



2BS voluntary scheme

SCHEME DESCRIPTION

Note on the status of this document

This reference document is an integral part of the 2BS voluntary scheme developed by the 2BS Association.

This update aims to comply with the current version of the EU Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513 of the European Parliament and the Council of the 9th of September 2015.



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1. Objective of the 2BS voluntary scheme

The 2BS voluntary scheme has been developed to allow biomass producers, wastes and residues originators, 1st gathering entities, collection sites, manufacturers, traders and all other economic operators along the biofuels supply chain (globally named in this introduction: “economic operators”) to demonstrate the sustainability of their products in conformity with the European Union Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513.

The 2BS voluntary scheme has been designed to cover all the requirements of the EU Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513 by:

- Covering all the sustainability criteria of the EU Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513 (GHG emission savings, land with high biodiversity values, highly biodiverse grassland¹, land with high carbon stocks, peat land).
- Ensuring that “economic operators” provide accurate and reliable information regarding the origin of the biomass and/or biofuels in conformity with the sustainability criteria of the EU Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513.
- Ensuring independent auditing of the systems used by “economic operators” to verify that they are accurate, reliable and protected against fraud.
- Ensuring that “economic operators” participating in the 2BS voluntary scheme have an auditable system in conformity with points 2 & 5.2 of Module D1 of Annex II of the Decision on a Common Framework for the Marketing of Products, and have accepted the responsibility for preparing any information related to the auditing of such evidence.
- Ensuring that the “economic operators” use an appropriate mass balance system in conformity with the EU Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513 article 18.1.
- Ensuring that “economic operators” use an appropriate system for GHG calculations in conformity with the Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513 article 19 and Annex V.

¹ Article (1), of the Commission Regulation (EU) N0 1307/2014 of the 8th of December 2014



2. Description of the 2BS voluntary scheme:

The 2BS Consortium² has mandated 2BS Association to govern and manage the 2BS voluntary scheme. A Board of Directors and a Secretary General assisted by a steering committee constitute the 2BS Association.

2.1. Scope of the 2BS voluntary scheme

The 2BS voluntary scheme covers the whole biofuel industry's supply chain, from the biomass producer to the final biofuels distributors under custom duty. It has also been designed to be applicable to any type of biomass and biofuels Worldwide and to cover all the sustainability requirements included in the European Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513.

The different requirements of the Directive have been specifically developed into requirements and operational targets:

- **Requirements for the verification of biomass production:** These requirements have been designed to cover the biomass producers or originators, 1st gathering entity (for agriculture biomass), collection points (for wastes and residues) and any related commercial transaction between these producers and collectors, and to meet adequate levels of reliability, transparency and independent auditing. To avoid an excessive burden for operators in general, the 1st gathering entity and collection points act as a group manager and are responsible for defining the scope of the certification unit and shall identify and specify the biomass producers or originators, collection and storage sites (agriculture biomass and or wastes and residues) covered by the certification unit for which the 1st gathering entity and or the collection point has developed a quality and group management system designed to demonstrate conformity of the biomass with the sustainability criteria set in the European Directive 2009/28/CE modified by the Directive 2015/1513 article 18.1. The individual responsibilities of the first gathering entity / collection points and the biomass producers / originators within this process are defined in the document "Requirements for the verification of biomass production", procedure "2BS-STD-01", and do not affect, replace or impact their respective individual technical, commercial or legal responsibilities.

➤ The requirements cover the following principles:

A principle is a fundamental and essential sustainability element specified in the European Union Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513. The requirements for the production of sustainable biomass are based on specific paragraphs and sections of the EU Directive as follow:

1 - Article 18, section 1: Mass Balance System

² The 2BS Consortium is an association of professional syndicates representing the biofuels industry in France including Biodiesel and Bioethanol (biomass producers, 1st gathering entities and biofuels processors).



- 2 - Article 17, section 2: Greenhouse gas emission savings
- 3 - Article 17, section 3: Land with High Biodiversity Value
- 4 - Article 17, section 4: Land with High Carbon Stock
- 5 - Article 17, section 5: Land that was Peatland in January 2008
- 6 - Article 17, section 6: Agro-environmental practices. Not subject to compulsory verification in the field by the 1st gathering point and/or independent Verification Body. Such verification of cross-compliance shall be performed by the competent national authority.
- 7 - Article 18, section 3: Soil, Water and Air protection. This article of the directive is not a requirement for the 1st gathering entity. The related Principle in this document is worded as a recommendation and is indicative only.
- 8 - Article 18, section 3 (Refers to Article 17, section 7): Reporting on Social sustainability. This article of the directive is not a requirement for the 1st gathering point. The related Principle in this document is worded as a recommendation and is indicative only.

- Requirements for the verification of production & trading of biofuels, bioliquids and biogas and trading of biomass : These requirements apply to the legal entities in the biofuel industry (traders of agricultural biomass, waste and residues, biofuels, bioliquids and biogas) and to production plants (biofuels, bioliquids and biogas) up to the storage under customs surveillance.

The certification unit is defined as the legal entity of the economic operator having direct ownership of the biomass and/or biofuel, or any other related products, claimed as being sustainable in conformity with the European Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513.

Economic operators taking legal ownership and physical possession of the product throughout the biomass and biofuels supply chain shall be independently verified by an approved Verification Body against the requirements set in the 2BS voluntary scheme. A legal entity cannot make any claim regarding the sustainability of the product (biomass and/or biofuels) before an independent verification audit and a certificate has been awarded by an approved independent Verification Body.

