



REDcert²

Scheme principles for the use of
biomass-balanced products
in the chemical industry

Version 01

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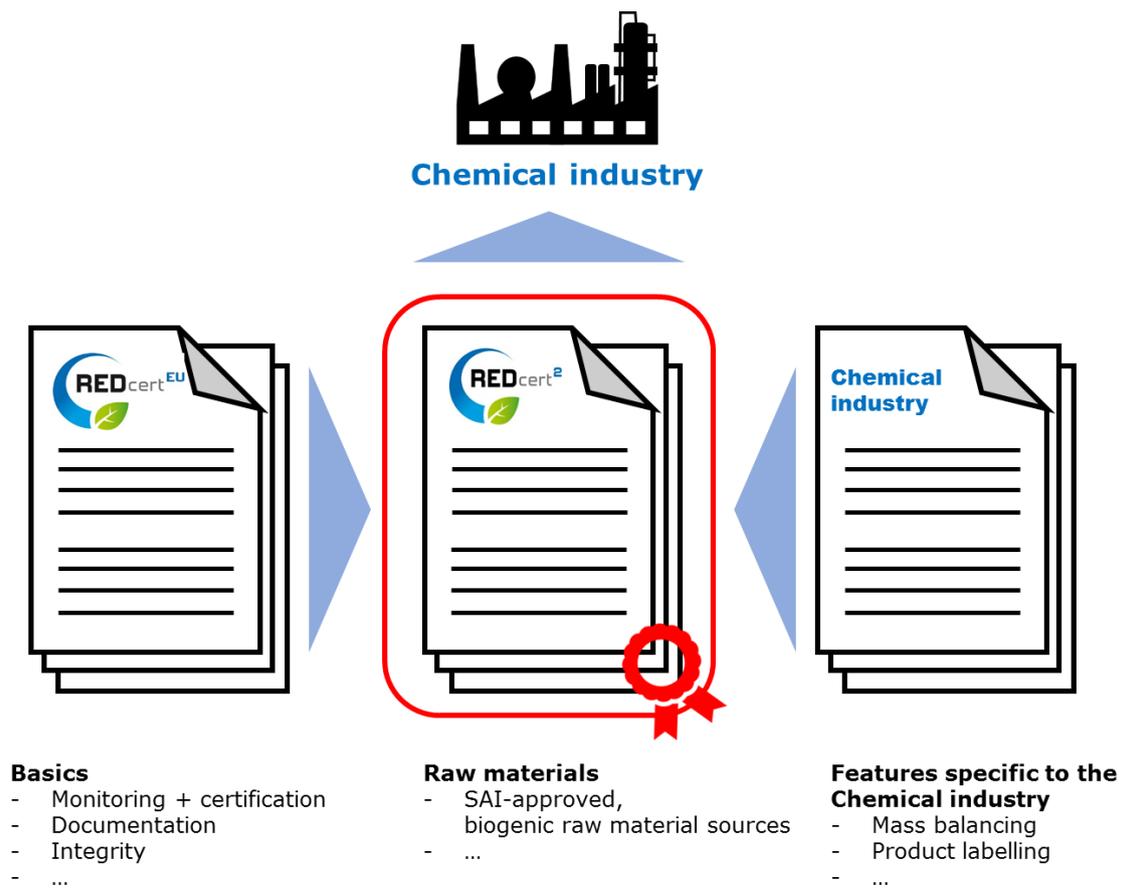
Introduction

To make a significant contribution to reducing greenhouse gases and conserving resources in the long term, the chemical industry is increasingly relying on sustainably produced and certified biomass to replace fossil-based raw materials. In the context of highly complex chemical production processes, when biomass is used as a raw material, it is first broken down and separated into atomic or molecular components in the same way as fossil-based raw materials in order to incorporate them into a range of different products. The sustainable biogenic content in these products can vary considerably, making it virtually impossible to reach a valid conclusion about the content in the end product based on analytical evidence as a result of large-scale chemical compound processes.

The chemical industry can use the mass balance approach to provide evidence that fossil-based raw materials have been replaced by certain quantities of sustainably certified biomass. However, a balance based purely on “mass”, i.e. the weight of the raw materials used, no longer adequately reflects the specific properties of large chemical processes with their growing complexity. The reason is that in every process step, new products and/or intermediate products are created whose conversion rate is almost impossible to determine or verify in terms of the biomass used.

As a result, a concept for a mass balancing approach was jointly developed by BASF SE and TÜV SÜD which is not based on the mass of the biomass used, but on the chemical valence of its individual atomic components. It represents a stoichiometric balancing approach based on an equivalence analysis and documented in a corresponding account management system. This standard, published as CMS 71, was adopted by REDcert and integrated into the REDcert² scheme as an optional approach to meeting the needs of the chemical industry.

This REDcert² document “Scheme principles for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry” is designed as a supplementary set of rules and directly references the principles set forth in the REDcert EU scheme in many aspects. As a result, a company operating in the chemical industry can obtain REDcert² certification.



The REDcert² scheme allows product-specific conclusions to be drawn about the sustainably certified biomass used as a raw material at a chemical site, but does not make it possible to make statements about the percentages of biomass contained in the products or their use for energy.

REDcert² is a certification scheme for sustainable biomass production for the food and animal feed industry as well as the use of biomass as a raw material. The scope of the scheme can be expanded to include processing (conversion) and supply/trade. For the chemical industry, it is a scheme used to show that fossil-based raw materials have been replaced by certified sustainable biomass using the mass balancing approach.

It generally holds true that the biomass used in integrated production must be REDcert-EU, REDcert², FSC or PEFC certified or meet the requirements of another sustainability standard which has at least been recognised by the EU Commission in accordance with Directive 2009/28/EC or has been positively evaluated by the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) or expressly recognised by REDcert.

For the sake of clarity, the table below shows how the essential elements of the REDcert-EU scheme document “Scope and basic scheme requirements” correlate to the REDcert² scheme requirements for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry:

REDcert-EU “Scope and basic scheme requirements”, Version 05; section...	REDcert ² “Scheme principles for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry”, Version 01	Reference to the respective law
Introduction	✓ Reference to RC-EU	
2 REDcert's self-defined role	✓ Reference	
3 Conditions and scope of validity	✓ Reference; see supplementary requirements below	
4 Organisational structure of REDcert	✓ Reference	
5 The REDcert certification scheme	✓ Reference, excluding requirements for GHG emissions saving and calculation methods (5.2)	Directive 2009/28/EC
5.1 Sustainability requirements for cultivating and producing biomass	☒ not applicable here, reference; additionally REDcert ² scheme principles for the production of biomass in the area of food production	
☒ not applicable	5.2 Requirements for raw materials	
5.3 Special requirements for the collection and use of waste and residues	✓ Reference	
5.4 Requirements for the GHG emissions saving and the calculation methods	☒ (not applicable)	
5.5 Requirements for traceability and mass balancing for the continuous proof of origin of biomass	✓ Reference; for additional information, see section 8 Principles of the balancing system	
5.6 Documentation requirements	✓ Reference; in addition to the following requirements	

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	5.7 Requirements for certified products and for communication and use of advertising claims	
5.8 Scheme function	✓ Reference; in addition to the following requirements	
5.9 Registration and certification	✓ Reference; in addition to the following requirements	
5.10 Other certification scheme	✓ Reference; in addition to the following requirements	
6 Measures for transparency and prevention of misuse and fraud	✓ Reference	
6.1 Transparency in scheme presentation	✓ Reference	
6.2 Transparency in scheme membership	✓ Reference	
6.3 Transparency in scheme administration	✓ Reference	
6.4 Transparency in scheme certification	✓ Reference	
6.5 Assuring scheme integrity and preventing misuse and fraud	✓ Reference	
7 Costs for participating companies	✓ Reference	

2 REDcert's self-defined role

See REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements”.

