

2BS

SUSTAINABILITY CERTIFICATION



MEET TODAY'S *SPEAKERS*



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Annual follow-up training

Auditors must undergo annual follow-up training to maintain their 2BS qualification and be able to carry out audits.

Today's webinar serves as a follow-up training session for auditors already qualified RED II.



Test at the end of the webinar

At the end of this webinar, a short test will be uploaded to your private space. You will have 3 weeks to complete it.

Results and corrections will be available on your private space on October 27, 2023.

- If you pass the test, you will be qualified for the new year and will be able to carry out 2BS audits.
- If you are not successful, you will be sent a resit exam.
- If you don't pass the resit exam, you'll have to register for a 3-day initial training course.

OUR GOAL TODAY

OUR GOAL TODAY

The Commission implementing regulations 2022-996

Last year, the European Commission published the [Commission Implementing Regulation 2022-996](#). This document introduced new technical references to the RED II, directly impacting the sustainability certification process throughout the fuel market.

2BS updated its guidelines according to the new references

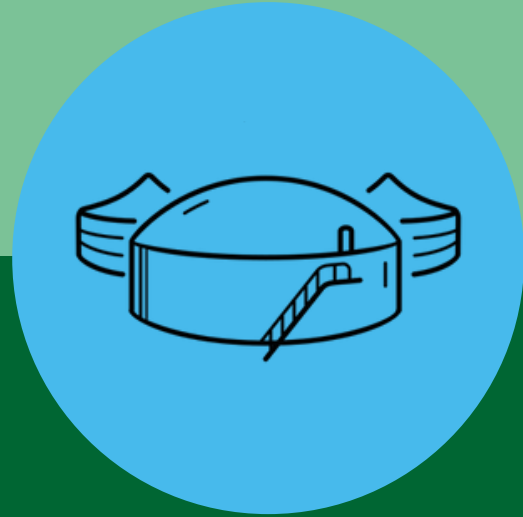
2BS submitted updated documentation to the European Commission to comply with the new references. This documentation is currently under review by the European Commission, and its final version is not yet validated.

Implementation deadlines

The Implementing Regulation requires the implementation of the new documents from January 1st, 2024. Therefore, to help you get ready for the changes to our guidelines, you can already find the documents as submitted to the European Commission on the [2BS website](#). We have also prepared a document where you may find a brief explanation of the changing points per stakeholder, and we are hosting this webinar to go even further on explanations.

Please bear in mind that minor modifications are expected to 2BS updated Standards and Procedures. As soon as we have the final documents, the present material will be updated.

SCOPES OF CERTIFICATION



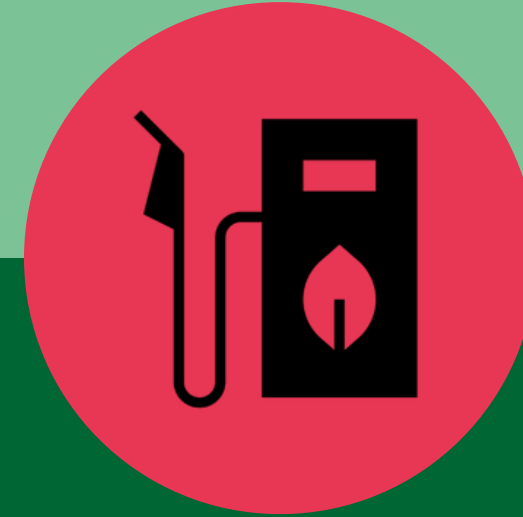
**BIOGAS & BIOMETHANE
SITES**



AGRICULTURAL BIOMASS



WASTE AND RESIDUES



BIOFUELS & BIOLIQUIDS



AGRICULTURAL BIOMASS



WASTE AND RESIDUES



INTERMEDIARY PRODUCT

A person's hands are shown working at a desk. One hand is holding a pen over a document, while the other is pointing at a chart. The desk is cluttered with a laptop, a pair of glasses, a calculator, and various papers, including one with a bar chart and another with a pie chart. The entire scene is overlaid with a semi-transparent red filter.

SPECIFIC TO AUDITORS

AUDIT REPORT & NON-CONFORMITY REPORT

INFORMATION DEMAND CONCERNING THE AUDIT REPORT & THE NON-CONFORMITY REPORT

Goal: to give improved visibility to non-conformities

Today, the Certification Bodies must post the audit reports on the 2BS platform (Private Area).

When auditors identify critical or major non-conformities, 2BS shall publish an aggregated list of these non-conformities together with the respective action plans and timing for their correction as agreed with the economic operators.

Therefore, the Certification Bodies must post the **audit report together with the non-conformity document** (if not included in the audit report) in the 2BS platform as soon as it is published.





AUDIT PLAN

SENDING OF AUDIT PLANS TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO THE AUDIT

Goal: to improve the efficiency of audits

For a more structured process, preliminary off-site verifications are required to:

- sample the farmers and points of origin with the geographical position / upstream certified suppliers
- understand and validate the structure of mass balances,
- preview of typical/maximum GHG emissions values/savings
- when applicable, corrective action requests of the previous audits
- ask additional information if necessary

The auditor shall send the audit plan **two weeks before** the on-site audit.

A hand holding a blue stamp over a document with a pen nearby.

CERTIFICATES

MODIFICATION OF CERTIFICATES' STATUS

Goal: to improve communication with other stakeholders

The status of 2BS certificates may be: **Valid**, **Withdrawn**, **Suspended**, Expired, or Terminated.

If the auditor recommends a change in the status of a certificate, this information shall be updated by the Certification Body on the 2BS platform **without delay (48h maximum)**.

