFTA AG	Neukirchstraße	26	13089	Berlin	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-109
16	IFU-CERT-Zertifizierungsgesellschaft für Managementsysteme mbH	Prinzenstraße	10	30159	Hannover	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-147
17	LACON GmbH	Moltkestraße	4	77654	Offenburg	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-112
18	Lukasiewicz PIMOT	ul. Jagiellonska	55	03-301	Warszawa	Poland	PL-BIO-JC-011-2016-553
19	Normec Zertifizierung	Kapellenweg	8	48683	Ahaus	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-148
20	ÖHMI EuroCert® GmbH	Berliner Chaussee	66	39114	Magdeburg	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-114
21	Petersberger Zertifizierungsgesellschaft mbH	Gutenberger Dorfsstraße	5	06193	Petersberg	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-159
22	proTerra Umweltschutz- und Managementberatung GmbH	Am TÜV	1	66280	Sulzbach	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-123
23	QAL Umweltgutachter GmbH	Am Branden	6b	85256	Vierkirchen	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-115
24	sc@pe international ltd.	Am Schapenteich	2	38104	Braunschweig	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-138
25	Score GmbH Umweltgutachter	Borkener Straße	68	48653	Coesfeld	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-151
26	SGS Germany GmbH	Europa Allee	12	49685	Emstek	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-100
27	sicZert Zertifizierungen GmbH	Lotzbeckstraße	22	77933	Lahr	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-142
28	TÜV NORD CERT GmbH	Langemarckstraße	20	45141	Essen	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-129
29	TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH	Westendstraße	199	80686	München	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-102
30	ValueCert Hub & Partner mbB	Niedwiesenstraße	11a	60431	Frankfurt a. Main	Germany	DE-B-BLE-BM-ZSt-152

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Table 5: Volume of 'biofuels' certified under the REDcert-EU scheme in 2023

<i>Type of product</i>	<i>Country of origin</i>	<i>Feedstock</i>	<i>Value (tons)</i>
Biodiesel	Argentina	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	30
Biodiesel	Argentina	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	4.184
Biodiesel	Argentina	Used cooking oil	7.282
Biodiesel	Armenia	Used cooking oil	219
Biodiesel	Aruba	Used cooking oil	5
Biodiesel	Australia	Rapeseed	21.093
Biodiesel	Australia	Used cooking oil	188
Biodiesel	Austria	Rapeseed	2.921
Biodiesel	Austria	Used cooking oil	610
Biodiesel	Azerbaijan	Used cooking oil	98
Biodiesel	Bahamas	Used cooking oil	32
Biodiesel	Bahrain	Used cooking oil	1.218
Biodiesel	Bangladesh	Used cooking oil	39
Biodiesel	Belarus	Rapeseed	1.680
Biodiesel	Belarus	Used cooking oil	1.389
Biodiesel	Belgium	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	377
Biodiesel	Belgium	Corn	131
Biodiesel	Belgium	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	1.499
Biodiesel	Belgium	Used cooking oil	6.545
Biodiesel	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	275
Biodiesel	Botswana	Used cooking oil	27
Biodiesel	Brazil	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	275
Biodiesel	Brazil	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	1.130
Biodiesel	Brazil	Soybeans	1.038
Biodiesel	Brazil	Used cooking oil	3.676
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1.854
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Rapeseed	4.028
Biodiesel	Bulgaria	Used cooking oil	5.420
Biodiesel	Cambodia	Used cooking oil	719
Biodiesel	Canada	Used cooking oil	1.061
Biodiesel	Central African Republic	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	31
Biodiesel	Central African Republic	Used cooking oil	2.504
Biodiesel	Chile	Used cooking oil	2.971
Biodiesel	China	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	1.254
Biodiesel	China	Used cooking oil	71.705
Biodiesel	Colombia	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	89
Biodiesel	Colombia	Used cooking oil	435
Biodiesel	Côte d'Ivoire	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	572