3 Conditions and scope of validity

The requirements criteria outlined in this document apply to suppliers and conversion plants - including upstream and downstream companies - in the chemical industry that replace fossil-based raw materials with sustainably certified biomass and produce chemical products accordingly. If companies in the value-added chain want to advertise using their REDcert² certification or to label products as certified, they must be REDcert² certified.

Integrated manufacturing sites or plants typical of large chemical industrial sites can be considered a single site if there is a physical link between the operations on the site that are included under the scope of REDcert² certification. However, this does not always apply to third parties who are also based on the site but not part of the company. They may require independent certification if operational implementation is not the responsibility of the parent company (e.g. joint venture).

This document does not include the REDcert² requirements for the production of biomass. However, to produce or replace fossil-based substances by sustainable agricultural raw materials in the chemical industry, it is necessary for the biomass to originate from REDcert² certified companies or from other schemes that have been positively evaluated by SAI (the current and published SAI benchmark results of the Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) on the website <http://www.fsatool.com> apply here) or that are FSC or PEFC or REDcert-EU certified or originate from other schemes that have been recognised by the EU Commission pursuant to Directive 2009/28/EC.

This document describes, among other things, the principles of mass balancing in accordance with the principles of CMS 71 for several permanently interconnected sites (see above definition of site) using dedicated transport routes. It does not cover the options for physical and chemical verification of the presence of sustainably certified biomass in the company's products. Please refer to the option for physical separation of sustainable and non-sustainable biomass/non-biogenic raw materials (identity preservation, so-called "hard-IP") described in the REDcert-EU document "Scheme principles for mass balancing".

The requirements for the GHG emissions saving and the corresponding calculation methods described in the REDcert-EU scheme do not apply to the REDcert² scheme and thus also not to the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry. This means that, unlike the use of biomass for "biofuels", every biomass consignment does not have to be labelled for its respective GHG emissions or the respective disaggregated default value.

All operations and production units associated with the company holding the certificate that are involved in the implementation of the standard must be identified, documented and integrated into the certification process. This applies in particular to:

- the purchase and transport of renewable raw materials
- the purchase and transport of certified products from upstream companies
- the transport of intermediate products
- trade with certified products and
- chemical processing steps

When describing the scope of certification, the following information must be documented at a minimum:

- name of the company/companies
- functions
- role in the implementation of the standard
- responsibilities

If a renewable raw material is used for both mass-balanced and bio-based products, the following must be documented in writing for the manufacture of dedicated products:

- locations of production sites for dedicated products
- production volume in the last three years
- quantity of renewable raw materials used in the last three years and planned quantity for the current year
- self-declaration stating whether the product is marketed as dedicated

All products to be certified must be identified by their trade name and the name that appears on the safety data sheet. It must be possible to unambiguously identify the products by their names.

To the extent necessary to enforce the scheme requirements, the certificate holder has entered into contractual agreements with the companies identified in the scope of certification regarding this standard. The contractual agreements include a requirement to implement and comply with the present standard, as well as a statement of consent to grant the commis-

sioned certification body access to all necessary operating sites and to ensure that all necessary documents are provided.

4 Organisational structure of REDcert

See REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements”

5 The REDcert certification scheme

See REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements”.

5.1 Sustainability requirements for cultivating and producing biomass

See REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements” as well as the REDcert² scheme principles for the production of biomass in food production.

5.2 Requirements for raw materials

The biomass used must be certified as sustainable and a valid REDcert² or REDcert-EU certificate must be available as proof of sustainability. Biomass from other sustainability schemes can only be accepted if the sustainability certificate originates from a scheme that has been recognised by the EU Commission or positively evaluated by the *Sustainable Agriculture Initiative* (SAI) or is FSC or PEFC certified.

Proof of the origin of the sustainable biomass used for the certified products must be furnished in the form of appropriate identification on the documents accompanying the goods or comparable proof accompanying receipt/purchase of the raw material.

Use of organic intermediates

If raw materials that have already been processed (intermediate products) are used, a distinction must be made between bio-based intermediate products from dedicated production, mass-balanced intermediate products from integrated production and fossil-based intermediate products. If bio-based or mass-balanced intermediate products are used which have < 99% of sustainable biomass and whose non-biogenic content is the result of an unavoidable

production process, the intermediate products for the non-sustainable content must be converted to mass-balance equivalents and this quantity removed from the account management system.

Sourcing bio-based sustainable intermediate products from dedicated production

If the intermediate products are sourced from dedicated production (to the extent that they are to be counted toward biomass balancing), proof verified by a third party is to be provided stating that the quarterly difference between the input and output of the product certified as sustainable is greater than or equal to zero, taking into account the conversion factor.

Sourcing mass-balanced intermediate products from integrated production

If the intermediate products are sourced from integrated production, these intermediate products must have certificates from the *REDcert² scheme for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry*. Certificates from other sustainability schemes can only be recognised if the assessment is based on comparable requirements. If the respective sustainability scheme does not cover all requirements of the *REDcert² scheme for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry*, the corresponding inspection criteria must be additionally verified using this scheme.

Use of fossil-based intermediate products

If intermediate products of fossil origin are used to make certified products, the quantity of sustainably certified mass balance equivalents that correspond to the production of the intermediate product must be booked out of the account management system. The basis for this is the documentation of the quantities of fossil-based raw materials required for the production of the intermediate product. If no data on the quality of the base formulations is available, a conservative estimate based on values from relevant literature is to be used. A surcharge of 10% will be charged if values from relevant literature are used and there is no way to technically check them on site. A margin of 5-10% is permitted for the surcharge if proof can be provided that the value determined this way is conservative.

Negligible auxiliary materials

Non-certified auxiliary materials that are less than 1% by mass of the final product and do not exceed 5% in total and are mainly of organic origin can be ignored. This must be compensated for by using a correspondingly higher percentage of MB equivalents. The product-

specific average (MB equivalent/kg) is used to calculate the quantity of additional MB equivalents to be booked out of the account management system.

Non-negligible auxiliary materials

If a product contains auxiliary materials of inorganic origin > 25%, the requirements for using advertising claims apply.

5.3 Special requirements for the collection and use of waste and residual materials

See REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements”.

5.4 Requirements for the GHG emissions saving and the calculation method

Not applicable.