- **Valid certificate**, designates an active certificate for which no critical or major non-conformities have been left open.
- **Suspended certificate**, designates a certificate that has been temporarily made non valid due to major non-conformities identified by the certification body or due to non-compliance with the surveillance audit schedule (annual follow-up and renewal audits).
- **Withdrawn certificate**, designates a certificate that has been definitively cancelled by the certification body and/or by 2BS due to critical non-conformities or non-compliance with the surveillance audit schedule (surveillance audits have not been carried out within one month of the two-month tolerance period). *A certificate withdrawal must be communicated to all voluntary schemes; they may then refuse to accept the membership of this "black-listed" economic operator for a period of 2 years.*
- **Terminated certificate**, designates a certification that has been voluntarily cancelled by the economic operator, even though it is still valid.
- **Expired certificate**, i.e. a certificate that is no longer active because it has not been renewed at the end of the 5-year cycle.

DEFINITIONS

USE OF THE DEFINITIONS PROVIDED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Goal: to improve standardisation

In order to harmonise the naming of raw materials, intermediate products and end products, 2BS has updated its definitions.

The updated list of definitions has been shared with Certification Bodies on October 4th. These definitions shall be used in contracts, audit reports, non-conformities, certificates and all documents related to the certification process.

The certificate template has been updated and shared with the OCs on October 4th 2023.



SAI/FSA 3.0 EQUIVALENCE

2BS STANDARDS ARE NOW POSITIVELY BENCHMARKED AGAINST FSA 3.0

2BSvs and 2BSXtra were positively benchmarked by SAI against the FSA 3.0 and reach the Silver level for France and Europe (when implemented in combination with a specific add-on).

A dedicated training is open for all auditors already qualified by 2BS. The goal is to learn how to audit EO using the FSA 3.0 claim. If you are willing to attend this training, please register using the QR code below:



The 2BS certificate template has been updated to mention the FSA 3.0 equivalence in annex II.





ALL ECONOMIC OPERATORS

CHECKLIST

Goal: to simplify the implementation of 2BS Standards

The checklists have been updated to facilitate your understanding. Each indicator has been summarized by **key words**. You can also filter indicators by type of raw material (for STD-01) or by sector (for STD-02).

These checklists have also been communicated to economic operators so that you have the same basis of understanding. You can find them on 2BS website.

2BS - Mandatory Checklist for the audit of First gathering point (agricultural biomass and wastes and residues) <i>Please refer to 2BS-STD-01 for more details</i>													version 0.3 29/08/2023			
Requirement					Verification Guidance							Findings If nonconformity state clearly the evidence, the requirement and the failure If conform, identify the evidence (records)		Conformity		
Reference	Requirement	Criticality level			Verifier to control	Scope		Reference documents			Instruction to complete the verifier			No	Yes	NA
		C	M	m		Agricultural biomass	Wastes and residues	PRO-03 (GHG emissions)	PRO-04 (waste & residues)	PF (biomass)						
Requirements for internal management and monitoring system																
Criterion 0.1 : Origin of the biomass	STD-01 0.1.1	Evidences (data/records) for biomass (raw materials) suppliers to demonstrate compliance with RED II and sustainability.			»	List of official data, documents, land registry and/or records, or	»		»		»					
						List of crops and cultivated areas	»				»					
						List of points of origin		»		»	»					
						List of official documents currently in use	»	»		»	»					
	STD-01 0.1.2	List of all its biomass suppliers claiming sustainability with the approximate localization of the production area and points of origin.		»	»	List of suppliers with - for each supplier - the name, address, and main characteristics (location, type of feedstock cultivated, area of certification, type of material, estimated amount of sustainable material that can be harvested annually, etc.) or	»		»		»	These lists shall be reviewed and updated at least once a year or when a new supplier is added.				
						List of suppliers with - for each supplier - the geographical location of the production area with, for example, the geographical coordinate as a reference	»				»					
						List of points of origin with - for each - the geographical location, associated processes and estimated material that could be collected annually per point of origin		»		»	»					
	STD-01 0.1.3	Annual signed document (ex self-declaration) from biomass suppliers, confirming their commitment to producing sustainable biomass in accordance with EU Directives.			»	Self-declarations fulfilled, dated, and signed	»	»	»	»	»					
						Contract with appropriate sustainability clause	»	»		»	»					
						Amendment to an existing contract	»	»		»	»					
						Other questionnaire or form used during site visits by first gathering point	»	»		»	»					
	STD-01 0.1.4	Origin and country of origin of the biomass through the suppliers' declarations.			»	Location of the suppliers of biomass, country of origin, NUTS 2 region, or	»		»		»					
						Land registry document, or	»				»					
						GPS chart, or	»	»		»	»					
						Access to the Reference Map of Agricultural Plots.	»				»					
						Access to the contracts, addresses, contacts of each point of origin, including the date and transport records from the point of origin up to the collection point		»		»	»					

SOIL SUSTAINABILITY

Addition of a principle concerning the impact of collecting agricultural residues (straw)

Goal: better management of the soil quality and carbon sequestration

To re-balance CO₂ storage, **a management plan for soils shall be put in place**, determining the initial status of the soil and the monitoring of agricultural techniques to improve the CO₂ balance in the soil.

There is a national law

- Management plan required by the law
- Evidences enabling validation by national authorities
- Self declaration

There is no national law

- Management plan taking into account : soil quality, soil contamination, and soil erosion
- Evidences enabling validation by a competent individual, a professional agronomy advisor/ consultant, or a research institution's advice
- Self declaration



INTERNAL AUDITS

Annual monitoring activities (reminder)

The 1st gathering entity shall ensure the required sustainable characteristics and GHG information provided by all the farmers is **accurate, reliable, and trustworthy** before recording it in the mass balance.



Every self-declaration is crosschecked **on-site annually** for **every farmer** claiming sustainability for its crops. The results of these crosschecks shall be recorded by the FGP and made available to third-party audits.