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Biodiesel	Côte d'Ivoire	Used cooking oil	46
Biodiesel	Croatia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	216
Biodiesel	Croatia	Rapeseed	985
Biodiesel	Croatia	Used cooking oil	25
Biodiesel	Cyprus	Used cooking oil	85
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	5.583
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Crude glycerine	9.685
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Other oil crops	934
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	143
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Rapeseed	66.369
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Soybeans	1
Biodiesel	Czech Republic	Used cooking oil	2.634
Biodiesel	Denmark	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	733
Biodiesel	Denmark	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	415
Biodiesel	Denmark	Rapeseed	50.198
Biodiesel	Denmark	Used cooking oil	1.221
Biodiesel	Ecuador	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	29
Biodiesel	Ecuador	Used cooking oil	36
Biodiesel	Egypt	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	20
Biodiesel	Egypt	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	65
Biodiesel	Egypt	Used cooking oil	5.563
Biodiesel	Estonia	Rapeseed	499
Biodiesel	Estonia	Used cooking oil	196
Biodiesel	Finland	Crude glycerine	60
Biodiesel	Finland	Tall oil pitch	6.184
Biodiesel	Finland	Used cooking oil	8
Biodiesel	France	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	340
Biodiesel	France	Corn	277
Biodiesel	France	Crude glycerine	88
Biodiesel	France	Other oil crops	130
Biodiesel	France	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	237
Biodiesel	France	Rapeseed	16.980
Biodiesel	France	Used cooking oil	4.472
Biodiesel	Georgia	Used cooking oil	245
Biodiesel	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	16.608
Biodiesel	Germany	Crude glycerine	22.121
Biodiesel	Germany	Other oil crops	1.002
Biodiesel	Germany	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	3.294
Biodiesel	Germany	Rapeseed	478.512
Biodiesel	Germany	Soybeans	1.857
Biodiesel	Germany	Used cooking oil	355.302
Biodiesel	Ghana	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	530
Biodiesel	Greece	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	41
Biodiesel	Greece	Crude glycerine	352
Biodiesel	Greece	Other feedstock	714
Biodiesel	Greece	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	11

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Biodiesel	Greece	Rapeseed	637
Biodiesel	Greece	Soybeans	13.555
Biodiesel	Greece	Sunflower seed	2.881
Biodiesel	Greece	Used cooking oil	3.008
Biodiesel	Grenada	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	1.162
Biodiesel	Guatemala	Used cooking oil	246
Biodiesel	Hong Kong	Used cooking oil	1.613
Biodiesel	Hungary	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	125
Biodiesel	Hungary	Corn	194
Biodiesel	Hungary	Other oil crops	1.139
Biodiesel	Hungary	Rapeseed	18.385
Biodiesel	Hungary	Used cooking oil	225
Biodiesel	Iceland	Used cooking oil	143
Biodiesel	India	Used cooking oil	9.149
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1.220
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	453
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	13.362
Biodiesel	Indonesia	Used cooking oil	8.766
Biodiesel	Iran, Islamic Republic of	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	195
Biodiesel	Iran, Islamic Republic of	Used cooking oil	1.444
Biodiesel	Iraq	Used cooking oil	1.553
Biodiesel	Ireland	Used cooking oil	31
Biodiesel	Israel	Used cooking oil	730
Biodiesel	Italy	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	394
Biodiesel	Italy	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	115
Biodiesel	Italy	Used cooking oil	16
Biodiesel	Japan	Used cooking oil	8.350
Biodiesel	Jordan	Used cooking oil	1.369
Biodiesel	Kazakhstan	Rapeseed	25
Biodiesel	Kazakhstan	Used cooking oil	2.096
Biodiesel	Korea, Republic of	Used cooking oil	530
Biodiesel	Kuwait	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	3
Biodiesel	Kuwait	Used cooking oil	5.294
Biodiesel	Latvia	Rapeseed	1.527
Biodiesel	Latvia	Used cooking oil	214
Biodiesel	Lebanon	Used cooking oil	1.091
Biodiesel	Lithuania	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	80
Biodiesel	Lithuania	Rapeseed	2.470
Biodiesel	Lithuania	Used cooking oil	2.740
Biodiesel	Luxembourg	Used cooking oil	258
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	628
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	24
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	2.455
Biodiesel	Malaysia	Used cooking oil	30.790
Biodiesel	Malta	Used cooking oil	25