- This requirements includes the following principles:

The principles included in the standard for **production & trading of biofuels, bioliquids and biogas and trading of biomass** are based on specific paragraphs and sections of the European Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513 as follow:

- 1 - Article 18, section 1: Mass Balance System
- 2 - Article 17, section 2: Greenhouse gas emission saving

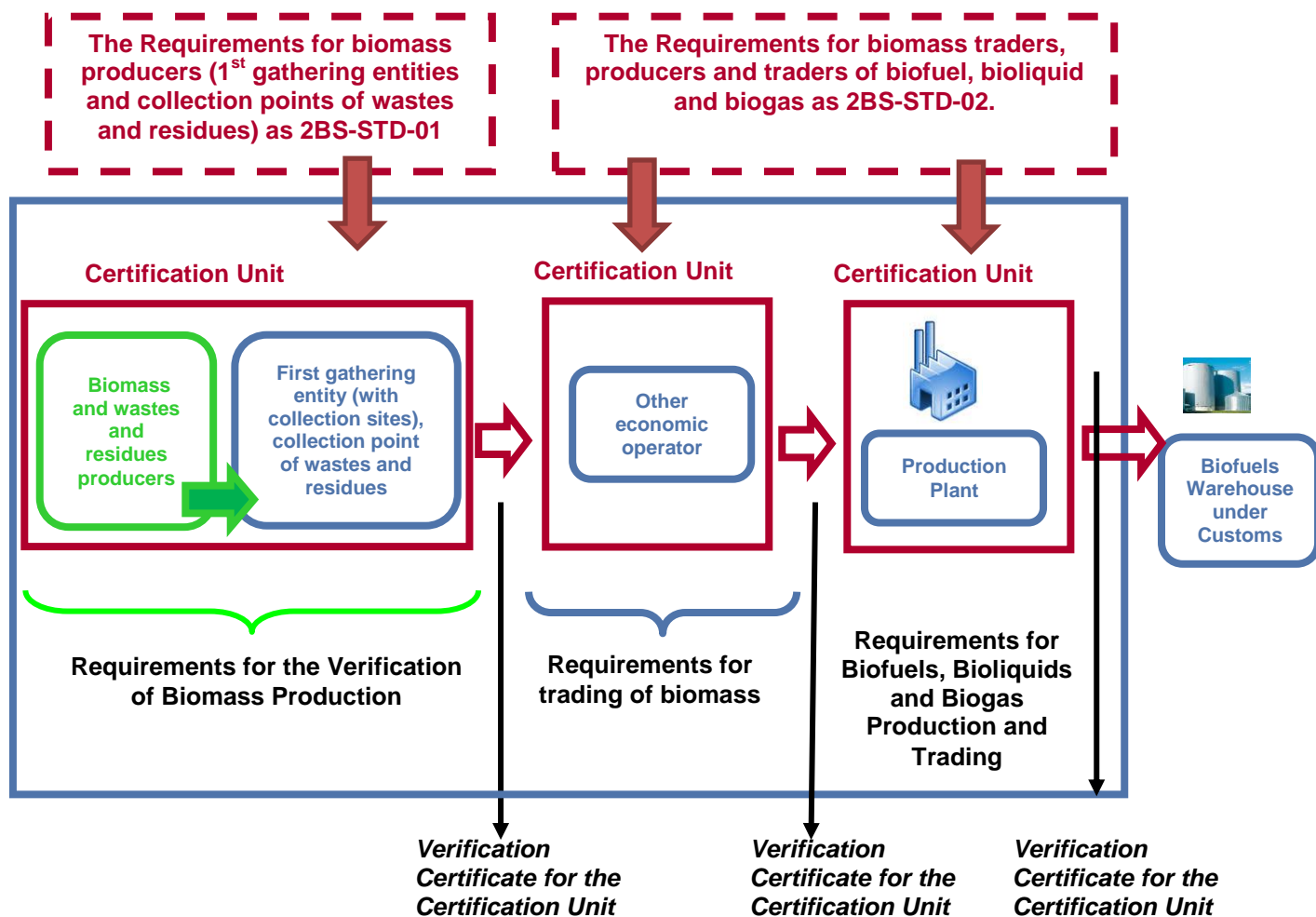
To enable all Economic Operators certified under 2BS voluntary scheme to meet the requirements of sustainability criteria for emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs), article 17, Section 2 of Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513 article, a method for calculating emissions GHG has been developed by the 2BS Association. This method is developed within the document "Methodology on the calculation of emissions

of greenhouse gas emissions from biofuels and bioliquids under the 2BS procedure, “2BS-PRO-03”.

The method sets out the conditions applying to the use of actual values and default values, together with rules for calculating the actual values.

This method is compliant with Directive 2009/28/CE modified by the Directive 2015/1513 ,with the Communication published in the OJ C160 under the title “Communication from the Commission on the practical implementation of the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme and on counting rules for biofuels” and with the note on the conducting and verifying of actual calculations of GHG emission savings, complementing the communication from the commission on voluntary schemes and default values in the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme (2010/C 160/01) and the communication from the commission on the practical implementation of the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme and on counting rules for biofuels (2010/C 160/02).

This method answers the principle 2 included both in the standard "Requirements for the verification of biomass production, “2BS-STD-01” and in the standard "Requirements for the verification of production and trading of biofuels, bioliquids and biogas and trading of biomass, “2BS-STD-02”.





2.2 The 2BS voluntary scheme's Governance Structure

The Board of the Directors of the 2BS Association is the governing entity of the Scheme, in charge of managing the voluntary scheme including all decisions. The Board of Directors can mandate relevant organisations for the purpose of implementing and developing the scheme.