GHG EMISSIONS - EEC FACTOR

UPDATES TO THE CRITERIA FOR THE CALCULATION OF GHG EMISSIONS WHEN USING ACTUAL VALUES

Goal: align with the latest changes to the 2006 IPCC guidelines

Eec, one of the factors used in the emissions calculation formula,
represents **Emissions from the Extraction or Cultivation of raw materials**.

$$E = e_{ec} + e_l + e_p + e_{td} + e_u - e_{sca} - e_{ccs} - e_{ccr}$$

- The amount of fuel used for field preparation, seeding, fertilizer and pesticide application, harvesting and collection of raw materials, and their transportation to storage
- The emissions from drying the seeds before storage as well as from handling and storage of biomass feedstock;
- Upstream emissions such as the production and transport of chemical fertilizers and pesticides up to the farm;
- The emissions from fertilizer acidification and liming application for nitrogen fertilizers or for reactions of agricultural lime in soil;
- Soil (nitrous oxide/N₂O) emissions from cultivation (Tier 2 of the IPCC methodology) with specific emission factors for different environmental conditions, soil conditions, and different crops).

GHG EMISSIONS - ESCA FACTOR

UPDATE OF THE ESCA METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

Goal: to align esca methodology with the latest protocol of the EU

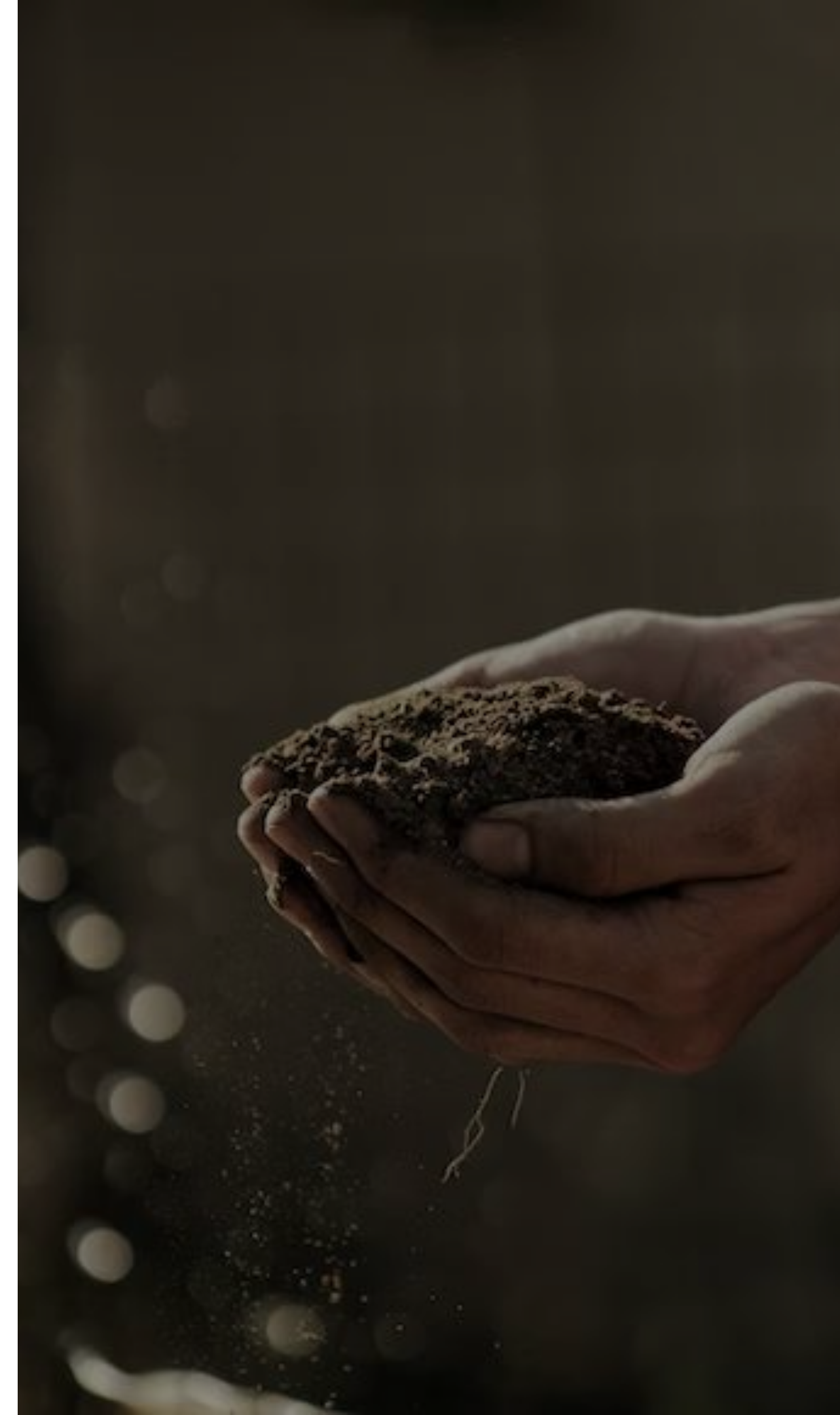
Esca, one of the factors used in the formula for emissions calculations, represents Emission savings from **Soil Carbon Accumulation through improved agricultural management**.

$$E = e_{ec} + e_l + e_p + e_{td} + e_u - e_{sca} - e_{ccs} - e_{ccr}$$

The esca methodology has evolved. This new method combines analyses of soil and modeling - a calculator to quantify the amount of CO2 stored in the soil. It is initially based on estimations from the IPCC 2019 model. These estimations will be validated at regular intervals (every 5 years) by actual field measurements of carbon stocks. These actual field measurements of carbon stocks are confirmed by analysis of soil samples.

The method includes several scenarios that define the audit evidence to be produced by economic operators. It provides different options for a farmer who joins the approach. It also specifies ways of leaving the methodology and the associated penalties.

We are preparing dedicated guidelines on our updated esca methodology that will be shared with you shortly. In the meantime, you may consult the updated official document on our website (2BS-PRO-03).