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Biodiesel	Mexico	Used cooking oil	7
Biodiesel	Moldova, Republic of	Used cooking oil	125
Biodiesel	Morocco	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	108
Biodiesel	Myanmar	Used cooking oil	991
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	26.399
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2.325
Biodiesel	Netherlands	Used cooking oil	18.689
Biodiesel	Norway	Used cooking oil	82
Biodiesel	Oman	Used cooking oil	646
Biodiesel	Panama	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	569
Biodiesel	Panama	Used cooking oil	105
Biodiesel	Paraguay	Used cooking oil	23
Biodiesel	Peru	Used cooking oil	1.884
Biodiesel	Philippines	Used cooking oil	285
Biodiesel	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	28.118
Biodiesel	Poland	Other oil crops	65
Biodiesel	Poland	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	6.124
Biodiesel	Poland	Rapeseed	374.449
Biodiesel	Poland	Used cooking oil	74.975
Biodiesel	Portugal	Animal manure and sewage sludge	657
Biodiesel	Portugal	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	83
Biodiesel	Portugal	Crude glycerine	773
Biodiesel	Portugal	Other feedstock	14
Biodiesel	Portugal	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	188
Biodiesel	Portugal	Used cooking oil	752
Biodiesel	Puerto Rico	Used cooking oil	29
Biodiesel	Qatar	Used cooking oil	363
Biodiesel	Romania	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	960
Biodiesel	Romania	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	1.315
Biodiesel	Romania	Rapeseed	32.014
Biodiesel	Romania	Used cooking oil	369
Biodiesel	Russian Federation	Rapeseed	4
Biodiesel	Russian Federation	Tall oil pitch	722
Biodiesel	Russian Federation	Used cooking oil	2.045
Biodiesel	Saudi Arabia	Used cooking oil	11.416
Biodiesel	Serbia	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1.124
Biodiesel	Serbia	Rapeseed	18.556
Biodiesel	Serbia	Used cooking oil	176
Biodiesel	Sierra Leone	Used cooking oil	18
Biodiesel	Singapore	Used cooking oil	1.206
Biodiesel	Slovakia	Rapeseed	10.544
Biodiesel	Slovakia	Used cooking oil	46.700
Biodiesel	Slovenia	Rapeseed	535
Biodiesel	Slovenia	Used cooking oil	3.686

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Biodiesel	South Africa	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	61
Biodiesel	South Africa	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	524
Biodiesel	South Africa	Used cooking oil	4.709
Biodiesel	Spain	Animal manure and sewage sludge	222
Biodiesel	Spain	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	412
Biodiesel	Spain	Crude glycerine	173
Biodiesel	Spain	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	937
Biodiesel	Sri Lanka	Used cooking oil	17
Biodiesel	Sweden	Rapeseed	1.530
Biodiesel	Switzerland	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	18
Biodiesel	Switzerland	Used cooking oil	184
Biodiesel	Taiwan, Province of China	Used cooking oil	3.905
Biodiesel	Tanzania, United Republic of	Used cooking oil	14
Biodiesel	Thailand	Crude glycerine	226
Biodiesel	Thailand	Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	97
Biodiesel	Thailand	Used cooking oil	13.973
Biodiesel	Tunisia	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	101
Biodiesel	Tunisia	Used cooking oil	200
Biodiesel	Turkey	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	404
Biodiesel	Turkey	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	66
Biodiesel	Turkey	Used cooking oil	1.165
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	7.915
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	5.031
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Rapeseed	88.578
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Soybeans	746
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Sunflower seed	4.088
Biodiesel	Ukraine	Used cooking oil	5.918
Biodiesel	United Arab Emirates	Used cooking oil	1.289
Biodiesel	United Kingdom	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	50
Biodiesel	United Kingdom	Used cooking oil	1.437
Biodiesel	United States of America	Used cooking oil	11.465
Biodiesel	Uruguay	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	85
Biodiesel	Uruguay	Rapeseed	173
Biodiesel	Uruguay	Used cooking oil	42
Biodiesel	Uzbekistan	Used cooking oil	119
Biodiesel	Viet Nam	Used cooking oil	3.134
Bioethanol	Belgium	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	37.451
Bioethanol	Belgium	Sugar beet	3.618
Bioethanol	Belgium	Wheat	108.371
Bioethanol	Canada	Corn	2.358
Bioethanol	Czech Republic	Corn	1.973
Bioethanol	Czech Republic	Other feedstock	234
Bioethanol	Czech Republic	Wheat	80.445
Bioethanol	Estonia	Wheat	1.937