The Board of Directors mandates an Ethics Committee of three members whose role is to guarantee that the rules in the ethics chart of the 2BS Association are duly respected.

The Board of Directors mandates a Secretary General with appropriate competences to be in charge of the management of the scheme within the framework of the procedure "Government and management of the 2BS voluntary scheme", "2BS-PRO-01".

The verification bodies that are endorsed by the Secretary General are permitted to conduct audits against 2BS voluntary scheme standards and are published on the 2BS internet site with reference to their accreditation.

The endorsement of a verification body is the result of a controlled and documented assessment process.

In terms of competence and 2BS standard knowledge, each verification body shall qualify a 2BS lead auditor trainer who is in charge of the training of auditors and administrative staff working for the certification body. The qualification and follow up of the skills and competencies of the trainers is carried out by the 2BS Association.

2BS course/s including course content, materials, delivery, learning methods and examination are the same for all verification bodies. Examination process (exams, results, re-sits) is entirely controlled by the 2BS Association.

It is possible for a verification body to decide to qualify their auditors with 2BS Association trainers.

To ensure the independence of the audits performed using the 2BS voluntary scheme, certification decisions and the emission of certificates are under the direct responsibility of the independent Verification Bodies.

Verification bodies shall be responsible for, and shall retain authority for, its decisions relating to certification, including the granting, maintaining, renewing, extending, reducing, suspending and withdrawing of certification.

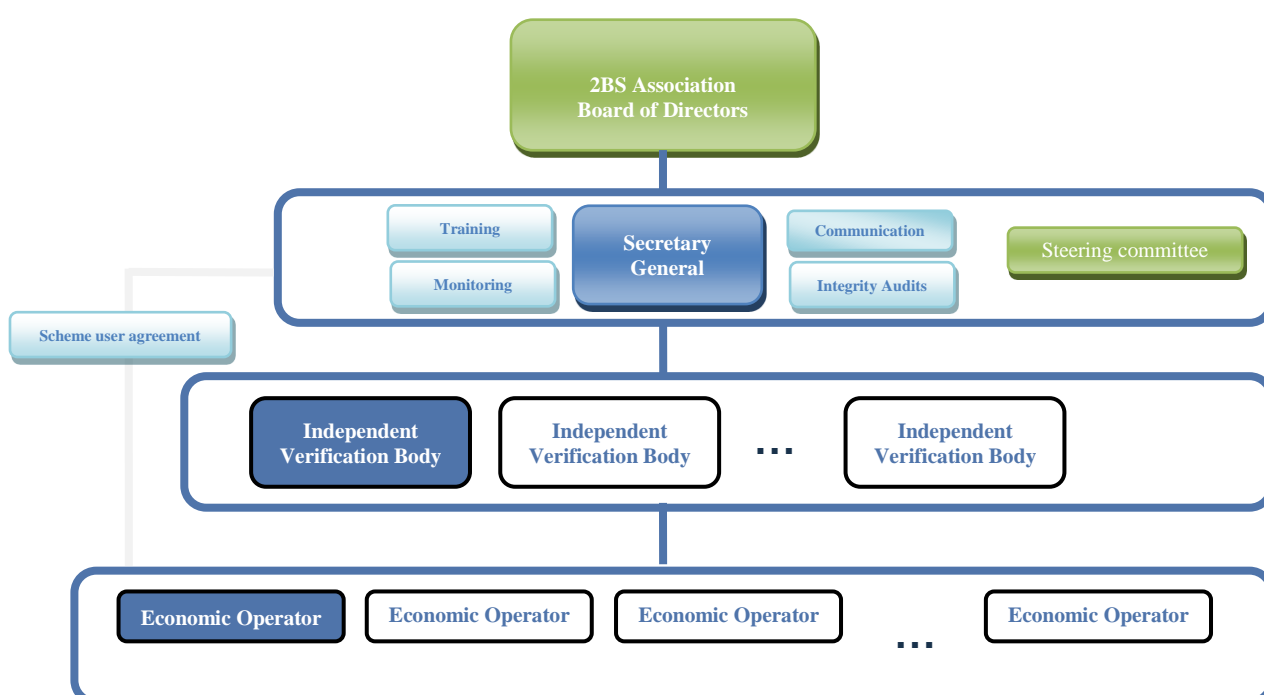
Certification decisions and emission of the certificates can only take place after an independent verification audit has been performed.

All certificates awarded, suspended, withdrawn from economic operators by the independent Verification Body are centralized and registered by the 2BS Association in

a central database and this information shall be published without delay on the 2BS internet site. Verification bodies are responsible for the good order of this process, and failure to comply with this requirement is a serious breach of 2BS rules leading to an escalating sanction process³.

The names of the voluntary schemes which 2BS recognises are published on the 2BS internet site.

2.2. 2BS voluntary scheme’s organization chart



2.3. 2BS Documentation

The main procedures of the 2BS voluntary scheme are:

- ⇒ 2BS-STD-01 ⇨ Requirements for the Verification of Biomass Production
- ⇒ 2BS-STD-02 ⇨ Requirements for the Verification of Production & Trading of Biofuels, Bioliquids and Biogas and Trading of Biomass
- ⇒ 2BS-PRO-01 ⇨ Government and management of the 2BS voluntary scheme
- ⇒ 2BS-PRO-02 ⇨ Procedure for the verification process

³ As per “2BS-PRO-01” ⇨ (Government and management of 2BS voluntary scheme), “2BS-PRO-02” ⇨ (Procedure for the verification process), and “2BS-CON-01” ⇨ (Contract agreement with verification bodies)



- ⇒ 2BS-PRO-03 ⇌ GHG calculation methodology
- ⇒ 2BS-PRO-04 ⇌ Extension to certify biofuels, biogas & bioliquids from wastes and residues
- ⇒ 2BS-DES-01 ⇌ Scheme Description

Other 2BS controlled documents:

- ⇒ Compulsory audit reporting information: 2BS-PRO-02-RR
- ⇒ Certificate instructions: 2BS-PRO-02-CR
- ⇒ Audit checklists: 2BS STD 01 & 2BS STD 02
- ⇒ Frequently asked questions
- ⇒ List of material eligible for 2BS certification
- ⇒ Ethics Chart of the 2BS Association

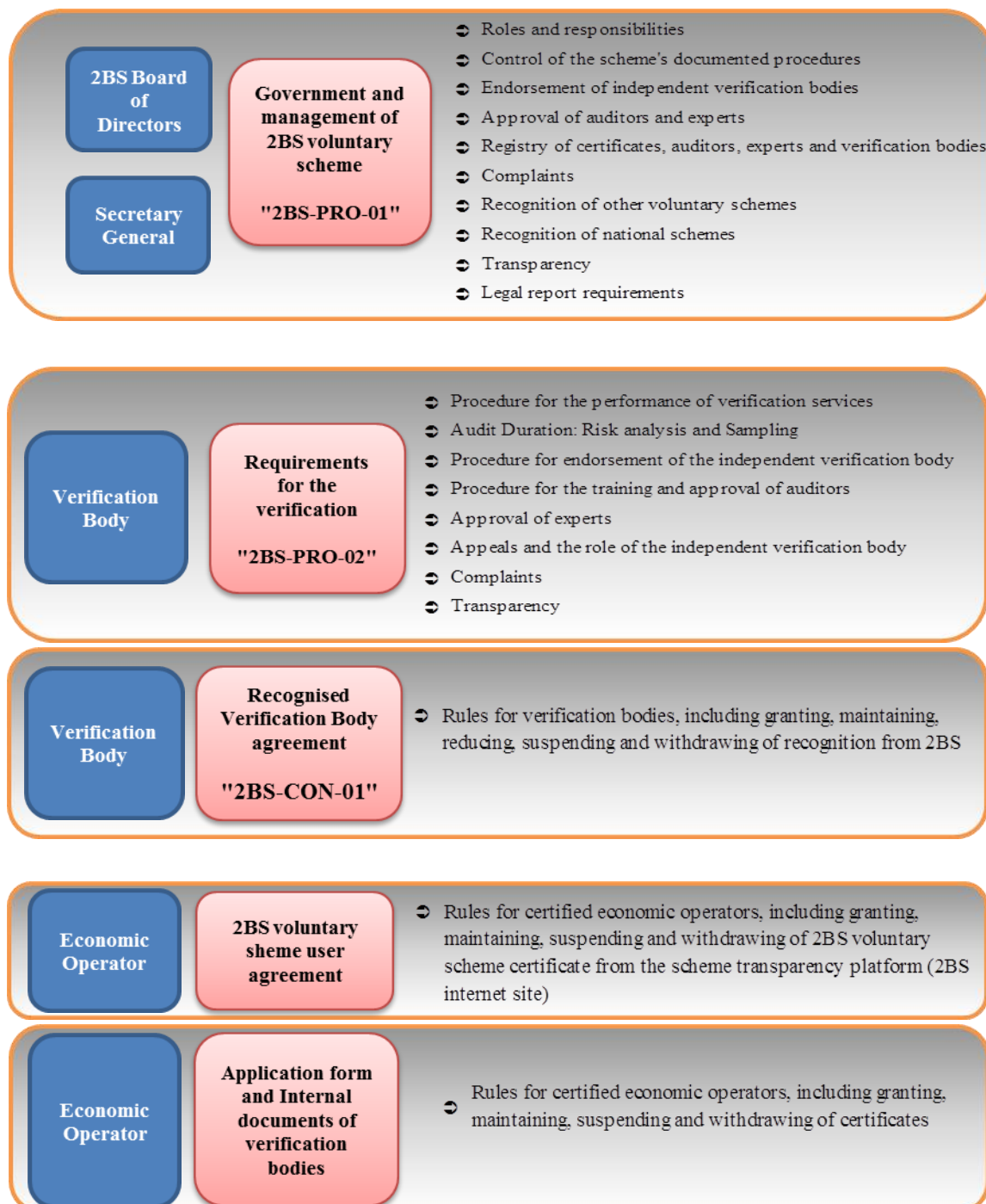
- ⇒ 2BS scheme user agreement
- ⇒ 2BS Statutes
- ⇒ Verification body agreement
- ⇒ Integrity Audit contract agreement
- ⇒ Training material
- ⇒ Management, monitoring and reporting records

Documents marked with ⇒ are publically available in the 2BS internet site in their current version.

2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513 of the European Parliament and the Council of the 9th of September 2015, and the notes issued regularly by the Commission related to definitions⁴, and additional requirements are available on the 2BS internet site.

⁴ For instance, highly biodiverse grassland, severely degraded land and heavily contaminated land, new legal requirements for voluntary schemes, etc.

The documentary structure of the 2BS voluntary scheme is as follow:





3. Main Scheme Principles

The main concepts and requirements introduced in the 2BS voluntary scheme are based on the following principles:

- The 1st gathering entity (agriculture biomass) / collection points (wastes and residues) **shall act** as a group manager and define the scope of the certificate by identifying all biomass producers and collecting sites that are included within the scope of the certificate. The group is managed through appropriate documented procedures and records, appropriate risk analysis, and direct internal monitoring procedures.
- The 1st gathering entity (agriculture biomass) / collection points **shall ensure** that the biomass, supplied by farmers / materials from points of origin and collecting points having signed the appropriate declaration form and registered as sustainable in the mass balance system, meets the sustainability criteria laid down in the European Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513. Whenever the biomass is of unknown or unclear origin, then it cannot be considered as sustainable and no claim can be made.
- The control of origin and conformity with the sustainability requirements are independently monitored and checked by an endorsed Verification Body at each step of the supply chain, whenever the ownership of the product is transferred to the next economic operator or legal entity and physical possession is taken, in accordance with the scheme requirements. An endorsed independent Verification Body shall perform relevant verification audit(s) before a certificate of conformity can be awarded to an economic operator and before any sustainability claim can be made.
- Only economic operators that have been audited by an independent Verification Body can make sustainability claims. The independent Verification Body will ensure that an appropriate control system is in place before the relevant entity can be certified. The system to be implemented by the economic operator and to be verified by the independent Verification Body shall comply with the scheme requirements.
- The 1st gathering entities / collection points shall develop and implement a system that allows the registration, monitoring and control of the origin, volume, GHG emissions, and type of sustainable biomass covering the entire certification unit, including biomass producers and subcontractors, if any.
- Each economic operator who takes legal ownership and physical possession of the product within the biofuels value chain shall implement a mass balance system at the level of a container, processing logistical facility or sites (defined as a geographical location with precise boundaries within which products can be mixed) to ensure that “sustainability characteristics” remain assigned to “consignments”. The mass balance system shall ensure that the amount of sustainable material sold does not exceed the amount of material purchased as sustainable.



- The last economic operator in the supply chain before the custom duty point shall ensure that it has access to relevant information covering the whole supply chain so that the sustainable origin of the biomass can be demonstrated.

The mass balance system consists in implementing and updating a register of all inputs and outputs in terms of sustainable biomass and / or biofuels (and / or all related products) in a credit account in conformity with the following requirements:

- The unit system used shall be defined and a conversion factor shall be calculated for the production activities.
- The balance of the credit account shall be monitored with at least an end of month balance and shall not be negative.

Through an independent verification of the system developed by the 1st gathering point / collection point or economic operator and of the validity of the certificate registered in the central certificate database, the 2BS voluntary scheme ensures that the economic operator is in a position to guarantee the sustainability of the material provided to the next economic operator in the supply chain.



4. Definitions

4.1. 2BS

Biomass Biofuels Sustainability voluntary scheme.

4.2. 2BS Audit

Systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which 2BS audit criterion are fulfilled performed by a certification body endorsed by 2BS Association.

4.3. 2BS Audit conclusion

Outcome of the 2BS audit, after consideration of the 2BS audit objectives and all audit findings.

4.4. 2BS Audit criteria

Set of policies, procedures or requirements used as a reference against which audit evidence is compared. The references are:

- ⇒2BS-STD 01 ⇨ Requirements for the Verification of Biomass Production
- ⇒2BS-STD 02 ⇨ Requirements for the Verification of Production & Trading of Biofuels, Bioliquids and Biogas and Trading of Biomass
- ⇒2BS-PRO 03 ⇨ GHG calculation methodology
- ⇒2BS-PRO 04 ⇨ Extension to certify Biofuels, Biogas & Bioliquids from wastes and residues

4.5. 2BS Audit evidence

Records, statements of fact or other information, which are relevant to the 2BS audit criteria and verifiable.

4.6. 2BS Audit findings

Results of the evaluation of the collected audit evidence against 2BS audit criteria (Indicators + Verifiers).

4.7. 2BS Audit scope

Extent and boundaries of a 2BS audit.



4.8. 2BS Auditor

Qualified Management Systems lead auditor, with relevant experience and sectorial skills as defined in the relevant procedure (2BS-PRO-02) and having passed a 2BS examination test and been regularly evaluated within the framework of the annual skills review.

4.9. 2BS Indicator

Specific means for measuring performance against the requirement specified in the criterion. Altogether, the indicators specified under one criterion must be sufficient to evaluate conformity with the requirement contained in the criterion. Each indicator shall contain only one clear performance requirement.

4.10. 2BS Initial Audit

First on-site audit of a 5-year cycle of on-site audits.

4.11. 2BS Trainer

Qualified 2BS Lead auditor, having succeed a 2BS Trainer course with relevant experience and sectorial skills as defined in the relevant procedure (2BS-PRO-02) having passed a 2BS examination test and been regularly evaluated within the framework of the annual skills review.

4.12. 2BS Integrity Audit

Audit performed by 2BS or by independent auditors commissioned by the 2BS Association to assess compliance of the verification body and the system user agreements.

4.13. 2BS Monitoring reviews

Is the monitoring activity of review done by the 2BS Association of the records of audits performed by the Verification Bodies.

4.14. 2BS Surveillance audits

Are the 4 on-site audits further to the initial audit of a 5-year validity certificate, covering the integrity of the system, as for an initial audit, plus the follow-up of the minor corrective actions of the preceding audit.

4.15. 2BS Verifier

Data, information, observation, document or documented procedure used to evaluate appropriate performance in conformity with the indicator. They add specificity to an indicator.



These verifiers should be based on already existing documents. However, different verifiers may be needed for different industry sectors.

4.16. Agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues

Agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues' means residues that are directly generated by agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry; they do not include residues from related industries or processing.

4.17. Biofuels

Biofuels' means liquid or gaseous fuel for transport produced from biomass.

4.18. Bioliquids

Bioliquids means liquid fuel for energy purposes other than for transport, including electricity and heating and cooling, produced from biomass.

4.19. Biomass

Biomass' means 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.

4.20. Central Office

Main office of the 1st gathering entity / collection point. The central office is in charge of managing all the certification requirements (development and implementation of procedures, monitoring activities, etc.) and ensuring conformity with the certification requirements of the 2BS voluntary scheme.

4.21. Certificates

Are documents, which confirm that the "System User" has met the sustainability requirements imposed upon his/her activity. They are issued by verification bodies which have been approved by the 2BS Association.

4.22. Certification Decision

It is based on an independent verification of conformity of the management system implemented by the economic operator against the requirements of the 2BS voluntary scheme. All certification decisions are made by an independent Verification Body, following the certification decision on the basis of an on-site audit, and a recommendation in the audit report provided by a qualified and competent registered auditor.



The verification body shall ensure that the persons or committees that make the certification or recertification decisions are different from those who carried out the audits.

4.23. Certification Unit

The certification unit corresponds to the certification scope defined by the economic operator.

4.24. Collecting Site

From the perspective of agriculture biomass, it is a site under the direct control of the 1st gathering entity that collects the biomass from producers of agriculture biomass. The 1st gathering entity as group manager must select and specify the collecting sites that are covered by the scope of the certificate and are entitled to receive potentially sustainable biomass.

From the perspective of wastes and residues, this means storage and collecting areas such as private or public recycling facilities where wastes and residues are delivered, sometimes brought voluntarily by private households, aggregated and transferred into a collection point, without the purpose of trading. The collecting Site(s) is/are under the direct control of the collection point(s) (= First gathering point).

4.25. Collection point of the wastes and residues

This is the economic operator who stores and later dispatches the wastes and residues generated by the points of origin, and eventually transferred from the 'collecting site'(s) for further processing into biofuels, biogas and bioliquids. The 'collection point' is equivalent to a First gathering point. The Central Office of the First gathering entity is generally the site that collects and centralizes all relevant information needed regarding the origin of the potentially sustainable biomass, the mass balance system, for each individual material, and all relevant GHG emission savings data. 'Collection point(s)' must therefore have access to documentary evidence of the origin of all their feedstock from the 'point of origin'. The "collection point" entity, as group manager, must select and specify the collecting sites and waste and residues generators that are covered by the scope of the certificate.

4.26. Conformity

Fulfilment of a requirement.

4.27. Economic Operator

Any legal entity taking legal ownership and physical possession of biomass and/or biofuels, and/or any other related products produced, acting as



⇒ 1st gathering entity (agriculture biomass),
⇒ collection point (wastes and residues),
⇒ trader (biomass, biofuel, bioliquid and biogas) or
⇒ production / processing units (biofuel, bioliquid and biogas)
and willing to get verified for and demonstrate conformity with the European Directive 2009/28/CE amended by the (EU) Directive 2015/1513.

The legal entity is in charge of defining the certification unit.

Economic operators shall be independently verified by an approved Verification Body.

A legal entity cannot make any claim regarding the sustainability characteristics of the product (biomass and/or biofuels) if a verification audit has not been performed and a certificate has not been awarded by an approved independent Verification Body.

Entities that do not take legal ownership of the product do not need to be independently verified on site by an approved Verification Body (e.g. transporters/carriers). These entities shall be covered under the scope of verification of the relevant economic operator. These legal entities cannot make any claim regarding the sustainability characteristics of the product (biomass and/or biofuels) unless an independent document review has been performed to approve the claim.

4.28. First Gathering Point

Legal entity in charge of defining the certification unit (including the producers of biomass claiming sustainability and sites collecting the potentially sustainable biomass) and implementing the group quality management system required for all group members covered under the scope of the certificate (i.e. biomass producers) to demonstrate conformity with the requirements of the European Directive 2009/28/EC. The 1st gathering entity acts as a group manager in charge of ensuring conformity with the 2BS voluntary scheme requirements.

4.29. High Biodiversity Value

- Land that was primary forest in or after January 2008
- Land that was wooded land of native species in or after January 2008
- Land that was designated nature protection areas in or after January 2008.
- High biodiverse grassland as defined in the Article (1) of the Commission Regulation (EU N° 1307/2014 of the 8th of December 2014)



4.30. Grassland

“Grassland” means terrestrial ecosystems dominated by herbaceous or shrub vegetation for at least 5 years continuously. It includes meadows or pasture that is cropped for hay but excludes land cultivated for other crop production and cropland lying temporarily fallow. It further excludes continuously forested areas as defined in Article 17(4)(b) of Directive 2009/28/EC unless these are agroforestry systems which include land-use systems where trees are managed together with crops or animal production systems in agricultural settings. The dominance of herbaceous or shrub vegetation means that their combined ground cover is larger than the canopy cover of trees;

4.31. Human intervention

“Human intervention” means managed grazing, mowing, cutting, harvesting or burning;

4.32. Natural highly biodiverse grassland

“Natural highly biodiverse grassland” means grassland that:

- (a) would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention; and
- (b) maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes;

4.33. Non-natural highly biodiverse grassland

“Non-natural highly biodiverse grassland” means grassland that:

- (a) would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention; and
- (b) is not degraded, that is to say it is not characterised by long-term loss of biodiversity due to for instance overgrazing, mechanical damage to the vegetation, soil erosion or loss of soil quality; and
- (c) is species-rich

4.34. High Carbon Stock

- Land that was wetland in January 2008 and no longer has that status
- Land that was continuously forested areas (trees of at least 5 metres and crown cover of 30%) in January 2008 and no longer has that status
- Land that was with 10 to 30% canopy cover in January 2008 and no longer has that status
- Land that was undrained peatland in January 2008 and no longer has that status



4.35. Ligno-cellulosic material

Ligno-cellulosic material means material composed of lignin, cellulose and hemicellulose such as biomass sourced from forests, woody energy crops and forest-based industries' residues and wastes;

4.36. Nonconformities

Non-fulfilment of a requirement.