ACTUAL GHG EMISSIONS

JUSTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSIONS CALCULATION WHEN THERE IS 10% OR MORE OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TYPICAL

Goal: strict control of the calculation of Greenhouse Gas emissions when using actual values

Important: this is only applicable to Processing Units / Last Interfaces!

During an audit, a **Processing unit / Last Interface** shall justify the percentage of GHG reduction whenever it is **10% or more** from the typical value for the applicable production pathway (Annex V or VI)



The audit report shall contain the reasons justifying the gap.





IMPACTS OF NON-CONFORMITIES FOR GROUP AUDITS

GROUP AUDITS AND THE IMPACT OF NON-CONFORMITIES AT GROUP AND/OR FARMER LEVEL

Goal: better risk management of first gathering points

First gathering points have two different organization methods for audits:

- The site does not organize its farmers in groups. In this case, the auditor shall audit the square root of the number of farmers. If the auditor finds more than one farmer with non-conformities, **all the farmers are considered as non-compliant.**
- The site organizes its farmers in groups (by product, climatic zone, soil type, usage of actual GHG emissions, among others). In this case, the auditor shall audit the square root of the number of farmers in each group. If, in one group, more than one farmer is non-compliant, all the farmers in this group will be considered as non-compliant. **The farmers in other groups will not be impacted.**

2BS recommends using option 2.

UNION DATABASE (UDB)

Deployment of the Database

WHICH FUELS MUST BE REGISTERED IN THE DATABASE?

Biofuels, bioliquids and biogas for transport use.

WHICH OPERATORS MUST BE REGISTERED IN THE DATABASE?

Voluntary schemes must register all EOs in the biofuels/bioliquids supply chain, as well as biogas producers covered by the database.

WHAT INFORMATION IS REQUIRED?

Information on tonnage transacted with sustainability characteristics including GHG emissions.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE AUDITORS?

For the time being, the auditors will have to check the accuracy of the information entered in the Union database or in the national database linked to the UDB. This role will evolve as the database develops.

WILL AUDITORS HAVE ACCESS TO THE DATABASE?

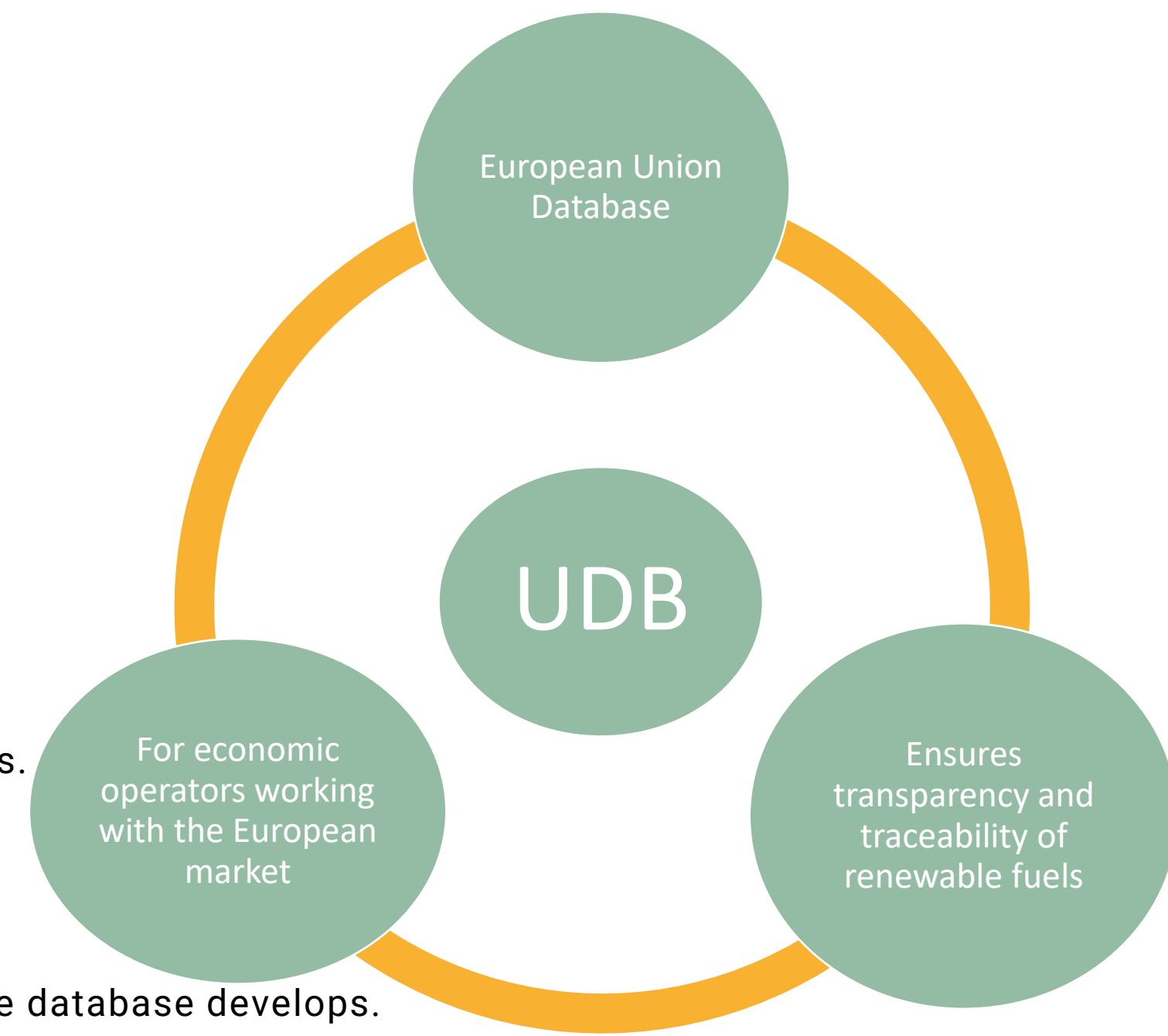
Access for auditors is currently being created but will not be available until 01/01/2024.