5.5 Requirements for traceability and mass balancing for the continuous proof of origin of biomass

See REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements”. This is supplemented by the principles of the balancing system in section 8.

5.6 Documentation requirements

See REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements”.

In addition, the documentation requirements stipulate that REDcert must keep all valid certificates in an internal and publicly accessible database. All products certified under a certificate can be accessed by registered users in a protected area of the REDcert certificate database after they have been released by the certificate holder.

It is possible that products that have not yet been audited are added before the initial 1-year certificate expires. In this case, the products can be listed in the protected database area in a

product list attached to the certificate. The product list must show the sales name of the product as well as the name of the respective certificate holder. In addition, the requirements for base formulations outlined in section 5.7 Requirements for certified products or for communication and use of advertising claims apply.

5.7 Requirements for certified products or for communication and use of advertising claims

Minimum content of renewable raw materials

For the manufacturing or purchasing process of the product certified under the REDcert² scheme for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry, at least 20% of the fossil-based raw materials required to make this product has been verifiably replaced by an equivalent amount of sustainably certified biomass in integrated manufacturing sites or plants.

Base formulations

Base formulations are available for the certified products. Base formulations define the quantity of fossil-based raw materials required for the production of the respective substance. Base formulations are determined specific to the process on the basis of the mass balance. Actual formulations from the past three years can also be used instead of base formulations.

The prerequisite for the use of base formulations is that they are determined under the scope of an existing scheme and documented in quality management processes. At least once a year, base formulations must be reviewed for accuracy and changed if necessary. The annual review must be documented and archived.

Base formulations may be used if the non-conformity resulting from the annual review is documented over a period of five years. During the initial certification cycle, documentation over three years can be accepted. If the maximum deviation from the base formulation is more than 5%, the maximum deviation is the determining factor in conservatively estimating the need for sustainably produced biomass.

In the case of newer products for which no long-term empirical data is available, a conservative base formulation must be defined in consultation with the inspectors and be reviewed

annually. If events occur during the year that have a major effect on the base formulation, the base formulation must be adjusted during the year.

General communication and advertising claims

Every scheme participant may use the “REDcert²” logo and word mark for communication purposes. Changes to the appearance of the “REDcert²” trademark, in particular by combining it with other signs or seals, require the express consent of REDcert. Advertising claims may be used to market the products certified under this standard if it is clear at what point the renewable raw materials were introduced into the process.

Permissible advertising statements relate to

- a) the biomass certified as sustainable used in the sales process
- b) the biomass certified as sustainable used in the manufacturing process

Other claims may be accepted in individual cases after the standard is checked and changed.

For all certified products, the claim that fossil-based resources have been reduced or replaced is permitted after confirmation by the scheme operator:

“Fossil resources saving product.”

or

“Fossil resource saving product by using renewable raw materials in the value chain”

or

“This product supports / comes with / leads to / entails a x% substitution of fossil with renewable raw materials in the value chain.”

The respective certificate holder must be able to demonstrate that the use of sustainably certified biomass or certified products of the same base formulation requires only marginally more additional energy and thus reduces the use of fossil-based resources.

The advertising claim must indicate whether the claim refers to the production at a single production site or to a production within a system of interconnected production sites (integrated manufacturing or chemical sites).

Advertising claims as described in a) and b) which relate to products with an inorganic mass proportion > 25% in the end product must contain a clear indication of which part of the product the advertising claims apply to. Certificate holders must indicate whether they follow this

recommendation with their initial certification. In this case, the recommendation becomes binding.

Advertising claims related to a sales-based / manufacture-based booking period

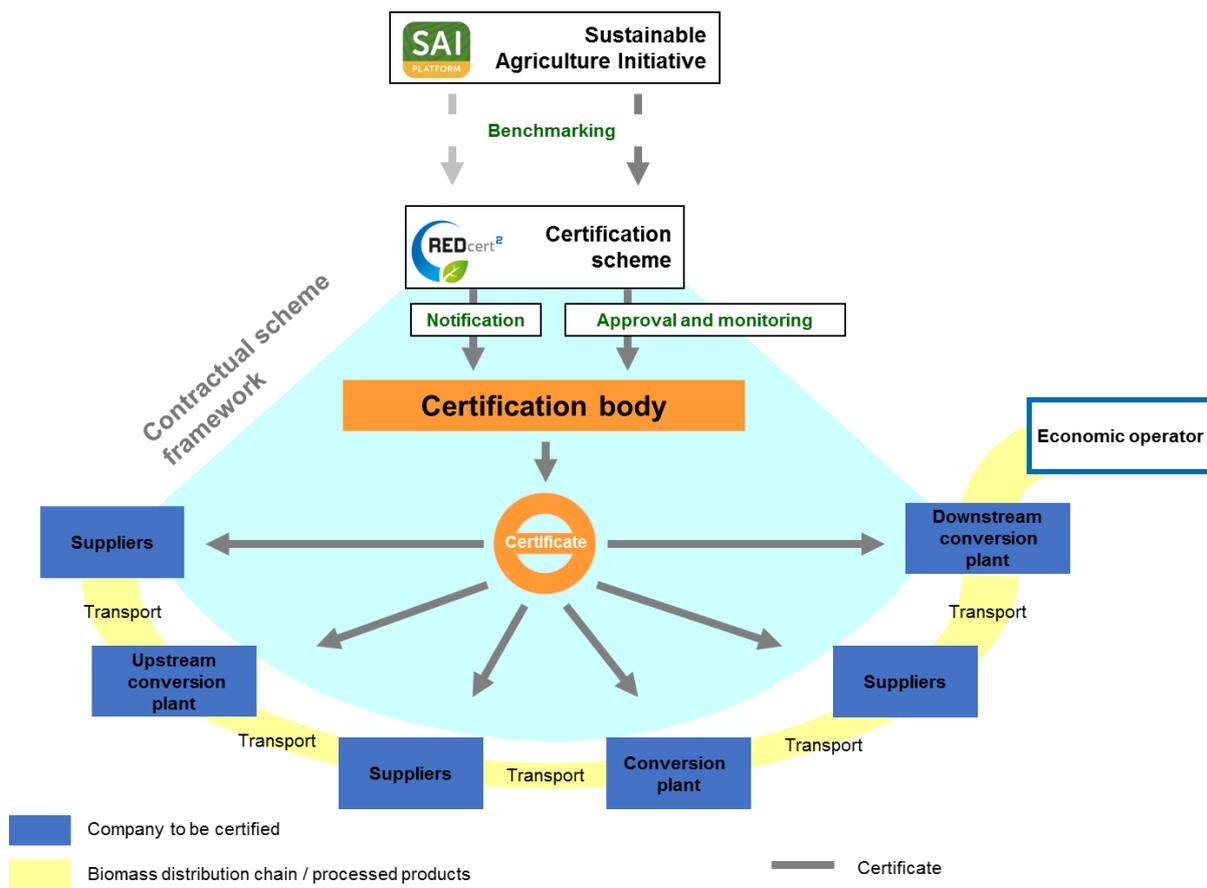
Only the following advertising claims may be used:

- a) *“With the purchase of this product, x% of the fossil-based raw materials required for manufacturing of this product are replaced in the production facility by sustainably certified biomass.”*
- b) *“X% of the fossil-based raw materials required for the manufacturing of this product were replaced in the production site by biomass certified as sustainable.”*

The prerequisite for using this claim is the use of the sales-based/manufacture-based booking period. After approval by the respective certification body, the phrase “in the production facility” may be adapted to the scope of certification (e.g. “in the integrated chemical sites”, “in the integrated sites”, “at the production site”).