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Bioethanol	France	Wheat	61.349
Bioethanol	Germany	Animal manure and sewage sludge	272
Bioethanol	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	13.519
Bioethanol	Germany	Corn	2.620
Bioethanol	Germany	Other cereals	70.203
Bioethanol	Germany	Other feedstock	4.188
Bioethanol	Germany	Sugar beet	28.699
Bioethanol	Germany	Wheat	109.197
Bioethanol	Hungary	Corn	10.398
Bioethanol	Hungary	Wheat	3.141
Bioethanol	Italy	Grape marcs and wine lees	832
Bioethanol	Lithuania	Other feedstock	221
Bioethanol	Luxembourg	Wheat	1.763
Bioethanol	Netherlands	Other feedstock	22
Bioethanol	Poland	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	1.395
Bioethanol	Poland	Bio-waste	9.716
Bioethanol	Poland	Corn	233.069
Bioethanol	Poland	Other cereals	70.864
Bioethanol	Poland	Other feedstock	29.121
Bioethanol	Poland	Sugar beet	2.101
Bioethanol	Poland	Wheat	97.267
Bioethanol	Romania	Corn	4.079
Bioethanol	Romania	Wheat	3.155
Bioethanol	Slovakia	Corn	8.077
Bioethanol	Slovakia	Wheat	1.920
Bioethanol	Spain	Grape marcs and wine lees	1.225
Bioethanol	Ukraine	Corn	30.955
Bio-LNG	Argentina	Crude glycerine	87
Bio-LNG	Denmark	Animal manure and sewage sludge	1.289
Bio-LNG	Denmark	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	402
Bio-LNG	Germany	Animal manure and sewage sludge	924
Bio-LNG	Germany	Bio-waste	68.794
Bio-LNG	Germany	Other feedstock	12.174
Bio-LNG	Netherlands	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	127
Bio-LNG	Turkey	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	107
Biomethane	Belgium	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	5
Biomethane	Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	Crude glycerine	22
Biomethane	Czech Republic	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	58
Biomethane	Denmark	Animal manure and sewage sludge	82.894
Biomethane	Denmark	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	21.798
Biomethane	Denmark	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	10.469
Biomethane	Denmark	Bio-waste	11.032
Biomethane	Denmark	Crude glycerine	1.242
Biomethane	Denmark	Other feedstock	563
Biomethane	Denmark	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	1.820

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Biomethane	Denmark	Straw	108
Biomethane	Denmark	Used cooking oil	130
Biomethane	Estonia	Animal manure and sewage sludge	585
Biomethane	Estonia	Bio-waste	2291
Biomethane	Estonia	Other feedstock	226
Biomethane	France	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	65
Biomethane	Germany	Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	1.896
Biomethane	Germany	Animal manure and sewage sludge	493.791
Biomethane	Germany	Biomass fraction of industrial waste	5.532
Biomethane	Germany	Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	2.825
Biomethane	Germany	Bio-waste	73.601
Biomethane	Germany	Cobs cleaned of kernels of corn	304
Biomethane	Germany	Corn	101.620
Biomethane	Germany	Crude glycerine	6.550
Biomethane	Germany	Grape marcs and wine lees	9
Biomethane	Germany	Husks	157
Biomethane	Germany	Nut shells	14
Biomethane	Germany	Other cereals	14.250
Biomethane	Germany	Other feedstock	89.600
Biomethane	Germany	Other ligno-cellulosic material except saw logs and veneer logs	1.490
Biomethane	Germany	Other non-food cellulosic material	586
Biomethane	Germany	Other waste vegetable or animal oils	2.865
Biomethane	Germany	Straw	6.564
Biomethane	Germany	Sugar beet	14.030

Amendment: Following a review of the 2023 quantity reported, the quantity of biomethane has been amended from 129,509 tonnes to 2,650 tonnes. Quantities of biomass types (**Animal manure and sewage sludge, Bio-waste and Other feedstock**) were reported instead of the actual quantities of biomethane produced from these types of biomass.

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Table 6: Volume of 'sustainable feedstock' reported for the year 2023

Type of feedstock	Country of origin	Value (tons sold sustainable feedstock by FGP)
Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	Germany	3.553
Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	Norway	602
Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2	Poland	1.104
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Czech Republic	4.649
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Denmark	6.677.147
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Estonia	90.457
Animal manure and sewage sludge	France	10.562
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Germany	2.527.394
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Netherlands	44.985
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Poland	1.777
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Portugal	1.831
Animal manure and sewage sludge	Spain	997
Animal manure and sewage sludge	United Kingdom	7
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Belarus	514
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Belgium	24
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Denmark	550.162
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	France	690
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Germany	1.061.189
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Hungary	1.898
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Italy	1.587
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Lithuania	107.875
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Netherlands	2.927
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Poland	47.605
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Portugal	41
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Slovakia	291
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Spain	99
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Sweden	1.728
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Tunisia	8.118
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Turkey	1.895
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	Ukraine	2.482
Biomass fraction of industrial waste	United Kingdom	125
Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	Denmark	3.386
Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	Germany	182.886
Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste	Netherlands	291
Bio-waste	Belgium	10.353
Bio-waste	Denmark	204.402
Bio-waste	Estonia	66.158
Bio-waste	Germany	843.434
Bio-waste	Netherlands	14.139
Bio-waste	Poland	12.250
Bio-waste	Sweden	3.748

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Bio-waste	United Kingdom	424
Cobs cleaned of kernels of corn	Germany	383
Corn	Belgium	129.675
Corn	Czech Republic	15.624
Corn	Denmark	11.065
Corn	France	924
Corn	Germany	1.169.038
Corn	Poland	1.784.750
Corn	Ukraine	8.647
Crude glycerine	Argentina	321
Crude glycerine	Austria	1.538
Crude glycerine	Czech Republic	1.036
Crude glycerine	Denmark	669
Crude glycerine	France	200
Crude glycerine	Germany	31.310
Crude glycerine	Hungary	1.180
Crude glycerine	Kuwait	129
Crude glycerine	Malaysia	97
Crude glycerine	Netherlands	6.594
Crude glycerine	Norway	1.363
Crude glycerine	Poland	49
Crude glycerine	Portugal	1.377
Crude glycerine	Romania	211
Crude glycerine	Spain	683
Crude glycerine	Sweden	770
Crude glycerine	Thailand	258
Crude glycerine	Tunisia	474
Crude glycerine	United Kingdom	2.211
Husks	Denmark	6.070
Husks	Sweden	171
Other cereals	Czech Republic	3.504
Other cereals	Germany	1.200.802
Other cereals	Hungary	346
Other cereals	Poland	217.114
Other feedstock	Belgium	13.483
Other feedstock	Bosnia and Herzegovina	575
Other feedstock	Bulgaria	6.219
Other feedstock	Croatia	120
Other feedstock	Denmark	8.708
Other feedstock	France	6.998
Other feedstock	Germany	741.643
Other feedstock	Lithuania	1.371
Other feedstock	Netherlands	42
Other feedstock	Poland	506.860
Other feedstock	Portugal	13
Other feedstock	Romania	644