WHEN WILL IT BE OPERATIONAL?

The database will be deployed on 01/01/2024.

Link to our web page with full explanations : <https://www.2bsvs.org/union-database.html>

Link to the wiki provided by the European Commission : <https://wikis.ec.europa.eu/display/UDBBIS/Union+Database+for+Biofuels+-+Public+wiki>



ANY QUESTIONS ?

Please, submit your questions via
the Q&A button!



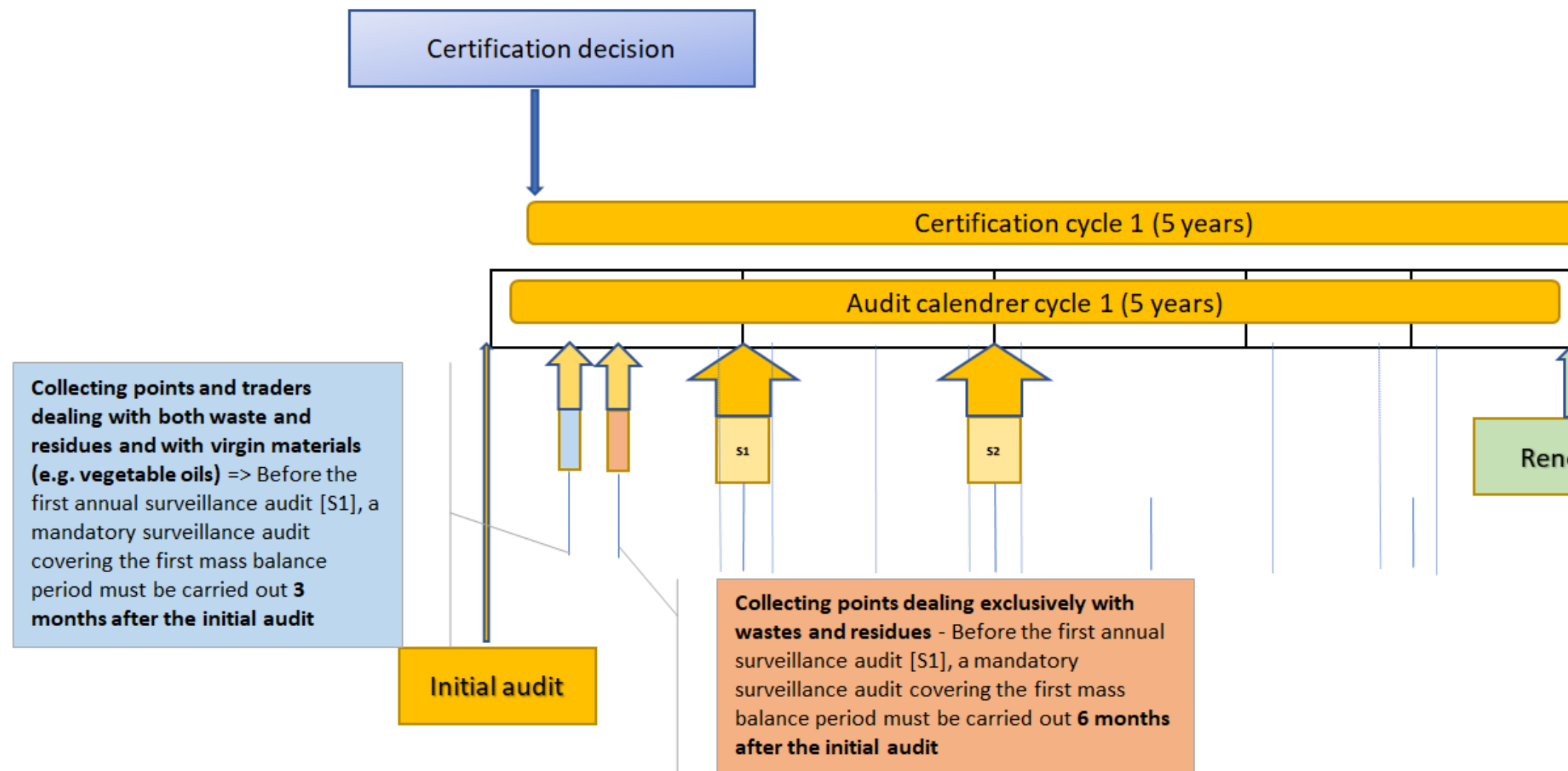


THE
**BIOFUEL &
BIOLIQUID**
CHAIN

WASTE & RESIDUES

Additional audits for First Gathering Points collecting feedstock for the biofuel & bioliquids sector (concerning new customers)

Goal: better control of waste & residues sources



For sites that each month receive five tonnes or more of waste and residues as listed in Annex IX - Part A of RED II from one or more suppliers: the square root of the total number of suppliers in this category shall have an **on-site** audit.

A brass balance scale is shown on the left side of the slide, resting on a wooden surface. The scale has two pans hanging from a central beam, and its base is decorated with small stars. The background is a blurred image of a wooden table.

MASS BALANCE

AGGREGATING RAW MATERIALS

Goal: to simplify the justification of mass balance


When preparing mass balance reports, Processing Units and Last Interfaces now have the possibility to aggregate raw materials in the **same product group**, when:

- there are different types of non-food cellulosic materials with similar physical and chemical characteristics,
- the raw material has a corresponding Lower Heating Value (LHV) and/or conversion factors, or
- they correspond to the types of lignocellulosic materials in Annex IX (advanced biofuels), Part A, point q, of the Directive (EU) 2018/2001.