5.8 Scheme functionality

The figure below provides an overview of the structure and function of the REDcert² scheme principles for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry:



The manufacturing and supply chain for biomass and processed products used in the chemical industry includes the following actors:

Interfaces

Interfaces are economic operators along the production and supply chain that require certification. A distinction is made between:

- suppliers
- conversion / conversion plants such as chemical plants, paint and varnish producers, plastic producers, etc.

Suppliers

Many economic operators along the production/supply chain up to the end user are involved in trade or storage of biomass or processed certified products or act as brokers. These economic operators are considered “suppliers” under REDcert². Suppliers can handle transshipment (storage, mixing) of sustainable biomass and/or processed certified products with-

out having to convert them. This definition also includes intermediate suppliers/steps that do not “physically” handle the biomass and/or processed certified products.

Suppliers are issued a certificate as proof that they satisfy the scheme requirements.

Conversion plant

The conversion of biomass (further processing of certified products) takes place in chemical plants, paint and varnish plants, rubber and plastics factories, etc. They must set up a mass balancing and account management system in which all MB equivalents are converted and all pre-conversion consignments with sustainable biomass and all certified products that were removed from this scheme can be recorded.

All companies or company groups of the conversion facilities mentioned above as examples are issued a certificate to prove that they fulfil the scheme requirements.

5.9 Registration and certification

See REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements”.

The scope of certification must be documented in writing by economic operators and submitted to the certification body as an annex to the application for certification. In order to change the scope of certification, a new application must be submitted to the certification body.

5.10 Other certification schemes

See REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements”.

In addition, biomass from a scheme that has not been recognised as a voluntary certification scheme by the European Commission must have at least a positive benchmark result from the *Sustainable Agriculture Initiative* (SAI) or must have been FSC or PEFC certified.

6 Measures for transparency and prevention of misuse and fraud

See REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements”.

6.1 Transparency in scheme representation

See REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements”.

6.2 Transparency in scheme membership

See REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements”.

6.3 Transparency in scheme management

See REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements”.

6.4 Transparency in certification

See REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements”.

6.5 Assuring scheme integrity and preventing misuse and fraud

See REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements”.

7 Costs for participating companies

See the current versions of the REDcert-EU document “Scope and basic scheme requirements” or fee schedule for scheme participants (in the chemical industry).

8 Principles of the balancing system

For the sake of clarity, the table below shows how the essential elements of the REDcert-EU scheme document “Scheme principles for mass balancing” correlate to the REDcert² scheme requirements for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry:

REDcert-EU “Scheme principles for mass balancing”; section...	REDcert ² “Scheme principles for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry”, Version 01	Reference to the respective law
8 Scheme principles for mass balancing	✓ Reference; supplementing the following provisions in this document	./.
✗	8.1 Balancing method	
✗	8.2 Booking period	
✗	8.3 Ensuring adequate availability of BRUs	
✗	8.4 Account management system	
✗	8.5 Additionality	
✗	8.6 Double counting not permitted	
✗	8.7 Principles of traceability	
✓	8.8 Documentation requirements (see REDcert-EU scheme principles for mass balancing)	
✗	8.9 Requirements for downstream companies	

8.1 Balancing method

The certificate holder uses a reliable process for continuous monitoring and securing of cover between procurement, storage and delivery. The sourced quantities are clearly identified and confirmed by both parties (supplier and producer).

- The conversion of fossil-based and sustainably certified raw materials is calculated based on the lower heating values which are standardised to a clearly defined substance (e.g. methane).
- The conversion of intermediate products into the standard unit mass balance equivalent is not based on the synthesis gas process, but on the quantities of fossil-based raw materials required for the production of this intermediate product. It is not necessary for this technology to actually be used within the production facility. In this case, the required raw material quantity can be conservatively estimated on the basis of processes described in the literature and implemented technologically.
- The conversion of sustainably certified biomass types not listed in Annex 2 a) is carried out with the same conversion factor as the fossil-based equivalent after conversion of intermediate products to mass balance equivalents (example: bio-ethylene has the same conversion factor as fossil ethylene. Fossil ethylene is to be regarded as the fossil equivalent of bio-ethylene).
- For sustainably certified biomass for which no fossil equivalent exists, the conversion is carried out based on its lower heating values which are standardised to a clearly defined substance (e.g. methane).

8.2 Booking period

The booking period, which can optionally be selected as sales-based or manufacture-based, must be agreed in advance of the conformity assessment.

In a sales-based booking period, the required quantity of sustainably certified biomass is booked out of the account management system at the time of the sales transaction. As a result, it is not necessary for the required quantities to already be available in the system during production. The balancing period may not exceed 3 months after the sales transaction. No negative balance is allowed after the end of the mass balance period. Positive balances may be transferred as long as it is guaranteed that the validity (see validity) is not exceeded.

In a manufacture-based booking period, the determined quantity of sustainably certified biomass is already available at the time the product is produced.

8.3 Ensuring coverage

The certificate holder has a process in place that ensures that the corresponding sustainably certified biomass can be sourced in sufficient quantities at the right time in line with the forecast sale of certified products. This procedure also includes possible deviations of the actual values from the base formulations and ensures that exceeding the base formulations by actual values does not result in a shortfall in the balance.

8.4 Account management system

The mass balance equivalents entered in the balancing period must be managed in an account management system. Companies may operate several separate account management systems in order to make different product-specific advertising claims. An MB equivalent can only be administered in a single account management system. The account management system selected for a certification cycle is binding for the respective product. For the production or marketing of certified products, the respective percentage of sustainably certified biomass must be booked out of the account management system.

Book entries

The MB equivalents are entered into the account management system in accordance with the verified conversion rates. The MB equivalents booked into the account management system do not have to be differentiated by their raw materials and are therefore interchangeable. MB equivalents can only be booked into the account after the raw materials have been physically transferred to the balancing period and if it is ensured that the raw material is used for material purposes. Sustainably certified biomass that is used to generate energy may not be booked into the account management system. The last possible measurement is decisive for the quantity of book entries. If the allocation to energy and material use takes place only after the physical transfer to the balancing period, book entries to the account management system is permitted if evidence can be provided that the possibility of double counting is ruled out.

Booking out

The booking out is subject to the chosen booking period. If the sales-based booking period is used, the quantity is booked out when the product is sold. If the manufacture-based booking period is used, the quantity is booked out during the manufacturing phase of a product.