4.37. Non-food cellulosic material

Non-food cellulosic material means feedstocks mainly composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material; it includes food and feed crop residues (such as straw, stover, husks and shells), grassy energy crops with a low starch content (such as ryegrass, switchgrass, miscanthus, giant cane and cover crops before and after main crops), industrial residues (including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted), and material from biowaste;

4.38. NUTS 2

For each EU member country, a hierarchy of three NUTS levels is established by Eurostat. The **Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics**, abbreviated as **NUTS** (from the French 'Nomenclature des Unités territoriales statistiques') is a geographical nomenclature subdividing the territory of the European Union (EU) into regions at three different levels (NUTS 1, 2 and 3, respectively, moving from larger to smaller territorial units). Above NUTS 1 is the 'national' level of the Member State.

Article 19(2) of Directive 2009/28/EC provides that: *'By 31 March 2010, Member States shall submit to the Commission a report including a list of those areas on their territory classified as level 2 in the nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) or as a more disaggregated NUTS level [...] where the typical greenhouse gas emissions from cultivation of agricultural raw materials can be expected to be lower than or equal to the emissions reported under the heading 'Disaggregated default values for cultivation' in part D of Annex V to this Directive, accompanied by a description of the method and data used to establish that list. That method shall take into account soil characteristics, climate and expected raw material yields.'*

Each EU member state has identified NUTS 2 regions for which default values can be used (please note that land use change shall not have occurred to use the relevant



default value). Whenever an economic operator needs to use default values⁵, biomass produced in the European Union can only be considered as sustainable if it comes from NUTS 2 regions where the typical greenhouse gas emissions from cultivation of agricultural raw materials can be expected to be lower than or equal to the emissions reported under the heading ‘Disaggregated default values for cultivation’ in part D of Annex V to the European Directive 2009/28/EC .

4.39. Peatland

Peatland that was undrained soil in January 2008 and has not been drained since.

4.40. Personal Data

Are all particulars about the personal or factual circumstances of a specific or identifiable person. This includes any data by means of which the identity of a person can be determined, e.g. name, telephone, address email, address or IP address.

4.41. Processing residue

Processing residue means a substance that is not the end product(s) that a production process directly seeks to produce; it is not a primary aim of the production process and the process has not been deliberately modified to produce it

4.42. Processing Unit

Legal entity is being used to produce biofuels or related products from raw biomass (agriculture biomass and materials).

4.43. Recertification or renewal audit

First on-site audit of a new 5-year cycle.

4.44. Scope of a Verification Certificate

- **Requirements for Verification of Biomass Production:** A (an independent) legal entity taking legal ownership and physical possession of biomass (agriculture biomass or materials), compliant with and meeting the sustainability

⁵ When a processing installation used in the biofuels production chain was in operation before the 23 January 2008, a minimum of 35% GHG saving needs to be demonstrated for biofuels produced after 1 April 2013 using default values or the 2BS methodology to calculate the greenhouse gas emissions, methodology approved by the European Commission.



criteria of the European Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513.

- As group manager, the 1st gathering entity shall identify all biomass producers & collecting sites (agriculture biomass) and collections points & collecting sites (wastes and residues) that are included within the scope of the certificate. The 1st gathering entity shall ensure that the direct biomass producers, that have been classified as suppliers of potentially sustainable biomass (i.e. group members), meet the sustainability criteria of the European Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513. Any product that does not meet the requirements of the EU Directive shall not be included within the scope of the certificate and a sustainability claim shall not be made for these products and materials.
- The different types of biomass of
 - o agricultural origin (for example, rapeseed, wheat, corn, etc.)
 - o materials (for example, used cooking oil, grape marcs and wine lees, etc.)in the scope of the audit shall be mentioned on the front page of the certificate.
- **Requirements for Verification of Production & Trading of Biofuels, Bioliquids and Biogas and Trading of Biomass: A (an independent) legal entity taking legal ownership and physical possession of biomass or biofuels, and/or any other related products compliant with and meeting the sustainability criteria of the European Directive 2009/28/EC modified by the Directive 2015/1513.**
- The different types of biomass traded and the types of biofuels produced and traded in the scope of the audit shall be mentioned on the front page of the certificate.

4.45. Species-rich grassland

“Species-rich grassland” is:

- (i) a habitat of significant importance to critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable species as classified by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species or other lists with a similar purpose for species or habitats laid down in national legislation or recognised by a competent national authority in the country of origin of the raw material; or
- (ii) a habitat of significant importance to endemic or restricted-range species; or
- (iii) a habitat of significant importance to intra-species genetic diversity; or
- (iv) a habitat of significant importance to globally significant concentrations of migratory species or congregatory species; or



(v) a regionally or nationally significant or highly threatened or unique ecosystem.

4.46. Sustainable Biomass producer

Producer of biomass that can be selected by a 1st gathering entity or a collection point to be included within the scope of a certificate if it can be demonstrated that the biomass is of sustainable origin. The biomass producer is considered as a group member, with the group being managed by the 1st gathering entity / collection point. The 1st gathering entity / collection point is required to ensure conformity with the scheme requirements and that the biomass producers within the scope of the certificate are in conformity with the relevant sustainability requirements.

4.47. System User

Any person or legal entity that has concluded a contract with 2BS regarding the use of a 2BS certification system for the purpose of obtaining a certificate.

4.48. Technical expert

Person who provides specific knowledge or expertise to the audit team

NOTE 1 - Specific knowledge or expertise is that which relates to the organization, the process or activity to be audited, or language or culture.

NOTE 2 - A technical expert does not act as an **auditor** in the audit team.

4.49. Trader

Legal entity that buys and sells biomass and/or biofuels or related products. A trader that takes legal and physical possession of the product shall be certified. A trader that takes legal ownership of the product but does not take physical possession of the product does not necessarily need to be certified.

4.50. Types of nonconformities

➔ **Critical:** Nonconformity identified against one of the Principle level requirements specified in the relevant 2BS documents. A new verification audit is required before a certificate can be issued.

When a critical non-conformity is identified during a surveillance audit, the certificate is suspended.

Critical indicators have been identified in the text of 2BS-STD-01 & 2BS-STD-02. Nonconformity against a Critical Indicator shall result in a Critical non-conformity.



➡ **Major:** Nonconformity identified against one of the Criterion level requirements specified in the relevant 2BS documents. A new verification audit is not necessarily required before closing the major nonconformity and issuing a certificate. However, the Verification Body shall ensure full conformity with the Criterion Level requirement within a specified timeframe. Conformity shall be demonstrated through a new verification audit or formal document review.

When a major non-conformity is identified during a surveillance audit, the non-conformity may be upgraded to the next level (to the critical level) if it has not been addressed within a timeframe of up to 3 months.

Major indicators have been identified in the text of 2BS-STD-01 & 2BS-STD-02. A nonconformity against a Major Indicator shall result in a Major non-conformity.

➡ **Minor:** Nonconformity identified against one of the Indicator level requirements. A minor nonconformity shall be addressed before the next annual verification audit.

When a minor non-conformity is identified during a surveillance audit, the non-conformity may be upgraded to the next level (to the major level) if it has not been addressed within a timeframe of up to 12 months.

➡ **Recommendation:** Lack of specific verifiers identified. However, the lack of specific verifier(s) did not result in a clear minor nonconformity as conformity could be demonstrated through other means.

4.51. Types of biofuels (annual report)

Types of sustainable biofuels under 2BS to be integrated in the VS annual report to the Commission:

- Biodiesel
- Bioethanol
- HVO (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil)
- Pure vegetable oil
- Biomethane
- FT diesel (Fischer-Tropsch diesel)
- DME (Dimethyl ether)
- Methanol
- Other

4.52. Types of feedstock (annual report)

Types of sustainable feedstock under 2BS to be integrated in the VS annual report to the Commission:



- Rapeseed
- Sunflower seed
- Palm oil
- Soybeans
- Other oil crops
- Wheat
- Corn
- Other cereals
- Sugar cane
- Sugar beet
- Other sugar crops
- Used cooking oil
- Biomass fraction of industrial waste
- Bio-waste
- Algae
- Other feedstock
- Other waste vegetable or animal oils
- Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2
- Straw
- Animal manure and sewage sludge
- Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches
- Tall oil pitch
- Crude glycerine
- Bagasse
- Grape marcs and wine lees
- Nut shells
- Husks
- Cobs cleaned of kernels of corn
- Biomass fraction of wastes and residues from forestry and forest-based industries
- Other non-food cellulosic material
- Other ligno-cellulosic material except saw logs and veneer logs

4.53. Validity of a Verification Certificate

A verification certificate shall be valid for a period of 5 years from the date it is issued. A temporary extension of up to 6 months can be granted during the re-certification process at the end of the 5 years.

A certificate of verification may be suspended or withdrawn if a critical non-conformity is identified during a surveillance audit or if a major or minor non-conformity is not addressed within the specified timeline.

4.54. Wetland

Land that is covered with, or saturated by, water permanently or for a significant part of the year. Please note that the period of time with water saturation needed to identify a land as wetland may depend on a country by country basis, based on national, regional and local legislation. Identification and characteristics of wetlands will differ in, for example, temperate European countries (e.g. more than 3 months of winter period) and in tropical countries (e.g. more than 6 months of rainy season).



4.55. Greenhouse Gas emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions from the production, distribution and use of biofuels/bioliquids are calculated according to the following formula (directive 2009/08/CE - Annex 5 - Part C - point 1):

$$E = e_{ec} + e_l + e_p + e_{td} + e_u - e_{sca} - e_{ccs} - e_{ccr} - e_{ee}, \text{ where:}$$

- ✓ E = total emissions from the use of the fuel,
- ✓ e_{ec} = emissions from the extraction or cultivation of raw materials,
- ✓ e_l = annualised emissions from carbon stock changes caused by land-use change,
- ✓ e_p = emissions from processing,
- ✓ e_{td} = emissions from transport and distribution,
- ✓ e_u = emissions from the fuel in use,
- ✓ e_{sca} = emission saving from soil carbon accumulation via improved agricultural management,
- ✓ e_{ccs} = emission saving from carbon capture and geological storage,
- ✓ e_{ccr} = emission saving from carbon capture and replacement,
- ✓ e_{ee} = emission saving from excess electricity from cogeneration.

The calculations associated with factors of this formula are detailed at the point “2.7 Calculation with actual values” of the "Methodology on the calculation of emissions of greenhouse gas from biofuels and bioliquids under the 2BS standard, 2BS-PRO-03".

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