REMINDER OF ADDITIONNAL CALCULATION

$$EC_h = \frac{E}{\eta_h}$$
$$EC_{el} = \frac{E}{\eta_{el}}$$
$$EC_h = \frac{E}{\eta_h} \left(\frac{C_h \cdot \eta_h}{C_{el} \cdot \eta_{el} + C_h \cdot \eta_h} \right)$$

		Transport 94 grCO ₂ /MJ	Electricity 183 grCO ₂ /MJ	Heating / Cooling 80 grCO ₂ /MJ
RED II, Annex V, C. Methodology	Biofuels	×		×
	Bioliquids		×	×
RED II, Annex VI, B. Methodology	Biomass Fuels	×	×	×
<p>Biofuels are liquid fuels used for transport which are produced from biomass</p> <p>Bioliquids are liquid fuels produced from biomass which are used for purposes other than transport, such as electricity and generation and heating and cooling</p> <p>Biomass fuels are gaseous and solid fuels produced from biomass</p>				

An aerial photograph of a biogas plant, showing several large, circular, light-colored storage tanks or digesters arranged in a cluster. The surrounding area includes various industrial structures, pipes, and smaller buildings. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent green filter.

THE BIOGAS CHAIN

USAGE CONFLICTS (WASTE & RESIDUES)

Goal: to determine the status of a raw material

- **Waste definition:** any substance or object that the holder discards or intends or is required to discard;
- **Processing residue** is a substance that is not the end product(s) that a production process directly seeks to produce, and the process has not been deliberately modified to produce it;

↪ Zero GHG emissions to the point of origin
GHG emissions associated with the transport from the point of origin up to the FGP must be considered

- **Co-products** are different from residues and agricultural residues, as they are the primary aim of the production process.

↪ Positive GHG emissions at the point of origin- as such these emissions have to be taken into account



BIODIVERSITY - HARVESTING GRASS FROM NON-NATURAL GRASSLANDS

*VALIDATION FROM COMPETENT AUTHORITIES FOR HARVESTING
GRASS FROM NON-NATURAL GRASSLANDS*

Goal: to preserve biodiversity

Harvesting grass from non-natural grasslands is authorized,
provided that local authorities have validated that:

- the harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve the status of highly bio-diverse grassland, and
- this practice does not represent a risk of a decline in the biodiversity of grasslands.



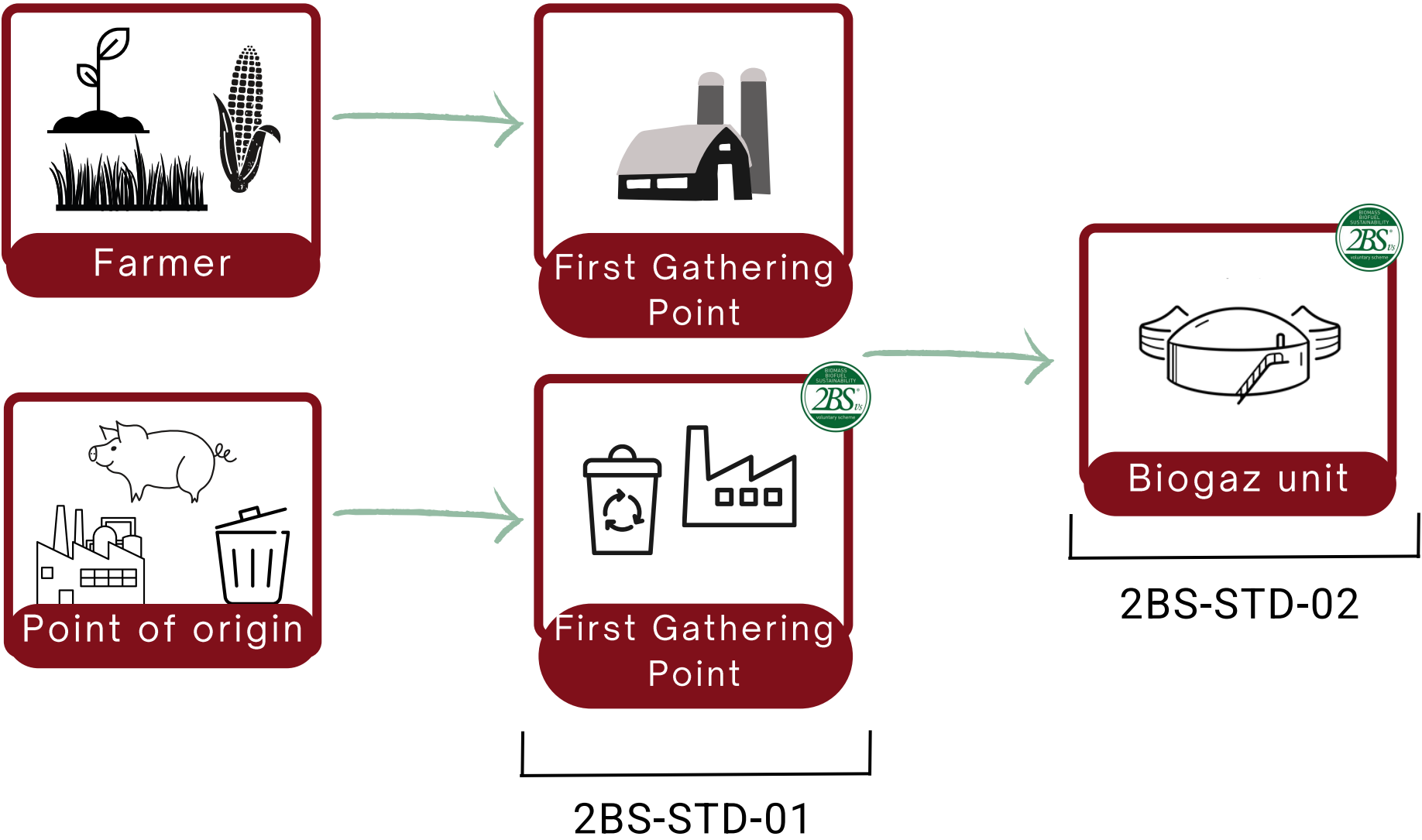
CERTIFICATION OF RAW MATERIAL SUPPLIERS

POSSIBILITY TO SOURCE RAW MATERIALS (ALL TYPES OF FEEDSTOCK) FROM CERTIFIED ECONOMIC OPERATORS

Goal: to develop sources of suppliers

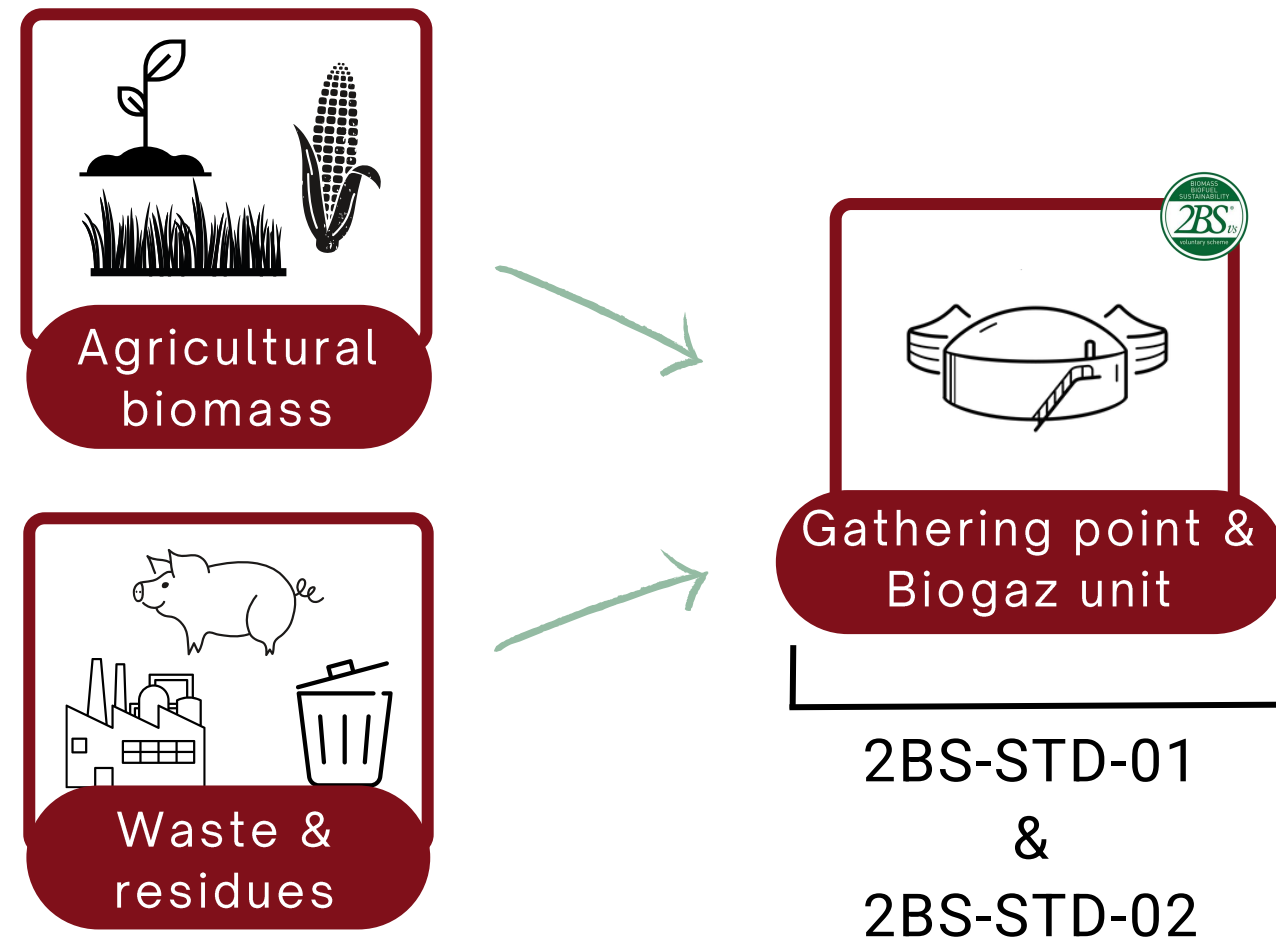
Methanisation sites have 3 possibilities:

- 1
- The site collects its inputs from other certified first gathering points. In this case, the methanisation site will be considered as a last interface