Bookings must be documented for each specific product. Booking out is carried out using MB equivalents on the basis of base formulations. Once a year, bookings must be corrected on the basis of the base formulations using actual values. If the actual values are below the base formulations used, the bookings do not need to be corrected. For corrections, a negligibility limit applies: if the deviation is < 0.5% or < 200 kg MB equivalents, it is not necessary to correct the values.

8.5 Additionality

The certificate holder may only use additional sustainably certified biomass for certified products, i.e. sustainably certified biomass which replaces fossil raw materials starting from the time of certification.

8.6 Prohibition of double counting

The account management system must be suitable for preventing *double counting* of MB equivalents, especially if different account management systems are in operation.

Double counting of products marketed as bio-based

Quantities of sustainably certified biomass used for the dedicated production of products marketed as bio-based may not be included in the account management system, i.e. counted twice. It is also possible, for example, to market the product as bio-based if the sustainably certified biomass is included in the list of ingredients or confirmed to the customer upon request. If a raw material is used both for the production of products marketed as bio-based and for the production of mass-balanced certified products, an overall balance for this raw material must be provided. The total balance must list the quantities of the raw material used for dedicated and certified production as well as the product-specific list of the quantities of the manufactured products.

Other double counting

The total quantity of sustainably certified raw materials used (for dedicated and certified products) may only be communicated if the impression is not created that every marketed product contains a corresponding percentage of sustainably certified biomass.

8.7 Principles of traceability

Documentation of material flows

There is a system in place which continuously documents the material flows from the sustainably certified biomass used to the certified end product. This system is part of the quality management system.

Handling waste and exhaust gas flows

Waste and exhaust gas flows must be accounted for in the balance. The sequestered quantities of MB equivalents must be booked out of the account management system using the respective balancing method. The waste and exhaust gas flows must be measured for this data to be available. Otherwise, the provisions apply according to the principle of accuracy (see definition of accuracy in Annex 1).

Handling co-products

Co-products can relinquish their sustainable properties if double counting is excluded. The sustainable property does not have to be tied to the specific raw materials or intermediate products. This means that their identity as a sustainable product is no longer given. The relinquishment of the sustainable property can be credited to the base formulation. When determining the amount of the credit, waste and exhaust gas flows in the further processing chain of the co-product must be accounted for.

Validity of booked MB equivalents

Booked MB equivalents are valid for a period of 12 months.

If the quantity of sustainable biomass in the balance exceeds the physical quantity of biomass in the company, only the physically existing biomass can be carried forward to the next balancing period. This means, for example, that Balancing Renewable Units (BRUs) expire if there is no longer adequate inventory in storage. Credit balances of sustainable biomass may not be transferred to the next balancing period. This kind of situation can occur, for example, if sustainable bionaphtha is included in the mass balance but during the balancing period a large quantity of it was sold for a use other than for the production of *biomass-balanced products*.

Deviations from this rule can be accepted if it can be shown that adequate storage capacity for the raw material or its derivatives is available on the site.

8.8 Documentation requirements

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for mass balancing”.

8.9 Requirements for downstream companies

For downstream companies that use biomass balanced products certified as sustainable, special requirements apply to the mass balance and the communication of certified products. In addition to certified products, downstream companies can also directly use certified biomass that has at least a REDcert-EU, REDcert², FSC or PEFC certificate or another scheme that has been positively evaluated by the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI).

The downstream company must prove that the use of certified products from upstream companies in production and with the same base formulation requires only marginally more energy and thus reduces the use of fossil-base resources.

Balancing requirements

Downstream companies carry out either process-specific or process-spanning balancing. The advertising claim allowed for the product determines which method is selected.

Process-specific mass balancing

When mass balancing is process-specific, it is determined what percentage of mass balanced input materials is contained in the certified product. Input and output materials are balanced specific to the process using this method. Balancing across different operating units is not permitted in this case. It is not necessary to convert the quantities of input and output materials to MB equivalents. Only a manufacture-based booking period is permitted for a process-specific mass balance. Accordingly, quantities must be removed from the account management system upon production of the product.

Process-spanning balancing on the basis of mass balance equivalents

By use of process-spanning balancing it is determined what percentage of fossil-based raw materials is replaced by MB equivalents along the entire value chain. As a result, balancing as outlined in section 8.1 can be carried out across several operating units. In contrast to process-specific mass balancing, the balance here is based on MB equivalents. All input materials are converted into the unit MB equivalents by converting intermediate products into mass balance equivalents on the basis of the quantities of fossil-based raw materials re-

quired for the production of the respective input material. If no certified value is available from the upstream supplier for this purpose, the required raw material quantity can be conservatively estimated on the basis of processes described in the literature which have been technologically implemented (see section 5.2). Balancing is optionally based either on the manufacture-based or sales-based booking period. However, the latter is only permitted if the products used by the upstream company are certified on the basis of the production-based booking period. Quantities may also be booked out upon sale of the certified product. A maximum booking period of three months is permitted.

Requirements for communication

Products from certified downstream companies may be advertised with the following advertising claim regardless of which balancing method is chosen:

“Fossil resource saving product.”

or

“Fossil resource saving product by using renewable raw materials in the value chain.”

Products that have been certified on the basis of the process-specific mass balance may be advertised with the following advertising claim in addition to the above claim:

“This product contains x% fossil resource saving input materials.”

The value x corresponds to the percentage of mass-balanced input materials in the certified product determined as part of the process-specific mass balance.

Products that have been certified on the basis of the process-spanning balance and for which all input materials are converted to MB equivalents may be advertised with the following advertising claim:

“This product supports/comes with/leads to/entails a x% substitution of fossil with sustainable certified biomass in the value chain.”

The value x corresponds here to the percentage of fossil-based MB equivalents replaced by sustainably certified MB equivalents in relation to the total product as determined in the process-spanning balance.

9 Requirements for neutral inspections

The requirements outlined in the REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections” also apply to the scheme principles for the use of biomass-balanced products for the chemical industry. When the “Scheme principles for neutral inspections” document mentions the REDcert scheme, this always implies the REDcert² scheme. This also applies to other terms such as checklists, integrity and quality assurance measures, etc. In addition, the following provisions apply.

The documented requirements for neutral inspections relate to both the implementation of the requirements of Directive 2009/28/EC of “bioliquids/biofuels” as well as the supplementary criteria of the REDcert² scheme to the extent that they are applicable.

Inspection certificates are not issued in the REDcert² scheme. “Certificates” are only issued to verify compliance. Companies in the chemical industry that want to be certified in line with the REDcert² scheme requirements must register online on the REDcert website. The company to be certified must thoroughly familiarise itself with the REDcert² scheme requirements for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry prior to inspection.