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Other feedstock	Serbia	723
Other feedstock	Sweden	1.813
Other feedstock	Ukraine	1.765
Other ligno-cellulosic material except saw logs and veneer logs	Germany	57.483
Other non-food cellulosic material	Germany	18.583
Other non-food cellulosic material	Poland	10.205
Other oil crops	Ukraine	15.636
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Argentina	4.274
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Belgium	4.002
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Brazil	1.199
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Bulgaria	144
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Croatia	847
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Czech Republic	568
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Denmark	46.060
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Ecuador	1.088
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Egypt	83
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	France	1.938
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Germany	40.495
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Greece	1.511
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Hungary	263
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Indonesia	305
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Italy	6.587
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Malaysia	260
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Morocco	274
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Netherlands	23.964
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Poland	2.970
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Portugal	819
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Saudi Arabia	80
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	South Africa	334
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Spain	3.192
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Sweden	523
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Thailand	103
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Tunisia	149
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Turkey	253
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	Ukraine	636
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	United Arab Emirates	60
Other waste vegetable or animal oils	United Kingdom	8.571
Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	Colombia	202
Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	Côte d'Ivoire	390
Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	Ghana	680
Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	Indonesia	4.058
Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	Panama	746
Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches	Thailand	110

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Rapeseed		26.989
Rapeseed	Austria	3.617
Rapeseed	Belgium	4.588
Rapeseed	Czech Republic	91.471
Rapeseed	Denmark	303.318
Rapeseed	France	1.294
Rapeseed	Germany	11.688.154
Rapeseed	Greece	1.754
Rapeseed	Hungary	308
Rapeseed	Luxembourg	4.986
Rapeseed	Poland	1.750.964
Rapeseed	Romania	11.233
Rapeseed	Slovakia	673
Rapeseed	Slovenia	3.604
Rapeseed	Ukraine	53.109
Soybeans	Austria	2.909
Soybeans	Czech Republic	1.276
Soybeans	Germany	28.586
Soybeans	Poland	9.693
Soybeans	Romania	98
Soybeans	Slovakia	74
Soybeans	Ukraine	6.205
Straw	Denmark	108
Straw	Germany	9.431
Straw	Poland	2.757
Sugar beet	Denmark	99.482
Sugar beet	Germany	766.686
Sugar beet	Poland	3.057.120
Sugar beet	Ukraine	93
Sunflower seed	Czech Republic	26
Sunflower seed	Germany	1.464
Sunflower seed	Greece	6.305
Sunflower seed	Poland	1.274
Sunflower seed	Romania	1.036
Sunflower seed	Ukraine	16.788
Used cooking oil	Albania	48
Used cooking oil	Armenia	147
Used cooking oil	Austria	2.898
Used cooking oil	Azerbaijan	148
Used cooking oil	Belarus	2.088
Used cooking oil	Belgium	11.445
Used cooking oil	Brazil	134
Used cooking oil	Bulgaria	3.703
Used cooking oil	Croatia	1.155
Used cooking oil	Czech Republic	1.136
Used cooking oil	Denmark	1.584

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Used cooking oil	Estonia	2.086
Used cooking oil	France	1.204
Used cooking oil	French Guiana	55
Used cooking oil	Germany	150.074
Used cooking oil	Greece	3.347
Used cooking oil	Guadeloupe	84
Used cooking oil	Hungary	262
Used cooking oil	Ireland	9.487
Used cooking oil	Kazakhstan	16.471
Used cooking oil	Kuwait	5.354