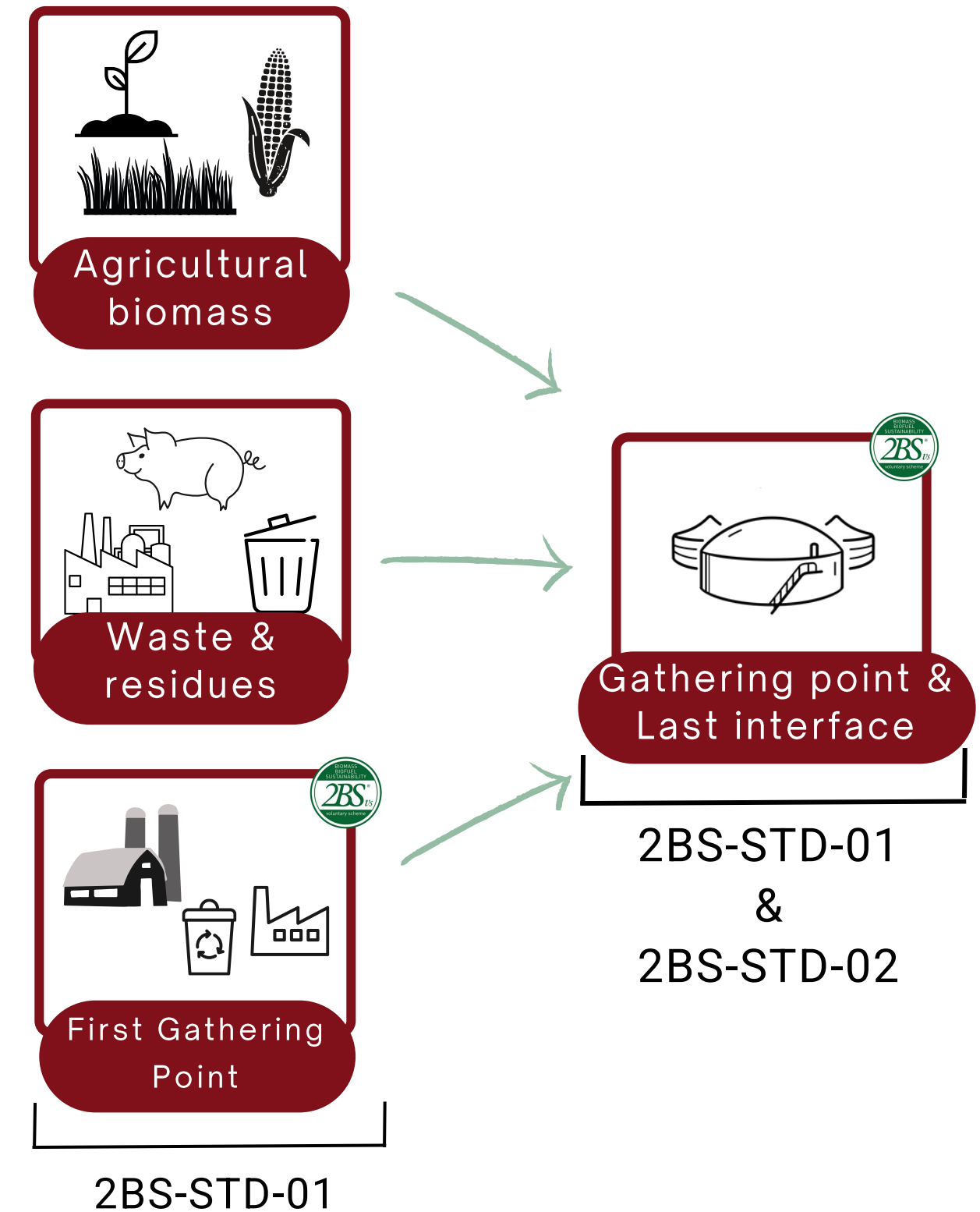
2

The site produces its own inputs. In this case, the site is considered as a gathering point and a last interface



3

The site may combine the two possibilities above



GHG EMISSIONS - CALCULATION

REMINDER

$$E = \sum_1^n S_n \cdot (e_{ec,n} + e_{td,feedstock,n} + e_{l,n} - e_{sca,n}) + e_p + e_{td,product} + e_u - e_{ccs} - e_{ccr}$$

Eu, represents emissions from the **fuel in use**, that is greenhouse gases emitted during combustion of the cogenerator unit



Different from zero

$$E = \sum_1^n S_n \cdot (e_{ec,n} + e_{td,feedstock,n} + e_{l,n} - e_{sca,n}) + e_p + e_{td,product} + e_u - e_{ccs} - e_{ccr}$$



The new **Esca** methodology allows economic operators to benefit from a bonus of **45 gCO2eq/MJ of manure** when animal manure is used as a substrate for biogas and biomethane production.

2BS recognizes several calculators: Meo Carbon, France gaz Renouvelable.

Link to FGR calculator: <https://methaniseur-red2.gazrenouvelables.fr/>

Link to the FGR tool presentation: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WDk_nrfSXLk



GAS LEAK DETECTION / CORRECTION REGISTER

LEAK DETECTION / CORRECTION REGISTERS MUST BE CONTROLLED DURING AUDITS

Goal: to control gas leakage

Off-grid gas leaks:

The anaerobic digestion plant must periodically carry out leak tests on its installation: CH₄ emissions in exhaust gases must not exceed 0.5% of the total volume of biomethane produced.

- Keeping fugitive emissions to a minimum through plant management
- Carry out a leak test on your plant twice a year
- Proof of measurements and verification carried out
- Flare in operation is recommended.

The 2BS auditor must ensure that checks are carried out and corrective action taken where necessary.

Gas leaks in the network :

For electricity emission factors, the values in Annex IX of Implementing Regulation 2022/996 can be used.

PLANT COMMISSIONING

CORRECT PROOF OF THE OPERATIONAL STARTING DATE OF A PLANT

An installation shall be considered to be in operation **once the physical production** of biogas consumed in the transport sector, and the physical production of heating and cooling and electricity from biomass fuels has started.



A formal record is required from the relevant TSO/DSO* on which, the date of the physical connection and the injection of biomethane or electricity into the respective grids is included, and or the injection off-grid, or through isolated local distribution networks of BioNGV or BioLNG

**Transmission system operators (TSO) and distribution network operators (DSO)*



ANY QUESTIONS ?

Please, submit your questions via
the Q&A button!



Next steps

You can access all official 2BS documents, on our website: [click here](#).

→ Please bear in mind that minor modifications are expected as 2BS updates its Standards and Procedures, as they are still in the approval process with the European Commission. As soon as we have the final documents, our website will be updated.



OUR TRAINING OFFERS

coming soon

2BSvs - biofuel & bioliquids

- Initial training
- Training for auditors already qualified REDII

2BSvs – biogas

- Initial training
- Training for auditors qualified on biofuels & bioliquids

2BS - all auditors

Annual update training

2BS - Certification Bodies' Back Office

Coming soon for auditors and customers:
Training on Greenhouse Gas emissions Actual values & others!



All training sessions can be organized in English and in French.
Each session is adapted to the participants' time zone.

ANY QUESTIONS ?

Please, submit your questions via
the Q&A button!





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