For the sake of clarity, the table below shows how the essential elements of the REDcert-EU scheme document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections” correlate to the REDcert² scheme requirements for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry:

REDcert-EU “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”, Version 05; section...	REDcert ² “Scheme principles for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry”, Version 01	Reference to the respective law
✓ 9.1 Inspection system 9.2 Types of inspections 9.3 Process and duration of inspections 9.4 Inspection intervals	9 Requirements for neutral inspections ✓ Reference to REDcert-EU ✓ Reference; supplementing the following provisions in this section ✓ Reference ✓ Reference	

9.5 Evaluation of the inspection results	✓ Reference	
9.6 Reporting	✓ Reference	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (not applicable)	9.7 Documentation requirements	
9.8 Issuing and revoking certificates	✓ Reference; supplementing the following provisions in this section	
9.9 Scope of the inspections	✓ Reference; supplementing the following provisions in this document	
9.10 Risk management	✓ Reference	
10 Definition of the scope of random inspections for upstream operations	✓ Reference	
10.1 Group inspections and certification of farms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (not applicable)	
10.2 Inspections and certification of waste producers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (not applicable)	
10.3 Inspections and certification of storage sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (not applicable)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2.1 Requirements for downstream companies	
11 Requirements and responsibilities of certification bodies	✓ Reference	
11.1 Requirements for certification bodies	✓ Reference; supplementing the following provisions in this document	
11.2 Revoking approval	✓ Reference	
11.3 Responsibilities of certification bodies	✓ Reference; supplementing the following provisions in this document;	
	Note: Inspection certificates are <u>not</u>	

	issued in the REDcert ² scheme!	
12 Requirements of REDcert inspectors	✓ Reference	
12.1 Training and qualification	✓ Reference; supplementing the following provisions in this document	
12.2 Required knowledge, professional and practical experience as an inspector	✓ Reference; the following provisions in this document are different	
12.2.1 Further education and training	✓ Reference; supplementing the following provisions in this document	
13 Registration process	✓ Reference	
13.1. Registration as scheme partner	✓ Reference	
13.2 Registering a certification body	✓ Reference	
13.3 Registering an inspector	✓ Reference	
14 REDcert integrity and quality assurance measures	✓ Reference	

9.1 Inspection system

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

9.2 Types of inspections

9.2.1 Scheme inspections

In the initial and subsequent recertification audit, the mass balance and all relevant information such as base formulations, material flows, processes, tools, raw materials used and products sold are checked.

If new sustainable products are to be included in the scope of the certificate during the course of the year, the certificate holder must notify the certification body in advance. In order to be able to verify the sustainability properties of the respective products, a document check, what is known as a desk audit, can be carried out if the inspection criteria (these are marked in the checklist) can be assessed with the same degree of reliability as within the scope of on-site inspections. This requires certification bodies to assess the risk level/potential and which type of proof needs to be provided. In the respective audit framework, e.g. detailed documented information must be inspected by means of ERP systems, databases, etc. for traceability, mass balancing and product declaration. The proof used as a basis for an abridged desk audit must be accessible, transparent, traceable, tamper-proof, credible and trustworthy. If the desk audit shows that the REDcert² requirements are not satisfied or not sufficiently satisfied, the certification body must undertake further appropriate steps to check compliance (e.g. on-site inspection).

9.2.2 Special inspections

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

9.3 Process and duration of inspections

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

9.4 Inspection intervals

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

9.5 Evaluation of the inspection results

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

9.6 Reporting

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

9.7 Documentation requirements

Certification bodies must keep a list of the respective certified products. The product list must show the sales name of the product as well as the name of the corresponding certificate holder. The product list must be registered in the REDcert database.

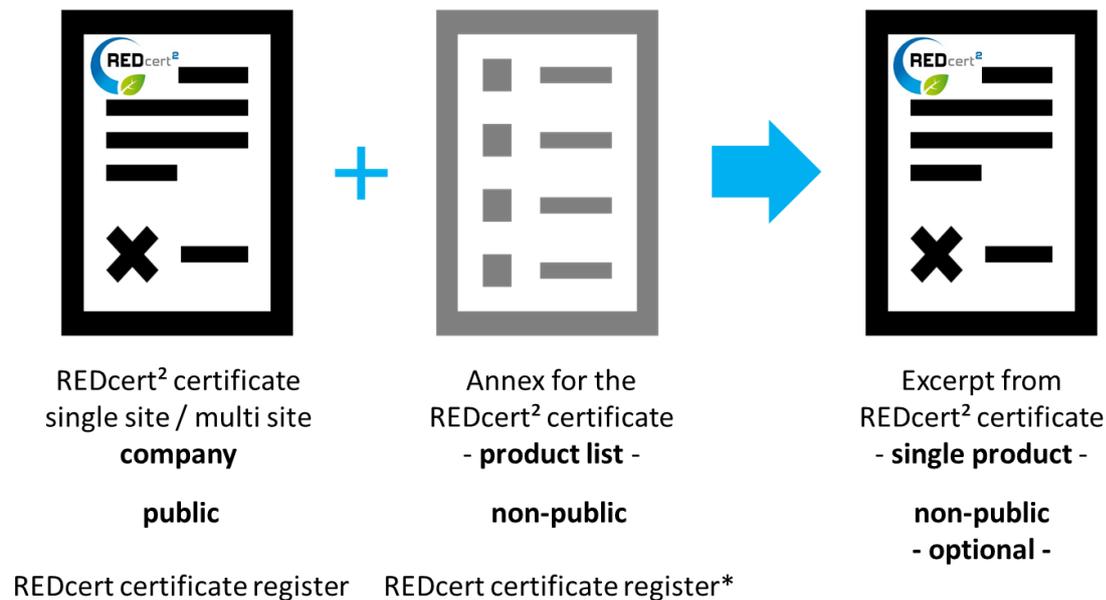
Raw materials, which are recognised by the certification bodies after an individual review, must also be registered in the REDcert database. As long as an inspection by REDcert does not produce any other result, the registered raw material is deemed accepted.

9.8 Issuing and revoking certificates

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles of neutral inspection” as well as the following additions.

Inspection certificates are not issued in the REDcert² scheme. Only “certificates” in the form of “single or multi-site certificates” and “product certificates” are issued as proof of conformity. The product certificate and the product list attached to the “single-multi-certificate” can be accessed by registered users in a non-public or password-protected area of the REDcert certificate database after release by the certificate holder.

The figure below shows the different REDcert² certificates for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry:



*Function not yet implemented

The templates and forms provided by REDcert must be used to issue certificates. The format and/or language of them may be changed, but not the content. REDcert must be informed if the templates or forms are changed. The translated version of a certificate must indicate that it is a translation which is not legally valid.

For identical products, secondary certificates - based on a basic certificate - can be offered and issued to additional distributors, traders and shareholders of the certificate holder. Identical products mean that the packaged goods are redistributed by the certificate holder in their original state (closed and sealed) by the additional distributors, dealers and shareholders of the certificate holder. Secondary certificates generally refer to packaged and clearly labelled products. Products that will be or have been changed or products supplied in a loose state are to be represented in the certification via a closed chain. For a secondary certificate to be issued, the following is required: a valid certification contract between the certificate holder and the certification body, a successful initial certification in which the admissibility of the secondary certification and the existence of the necessary processes are checked. In order to maintain the validity of the secondary certificate, the mass balance and communication of the secondary certificate holder must be checked on a regular basis (risk-based, at least every 12 months) by the certification/registration body. Secondary certificates are valid for a maximum of three years; their validity depends on the validity of the basic certificate.

Certified products are considered to be identical if their chemical or environmental properties are not changed and the differences in their physical properties are only negligible. If the chemical or environmental properties of a product are modified, the requirements for a secondary certificate are not fulfilled and the processing company must be certified independently if the certification or publication of the certificate is to be communicated. The decision on the admissibility of a secondary certification lies with the certification body responsible following consultation with the basic certificate holder. Products can be both commercial and end consumer products.

9.9 Scope of the inspections

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

9.10 Risk management

As part of the risk assessment by the certification bodies, the following indicators are to be taken into account at a minimum for the participants in the value chain:

- a) existence and quality of an internal quality management system
- b) scope and complexity of the organisation covered by the certification (number of processes and operational units included)
- c) scope of the products to be evaluated (number, length of production chain)
- d) scope of the input materials used (auxiliary materials, intermediates)
- e) non-conformities in previous conformity assessments
- f) number of sub-contractors

The risk analysis is to be used to determine the quantity and depth of the inspection to be conducted. This involves at a minimum:

- a) check of measurement data and original documents
- b) check of business transactions (purchase/sale)
- c) check of base formulations

In addition, the requirements of section 1.8 Risk management in relation to the inspection system and section 3.3.1 Risk management in relation to the certification bodies found in the REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles of neutral inspections” apply.

10 Definition of the scope of random inspections for upstream operations

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

10.1 Requirements for downstream companies

In addition to certified products, downstream companies can also use renewable raw materials directly. The downstream company must prove that the use of certified products from upstream companies in production and with the same base formulation requires only marginally more energy and thus reduces the use of fossil-based resources.

11 Requirements and responsibilities of certification bodies

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

11.1 Requirements for certification bodies

The certification bodies must demonstrate that they have experience testing mass balance systems (certification of biofuels in accordance with Directive 2009/28/EC, Art. 18). Before starting certification activities, a designated person appointed by a certification body must have taken part in a “Train-the-Trainer” training of the REDcert² scheme principles for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry.

11.2 Revoking approval

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

11.3 Responsibilities of certification bodies

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

11.3.1 Risk management

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

11.3.2 Performing inspections and issuing certificates and inspection certificates

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

Inspection certificates are **not** issued in the REDcert² scheme for the use of biomass-balanced products for the chemical industry.

11.3.3 Lists of interfaces

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

11.3.4 Storing and handling information

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

11.3.5 External and internal training for inspectors

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

12 Requirements of REDcert inspectors

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

12.1 Training and qualification

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

12.2 Required knowledge, professional and practical experience as an inspector

Inspectors who conduct inspections according to the REDcert² scheme principles for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry must meet the following requirements:

Special skills	Inspection technique, communication skills, extensive knowledge of the legal requirements in the relevant area and of the REDcert ² scheme requirements for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry
Required qualification as an inspector	Training (e.g. in accordance with EN ISO 19011) Duration: at least 3 days
Professional experience	At least 5 years of professional experience in the area to be inspected in a relevant position
Practical experience as an inspector	At least 5 inspections in the last 2 years in the inspected area (e.g. ISO 9001, ISO 14001, REDcert (conversion), environmental verification activities) as well as 2 years of inspection experience in a certification standard that certifies quantity-specific information

12.2.1 Further education and training

In addition to furnishing proof of the requirements under 12.2, inspectors must have participated in a **2-day** basic training of the REDcert² scheme for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry which addresses in particular the special features of the mass balance approach according to CMS 71 before they start their activities in the REDcert² scheme.

13 Registration process

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”. Annexes 1 and 2 contain the applications for registration of a certification body or an inspector under the REDcert² certification scheme for the use of biomass-based products in the chemical industry.

13.1 Registration as scheme partner

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

13.2 Registration as scheme partner

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

13.3 Registering an inspector

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

14 REDcert integrity and quality assurance measures

See REDcert-EU document “Scheme principles for neutral inspections”.

15 Sanction system

In terms of the sanction system, the stipulations in the REDcert-EU scheme apply exclusively and in full.

REDcert-EU “Sanction system”, section...	REDcert ² “Scheme principles for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry”, Version 01	Reference to the respective law
1 Introduction	✓ (see REDcert-EU sanction system)	
2 Procedure	✓ (see REDcert-EU sanction system)	
3 Special requirements	✓ (see REDcert-EU sanction system)	

16 Relevant documents

The document structure of the REDcert² scheme principles for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry includes the following:

No.	Document	Published/revised
1	REDcert-EU - Scope and basic scheme requirements	The current version of the supplementary REDcert ² scheme principles for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry is published on the website at www.redcert.org .
2	REDcert-EU - Scheme principles for mass balancing	
3	REDcert-EU - Scheme principles for neutral inspections	
4	REDcert-EU - Sanction system	
5	Checklist for the inspection of interfaces, operating sites and suppliers of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry (REDcert ²)	

17 Annex 1 - definition of terms

Biomass

The term biomass refers to the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste. Biomass has a biogenic percentage of at least 99%. The non-biogenic part is the result of unavoidable production processes. In addition, the term can also include hydrogen, for example, as long as it comes from electrolysis using electricity from renewable energy sources.

Company

In this document, the term company describes an economically and legally independent organisational unit for the purpose of production and selling biomass-balanced chemical products.

Operating site

In this document, an operating site is defined as a dependent fixed business operation or plant operating on behalf of the company.

Integrated manufacturing sites and plants

Integrated manufacturing sites and plants are defined as a physically connected arrangement of operating sites at the same location or describes the physical connection of production sites across different locations by dedicated transport routes (e.g. pipelines) without any supply to or from external parties. Third parties are also part of the integrated manufacturing sites or plants, provided that they are physically connected to the operating sites of the integrated site and are under the operational management of the company.

Dedicated production

Dedicated production is a chemical, biological or physical manufacturing process in which sustainable certified biomass is used in full or in part to produce bio-based products.

Integrated production

Integrated production is a chemical, biological or physical manufacturing process in which sustainable biomass is partially used. Material flows from sustainable biomass and fossil-based raw materials are not separated from one other and can go through several process steps. This is defined as a physically connected arrangement of sites at the same location or physically connected sites across different locations, e.g. through interconnected pipelines. The products manufactured as part of integrated production can be certified on the basis of the mass balance.

Dedicated or bio-based product

A dedicated or bio-based product consists entirely or partially of sustainably certified biomass and is marketed as such. The bio-based part of such products can be detected by physical or chemical methods.

Certified or biomass-balanced product

In the case of a certified or biomass-balanced product, sustainable certified biomass has been verifiably used for its production in the value chain. The respective percentage in the product does not necessarily have to be physically verifiable.

Fossil-based raw materials

All substances listed in Annex 2 a) are considered fossil-based raw materials. Other fossil-based raw materials can be recognised by the REDcert scheme on a case-by-case basis.

Intermediate products

Intermediate products were produced from fossil-based raw materials and in turn serve as raw materials for other products (see Annex 2 b)).

Base formulation

A base formulation is a plant-specific quantity specification by the certificate holder of the input materials required for production as well as the quantities of the co-products and main products.

Mass balance equivalent

The mass balance equivalent (MB equivalent) is the standard unit for the balancing system. The conversion of chemical substances into the MB equivalent is based on the mass balance. In order to convert different chemical raw materials in such a way that they can be compared, the technical process of synthesis gas generation including the water-gas-shift-reaction is used as a basis. For fossil-based raw materials and sustainable biomass, the conversion rate is determined in MB-equivalent based on the synthesis gas process. In the process, the quantity required for the production of synthesis gas is determined. This is standardised to a clearly defined product, e.g. methane. For fossil-based raw materials and sustainable biomass, the conversion rate for the MB equivalent may be determined using the lower heating value. The possible raw materials are listed in Annex 2 a). Other raw materials can be recognised by the REDcert scheme on a case-by-case basis.

Accuracy

The requirements for and compliance with a measuring and weighing system are represented in the quality management system (QMS) of the certified company (selection of measuring and weighing systems, regular calibration, etc.) and include validity checks and measures which must be initiated accordingly in the event of non-conformities. The measuring and weighing system concentrates on the measurement of main and co-products, waste and exhaust gas flows. For the sake of accuracy, it is possible to make a conservative estimate in order to minimise the work necessary to perform measurements if data is missing. A maximum of 10% (quantity-based) of the necessary data per base formulation may be based on a conservative estimate.

Materiality

In terms of the limit on the materiality of data, information is material if the result of the measurement could be affected if the information is omitted, misstated or reported incorrectly. Therefore, the limit value for materiality is defined as 5% in relation to the balanced percentage of biomass in the certified product.

18 Annex 2 a) - sustainable certified biomass and fossil-based raw materials

Sustainability certified biomass:

- Hydrogen (produced from renewable energy sources)
- Biomethane
- Bionaphtha
- Biodiesel
- Vegetable oil
- Palm oil
- Biobutanol
- Bioethanol
- Glycerine
- Biomethanol
- Wood (air-dried)
- Fresh wood
- Biogenic residues from production

Fossil-based raw materials:

- Natural gas
- Methane
- Butane mix
- N-butane
- Naphtha
- Crude oil
- Asphalt (HVR)

19 Annex 2 b) - intermediate products

Intermediate products:

- Ethylene
- Butanol
- Methanol
- Glycerine (fossil)
- Acrylic acid
- Adipic acid
- Butadiene
- glycol
- Butanediol
- Caprolactam
- Ethylene glycol
- Ethylene oxide
- 2-ethylhexanol
- Furandicarboxylic acid
- Hexamethylenediamine
- Hydrogen
- Isoprenol
- Methanesulfonic acid
- Muconic acid
- Neopentylglycol
- 1,3-propanediol Propylene
- Propylene oxide
- Propylene glycol
- Sebacic acid
- Styrene
- Succinic acid
- Terephthalic acid

Annex 1

Application for registration of a certification body under the REDcert² certification scheme for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry.

(The certification body sends the application electronically to REDcert. The certification body is also responsible for the content of the application and for reviewing this information.)

(1) Master data of the organisation	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>See application for registration of a certification body under the REDcert certification scheme</i>	
Name and legal form of the organisation	
Name of the person responsible (the person responsible has to be authorised to legally represent the certification body)	
Name of the REDcert² contact (The REDcert ² contact person is responsible for communicating with REDcert and providing information externally/internally under the REDcert certification scheme.)	
Address (Street address, PO box)	
Postal code, city	
Federal state	
Mailing address (if different)	
Postal code, city (if different)	
Country (if different)	
Tel. no.	
Fax no.	
E-mail	
(2) Status and scope of recognition by the competent authority	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>See application for registration of a certification body under the REDcert-EU certification scheme</i>	
Certification body approved by the competent authority	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input type="checkbox"/> No (please check the item that applies)
The registration number is:	

Is approval limited to individual countries or states?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input type="checkbox"/> No (please check the item that apply; if Yes , please explain)
Is approval limited to individual areas of application?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input type="checkbox"/> No (please check the item that apply; if Yes , please explain)
Is approval limited to individual types of biomass?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input type="checkbox"/> No (please check the item that apply; if Yes , please explain)
(3) QM system and documentation of the certification body	
<input type="checkbox"/> See application for registration of a certification body under the REDcert-EU certification scheme	
Description of the certification process (schematic diagram of workflow)	(To be included as an annex)
Description of the process for issuing certificates	(To be included as an annex)
List of inspectors and people in the certification body who decide about certification including application for approval of an inspector (see respective annex)	(To be included as an annex)
Measures for transparency and prevention of misuse	(To be included as an annex)
Process for handling complaints and claims	(To be included as an annex)
Process for revoking and reinstating certificates	(To be included as an annex)

Place and date:

Name and signature of the person responsible at the certification body:

Annex 2

Application for registration of an inspector under the REDcert² certification scheme for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry.

(The REDcert contact person of the respective certification body submits the application electronically to REDcert. The certification body is responsible for the content of the application and for reviewing this information.)

1. General information about the inspector			
Name			
First name			
Form of address/title <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs./Ms./Miss			
Date of birth			
Area of application:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Conversion (<input type="checkbox"/> chemical plant/ <input type="checkbox"/> varnish and paint manufacturer/ <input type="checkbox"/> plastic producer/ <input type="checkbox"/> other)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Trade with biomass-balanced products			
2. Inspector's education			
Type of education (by school degree, chronologically)	Duration	Subject	Degree (diploma, certificate)
	from to		
3. Professional experience of the inspector			
Company	Duration (number of years)	Industry/main focus of company activities	Position in the company (including description of activity)
4. Relevant training of the inspector			
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mandatory 2-day basic training of the REDcert² scheme for the use of biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry (training certificate available)</i>			
Training and experience	When (Date of the training/seminar, etc.)	Comments (brief description of the experience)	

5. Practical experience of the inspector					
(description of the inspections conducted)					
<p>All information is handled confidentially and is only used to check the experience as an inspector. The inspector must furnish proof of at least 2 years of professional experience and 5 inspections in the applicable area.</p>					
Type of inspections (e.g. REDcert, ISO, EMAS inspections, environmental reports)	Date of the inspection	Duration (days)	Name of the company inspected	Scope of the inspection	Position (Lead/co-inspector, observer)
6. Confirmation by the certification body					
<p>The certification body hereby confirms that the data provided here by the inspector has been checked.</p>			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input type="checkbox"/> No (please check the item that applies)		
<p>The certification body confirms that a contract with the inspector exists and that all proof of the skills and expertise of the inspector is kept in the office of the certification body.</p>			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input type="checkbox"/> No (please check the item that applies)		
<p>Comment: Please use only this template to apply for approval of REDcert² inspectors for the use in biomass-balanced products in the chemical industry. Other templates will not be accepted by REDcert.</p>					

Date:

Name and signature of the person responsible at the certification body: