Federal Office for
Agriculture and Food

Evaluation and Progress Report 2011

Biomass Electricity Sustainability Ordinance
Biofuel Sustainability Ordinance

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Introduction

Dear Reader,

the Federal Office for Agriculture and Food (BLE) is the German authority competent for the implementation of the sustainability criteria laid down in Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of electricity from renewable sources (Renewable Energies Directive, RED).

The European Union's aim to promote the sustainable energetic use of biomass corresponds to the sustainability strategy advocated by the German government. The sustainable use of bioelectricity prevents use at the expense of people and nature. In line with the German government's sustainability strategy, climate and resource protection, the expansion of renewable energies, biodiversity and food security are to be considered in connection with the use of bioelectricity.

In its RED, the European Union laid down sustainability criteria for the production and energetic use of biomass. They concern all forms of bioliquids, in particular vegetal oils such as palm, soy and rape seed oil as well as liquid and gaseous biofuels such as biodiesel, vegetal oil fuel, bioethanol and biogas. The guidelines given in the RED are transposed into national law by the *Biomassestrom-Nachhaltigkeitsverordnung* BioSt-NachV (Biomass Electricity Sustainability Ordinance) and the *Biokraftstoff-Nachhaltigkeitsverordnung* Biokraft-NachV (Biofuel Sustainability Ordinance). The guidelines laid down in the sustainability ordinances apply to all operations throughout the production and supply chain, i.e. from the farmer up to the party required to furnish proof in connection with biofuels and/ or to the installations operator where bio-electricity is concerned.

One of the BLE tasks is to regularly evaluate the sustainability ordinances and to present an annual report to the federal government.

This year's report on the BioSt-NachV and the Biokraft-NachV, based on experiences gained during evaluations in 2011, is the second report in connection with both sustainability ordinances which entered into force in 2009. It provides information on insights gained in 2011 in connection with the implementation of the sustainability ordinances and provides an opportunity to keep track and stay abreast of developments in that area.

Dr. Hanns-Christoph Eiden

President
Federal Office for Agriculture and Food
Bonn, 30.03.2012

I. General Matters

On 5 June 2009, the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of electricity from renewable sources was published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

The Directive aims, inter alia, at increasing the share of electricity from renewable sources within the EU, and to reduce both the dependency on fossil electricity sources and greenhouse gas emissions. Every member state shall, at national level, provide relevant measures and develop instruments which help reach or even go beyond the aims set.

Pursuant to Commission Communication 2010/C 160/01, the Renewable Energies Directive can be implemented as follows:

1. via national systems,
2. via applying a voluntary scheme recognized by the Commission for that purpose,
   or
3. by fulfilling the rules of a bilateral or multilateral agreement between the European Union and third parties, which was recognised by the Commission for that purpose.

On 04.08.2010, the German government adopted the National Action Plan for renewable electricity. In addition, on 28.09.2010, the German government published its electricity concept for an environmentally friendly, reliable and affordable electricity supply.

In order to transpose the Directive into national law by 05.12.2010, pursuant to article 27(1) Renewable Energies Directive, both the Biomass Electricity Sustainability Ordinance of 23.07.2009 (BioSt-NachV) and the Biofuel Sustainability Ordinance (Biokraft-NachV) of 30.09.2009 were published in the Federal Law Gazette.

Both sustainability ordinances implement the Renewable Energies Directive and represent a number of measures foreseen in the German government's national action plan and the electricity concept.

Both the BioSt-NachV and the Biokraft-NachV have been in force since 01.01.2011 without any restrictions.

The first Evaluation Report of 11.03.2011 described the initial stages of the Renewable Energies Directive being implemented in Germany in 2010. Based on the data now available, the development across Germany can be evaluated for the entire calendar year 2011 and results can be compared with results obtained in 2010.

On 21.07.2011 the Commission published the implementation decisions of 19.07.2011 for the recognition of 7 voluntary schemes (EU certification systems). The recognitions entered into force on 10.08.2011.
Since then, these EU certification systems have been working in addition to certification systems approved by the BLE (BLE certification systems) and to national systems of other Member States in the sector of sustainable biomass production. Some of the EU certification systems already started operating in 2011.

II. Summary: Important results in 2011

Important results in 2011 were as follows:

- As of the deadline of 31.12.2011, 2 BLE certification systems and 28 certification bodies approved by the BLE (BLE certification bodies) have been approved.
- The Commission has accredited 7 EU certification systems. Further EU certification systems will follow in 2012.
- To date, BLE certification bodies have certified 1,419 enterprises, 132 of which are located in third countries.
- In 2011, Nabisy processed 12,680 proofs of sustainability covering a total volume of 9,958,528 m³ of biomass (final product).
- The regulation for existing (old) installations was used for 8.42% of the sustainable biomass in question.
- In terms of volume, biodiesel, at about 33%, is the most important biomass product, alongside biogas and ethanol.
- With its share of about 80%, rape is the most important raw material for biodiesel production.
- With its share of approximately 45%, corn is the most important raw material for the production of ethanol, with more than half of it being imported from the USA.
- Over 70% of the sustainable biomass entered into Nabisy for 2011 and containing data on the country of cultivation, were produced from raw materials grown in Germany.
- The total energy content of 9,958,528 m³ biomass amounts to 184,367,141,649 MJ. Roughly 44% of the electricity from sustainably produced biomass which was registered with Nabisy in 2011 was produced from raw materials grown in Germany.
- According to the data stated in the proofs of sustainability, emission savings, compared to fossil fuels and depending on final use either in the electricity, fuel, CHP or heat sectors, amount to an average between 45.02% and 53.48%, i.e. a total average of 48.77 %.

III. Methodology

This evaluation report, based on the relevant experiences gained, describes processes and measures in place and analyses data made available to the BLE, including aspects relevant for implementation in Germany, such as the recognition of EU certification systems.

Analysis results are presented, compared, explained and evaluated from various perspectives.

The evaluation is strictly limited to data which were made available to the BLE in its function as the competent authority pursuant to § 66 Biokraft-NachV or § 74 Biomassestrom-NachV.

The evaluation is strictly based on reliable data and figures.

Since 01.01.2011 both national regulations, BioSt-NachV and Biokraft-NachV, are to be applied without any limitations. Hence the available data period comprises the entire calendar year of 2011.

Where possible, data for the calendar year 2011 are compared with figures available from 2010 which the Evaluation Report of 2010 was based on. Data from 2010 were considered as a starting point and as reference values for data collected by 31.12.2011.

Necessary data are collected and organised to be documented in Nabisy systematically, in the installation register, the information register etc..

The present evaluation shall form the basis for optimization processes.

Where possible, on the basis of available data, this evaluation shall also verify the measure's efficiency.

The following aims are to be reached in terms of efficiency evaluation:

- an increase of the percentage of „Renewable Energies" where the supply of fuels and electricity production are concerned,
- the decrease of greenhouse gas emissions by using sustainable biomass and
- the development of more efficient procedures and raw materials for the production of electricity from biomass

as well as an analysis of changes occurring in each respective calendar year within the framework of the BioSt-NachV and the Biokraft-NachV.

Specifically,

- the effectiveness of the sustainability ordinances with respect to the stated aims

  and

- optimization of the implementation of the prerequisites of the Renewable Energies Directive,

are to be analyzed, among other areas.

Appropriate methods should be chosen to collect, measure and evaluate the data.

Primarily the status of 31.12.2011 as well as developments in terms of the implementation of the measure during the given (annual) period and in relation to initial values shall be focused on by way of a statistical comparison. Where possible, evaluations and conclusions shall be based on annual comparisons.

In connection with these, BLE control measures and/or administrative procedures shall be analysed, evaluated and optimized.

IV. BLE activities until 31.12.2011

1. BLE responsibilities

The BLE is the competent authority for the implementation of the sustainability criteria laid down in the Renewable Energies Directive in Germany.

Among others, BLE responsibilities include

- in the biofuels sector: Making data available to the biofuels quota body and the main customs offices who require them to calculate biofuels towards the biofuel quota or in connection with tax reliefs,
- in the bio-electricity sector: Making data available to network operators who require them for payments and for the renewable raw materials bonus for installation operators,
- in the bio-electricity sector: Keeping a register of all installations which produce electricity from bioliquids,
- Administration of data on the sustainability of biofuels and/ or bioliquids via Nabisy and issuance of partial proofs of sustainability upon economic operators' requests,
- Evaluation of the implementation of the sustainability criteria laid down in the Renewable Energies Directive in Germany and annual compilation of an evaluation report for the German government,
- Recognition and monitoring of certification bodies and
- Recognition and monitoring of certification systems.

2. BLE activities to be highlighted in 2011

Fuel marketers in Germany can only have biofuels counted towards their quota requirements or can only be considered for tax relief if they can prove that respective biofuels meet the sustainability criteria laid down in the Renewable Energies Directive. This also applies to bioliquids used for electricity production if economic operators intend to obtain funds pursuant to the Renewable Energies Law (EEG). Proofs of sustainability can be presented via BLE certification systems, EU certification systems or via national systems of other Member States. According to Commission Decision 2011/13/EU, economic operators shall send sustainability data for each shipment of biofuels and/ or bioliquids to the Member States concerned.

2.1 Transmission of necessary data on biofuels and/ or bioliquids by economic operators

As of 1 January 2011, it is obligatory in Germany to prove the sustainabilityof biofuels and/ or bioliquids. Hence, and in view of the Renewable Energies Directive in connection with Commission Decision 2011/13/EU of 12 January 2011 and national implementing legislation adopted in Germany, economic operators shall send certain data on biofuels and/ or bioliquids to the BLE.

Economic operators shall enter into Nabisy data relevant for the German market. German main customs offices and the biofuel quota body have direct access to this database. Nabisy also helps the BLE compile the annual evaluation report on the sustainability ordinances for the German government.

2.1.1 Transmission of data regarding sustainability

In Germany, producers of biofuels and/ or bioliquids shall submit to the BLE, as the competent authority, data regarding the fulfilment of sustainability criteria.

Proofs of sustainability or data regarding sustainability shall be submitted by entering them into Nabisy. Each system shall assure that data transmitted by the users of a sustainability system are correct.

System participants need access to Nabisy if they produce biofuels and/ or bioliquids in Germany or if, as producers/ suppliers, they supply them to or place them on the German market. Systems shall notify to the BLE authorized producers of biofuels and/ or bioliquids who are entitled to issue proofs of sustainability.

System participants shall gain access to Nabisy upon request. Along with the application, the system shall verify and confirm the information contained in the application. Subsequently, the BLE shall grant participants access to Nabisy and they shall be able to enter the sustainability data required for a proof of sustainability .

2.1.2 Nabisy input mask for data regarding sustainability

Via Nabisy, the BLE has made an input mask available, into which the requested data and information on the sustainability of biofuels and/ or bioliquids can be entered by explicitly authorized producers of biofuels and/ or biomass fuels. For that purpose, economic operators require access to Nabisy as producers of biofuels and/ or biomass fuels. Producers are entitled to apply for access to Nabisy if they are registered as such with a BLE certification system, an EU certification system or with national systems of other Member States. Along with such an application, the system shall verify and confirm the data and information given. The application shall be lodged via the certification system. The system operator shall confirm the operator's participation and certifies that he/she is monitored to check wheather or not the sytem requirements are met.

Sustainability data shall be transmitted pursuant to the requirements laid down in the Renewable Energies Directive.

2.1.3 Combining, transcribing and dividing of proofs of sustainabilityand/ or partial proofs of sustainability

Pursuant to the prerequisites of the public database Nabisy, suppliers within the value creation chain upstream of biofuel or biomass fuel producers and/ or of parties authorized to issue proofs of sustainability for the first time may combine, transcribe and divide quantities of sustainable biomass contained in a proof of sustainability and/ or a partial proof of sustainability to obtain new partial proofs of sustainability, provided they meet the requirements of a mass balance system.

For that purpose, economic operators need access to Nabisy as suppliers. Economic operators are entitled to apply for access to Nabisy as suppliers if they are registered with a system as economic operators. Access to Nabisy is granted upon request. Along with the application the system shall confirm data and information given. Subsequently, the BLE shall grant economic operators access to Nabisy and they shall be able to combine, transcribe or divide proofs of sustainability in Nabisy. Suppliers are also eligible to apply for access to Nabisy if they are required to present proofs pursuant to the Federal Pollution Control Law [Bundes-Immissionsschutzgesetz] or the Electricity Tax Law of German Customs Supervision [Energiesteuergesetz der deutschen zollamtlichen Überwachung] within the sense of article 17(3) Biokraft-NachV.

2.2 Recognition and monitoring of certification bodies

The BLE is responsible for the recognition and monitoring of control bodies (certification bodies), that are based or operate a branch in Germany. This also applies to certification bodies that are based or operate a branch in Germany and work on behalf of EU certification systems.

Pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008 the accreditation and/ or recognition of Conformity Assessment Bodies is a task to be performed by the public authorities of the Member States, as only they are responsible for the accreditation and/ or recognition of such Conformity Assessment Bodies. In the bioelectricity sector in Germany, a certification body must always have been recognized by the BLE. Pursuant to German law, an accreditation is not required and/ or does not replace an recognition by the BLE. For a certification body based or operating a branch in Germany, an accreditation may become necessary in addition to the recognition by the BLE if it is required by an EU certification system.

2.3 Other activities

By 31.12.2011, in addition, the BLE has carried out the following implementing measures within the framework of its responsibilities pursuant to article 74 BioSt-NachV and/ or article 66 Biokraft-NachV:

- Compilation of information material, in German and English, for economic operators in the field of sustainable biomass production;
- Setup and maintenance of an internet site to provide information and documents;
- Development and maintance of a consistent system for the recognition of certification systems and bodies and to monitor fulfilment of rules and regulations/ proofs of sustainability pursuant to article 55 BioSt- NachV and/ or Biokraft-NachV;
- Training of BLE Control Service staff in the sustainable biomass production sector;
- Provision of the Nabisy database pursuant to article 17(2) No. 2 second paragraph BioSt-NachV and/ or Biokraft-NachV to document the origin of biofuels and of proofs of sustainability;
- Development and maintance of an installations register pursuant to article 61 BioSt-NachV;
- Development and maintance of an information register pursuant to article 66 BioSt-NachV and/ or article 60 Biokraft-NachV for data comparison pursuant to article 67 BioSt-NachV and/ or article 61 Biokraft-NachV;
- Presentations during information sessions organised for multipliers such as professional associations, certification systems, certification bodies, country representatives etc., and
- Cooperation with the executive authorities of other Member States within the CA-RES (Concerted Action-Renewable Electricity Sources Directive) and REFUREC (Renewable Fuels Regulators Club) to coordinate implementation.

V. Data by the deadline of 31.12.2011

BLE certification systems, EU certification systems or national systems of other Member States assure that the sustainability of biomass production is guaranteed and controlled throughout the entire value chain.

1. Certification systems and national systems of other Member States

Certification systems are meant to organise the fulfilment of the requirements laid down in the Renewable Energies Directive and in national legislation on the production and supply of biomass adopted for its implementation. Such systems contain prerequisites for the detailed definition of requirements to be met in order to prove their fulfilment and to verify such proofs.

1.1 BLE certification systems pursuant to articles 32 and 33 in connection with article 40 BioSt-NachV and/ or Biokraft-NachV

Until 31.12.2011 the BLE received the following number of applications for recognition of certification systems:

Total number of applications lodged by 31.12.2011	**4**
Applications refused	1
Applications recognized	3
Recognitions withdrawn	1
currently recognized by the BLE • ISCC, Köln: recognized since • REDcert, Bonn: recognized since	2 18.01.2010 02.06.2010

Table 1

States for which the BLE has granted recognition to BLE certification systems:

all Member States of the European Union,
Egypt, Argentina, Ethiopia, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ivory Coast, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Israel, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Kasachstan, Kenia, Columbia, Laos, Madagaskar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldava, Mosambik, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Papua-New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, The Philippines, Russia, Switzerland, Serbia, Singapore, Sudan, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Usbekistan, Venezuela, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam and Belarus.

1.2 EU certification systems pursuant to § 41 BioSt-NachV and/ or Biokraft-NachV

In Germany, pursuant to § 41 BioSt-NachV and/ or Biokraft-NachV, certification systems are also considered approved if and while they are approved by the Commission of the European Communities. Until the deadline of 31.12.2011, the Commission of the European Communities had approved the following 7 EU certification systems by 10.08.2011:

EU certification systems	registered in	
Consortium 2BS	Paris	France
Greenelectricity	London	United Kingdom
Bonsucro	London	United Kingdom
ISCC (EU)	Cologne	Germany
RTRS	Buenos Aires	Argentina
Abengoa	Sevilla	Spain
RSB (EU)	Lausanne	Switzerland

Table 2

1.3 National systems of other Member States

National systems of other Member States also assure fulfilment of requirements regarding the sustainability criteria for the production and supply of biomass laid down in the Renewable Energies Directive and the manage the prerequisites concerning proofs fulfilment and controls of such proofs.

In the current evaluation report for 2011 national systems of other Member States do not play a role yet, as by the deadline of 31.12.2011 the BLE had neither received or stored in Nabisy information or data on participants in national systems of other Member States nor proofs of sustainability from national systems of other Member States to be registered in Nabisy.

2. Participants in BLE certification systems

Principally, participants in a certification system are operations and operational sites (operations) along the entire value chain which operate according to the requirements of a certification system.

BLE certification systems differentiate between the following partricipants: growers, interfaces and suppliers. The BLE certification systems notify their participants to the BLE.

Within the framework of the BLE certification systems, installation operators who operate an installation for the production of electricity from bioliquids are not participants in a certification system. Installations for electricity production are considered in detail under V. 8..

2.1 Growers

A grower is an agricultural facility or plant which produces biomass.

2.2 Interfaces

Within the BLE certification systems, interfaces are the operations along the production and supply chain that require certification. A difference is made between

- first gathering points (first interfaces) such as traders or professional associations,
- oil mills,
- and other operations that process bioliquids or gaseous biomass to the quality level required for final use (last interfaces).

2.3 Suppliers

Suppliers are operations that actually supply sustainable biomass, biofuels or bioliquids to their upstream recipient.

In terms of transport of sustainable biomass, differentiation is made between two types of suppliers :

- **Suppliers downstream of the last interface:**
  They supply, to the next upstream recipient, actual biomass from growers, via first interfaces, up to the last interface.

- **Suppliers upstream of the last interface:**
  They supply, to each downstream recipient, biofuels and/ or bioliquids from the last interface to installations economic operators and/ or to parties required to furnish proof. Although suppliers themselves are not interfaces they are subject to the requirements of a BLE certification system if they are not subject to supervision by German customs. In Germany, suppliers upstream of the last interface who transport biofuels or bioliquid are supervised by the customs offices and do not need to adhere to a certification system.

Partricipants with several functions who are both suppliers and interfaces, for instance, and are separately certfied as such, are listed accordingly (i.e. repeatedly) in the following illustrations.

2.4 Distribution of participants in BLE certification systems

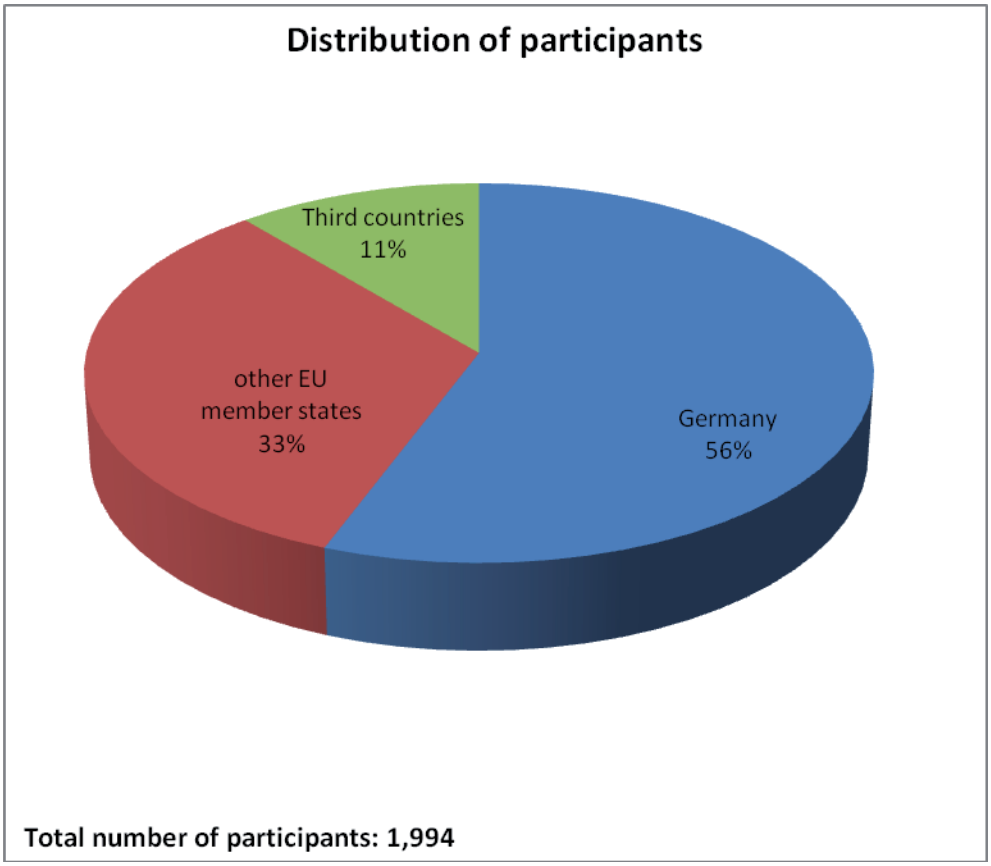

Diagram 1

Similar to last year, by the deadline of 31.12.2011, most of the participants in the BLE certification systems are from Germany. Compared to last year , the percentage of participants from other EU Member States has doubled while that of participants from third countries has almost tripled.

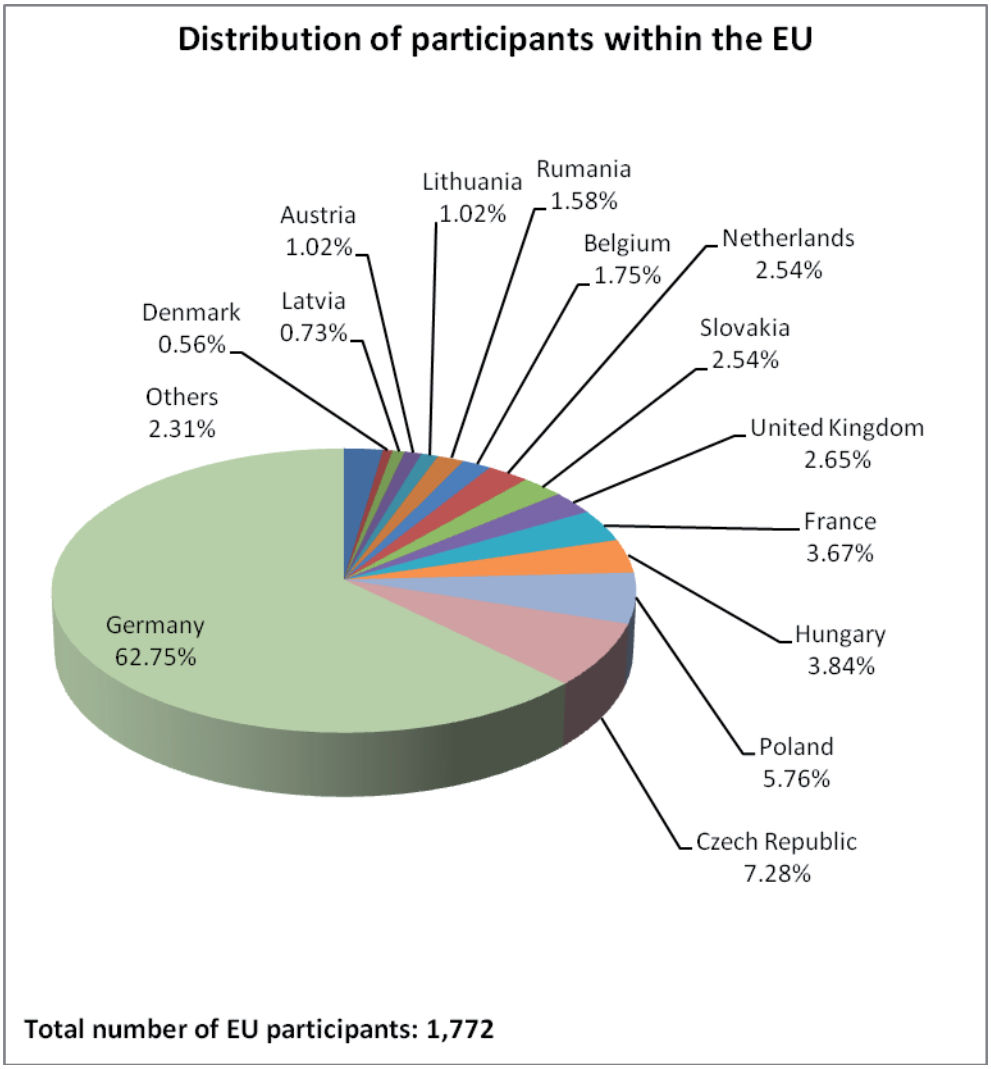

Diagram 2

Although, by the deadline of 31.12.2011, participants in the BLE certification systems are mostly from Germany, the number of participants from EU Member States is increasing. Following Germany, most of the participants from other Member States are from the Czech Republic and from Poland. No figures are given for Member States whose percentage lies below 0.5%. They are subsumed under Others and include states such as Greece, Sweden, Spain, Italy, Luxemburg, Slowenia, Finland, Estonia and Bulgaria. No participants have up to now been registered from Ireland, Malta, Portugal and Cyprus.

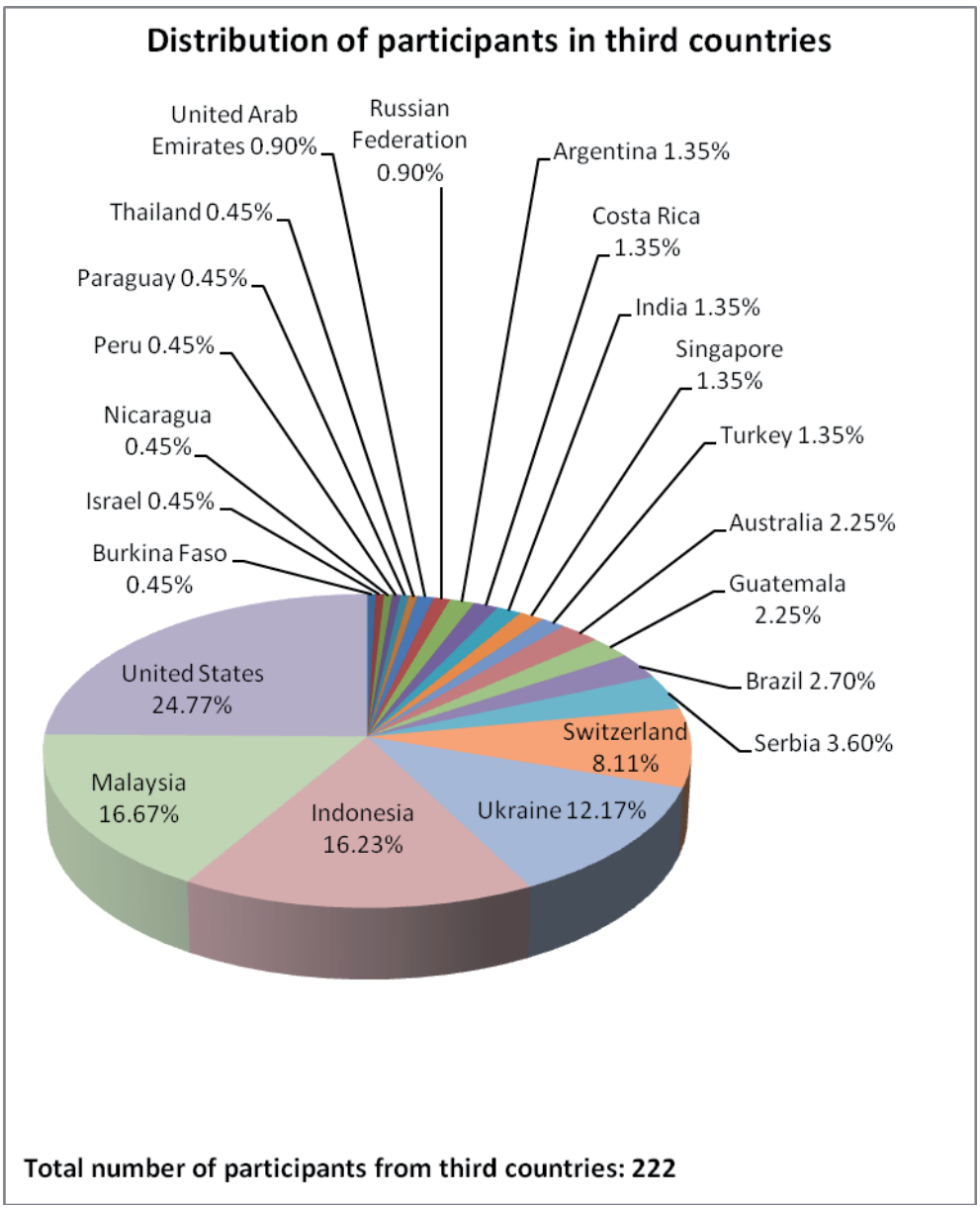

Diagram 3

By the deadline of 31.12.2011, participants in BLE certification systems from third countries are mostly from the United States, Malaysia and Indonesia. A trend which, to some extent, was already forseeable in the previous year.

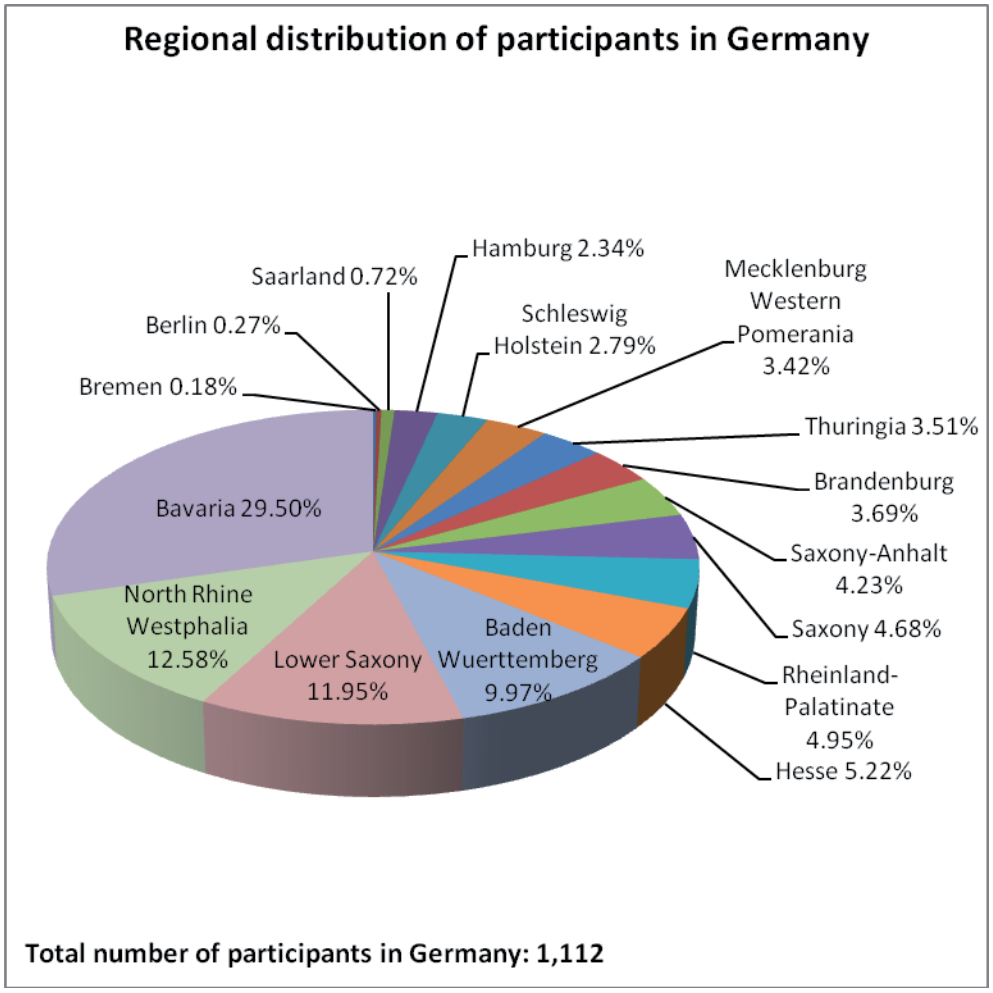

Diagram 4

By the deadline of 31.12.2011 and similarly to the year before, most of the participants in BLE certification systems come from the federal states of Bavaria, North Rhine-Wesphalia and Lower Saxony.

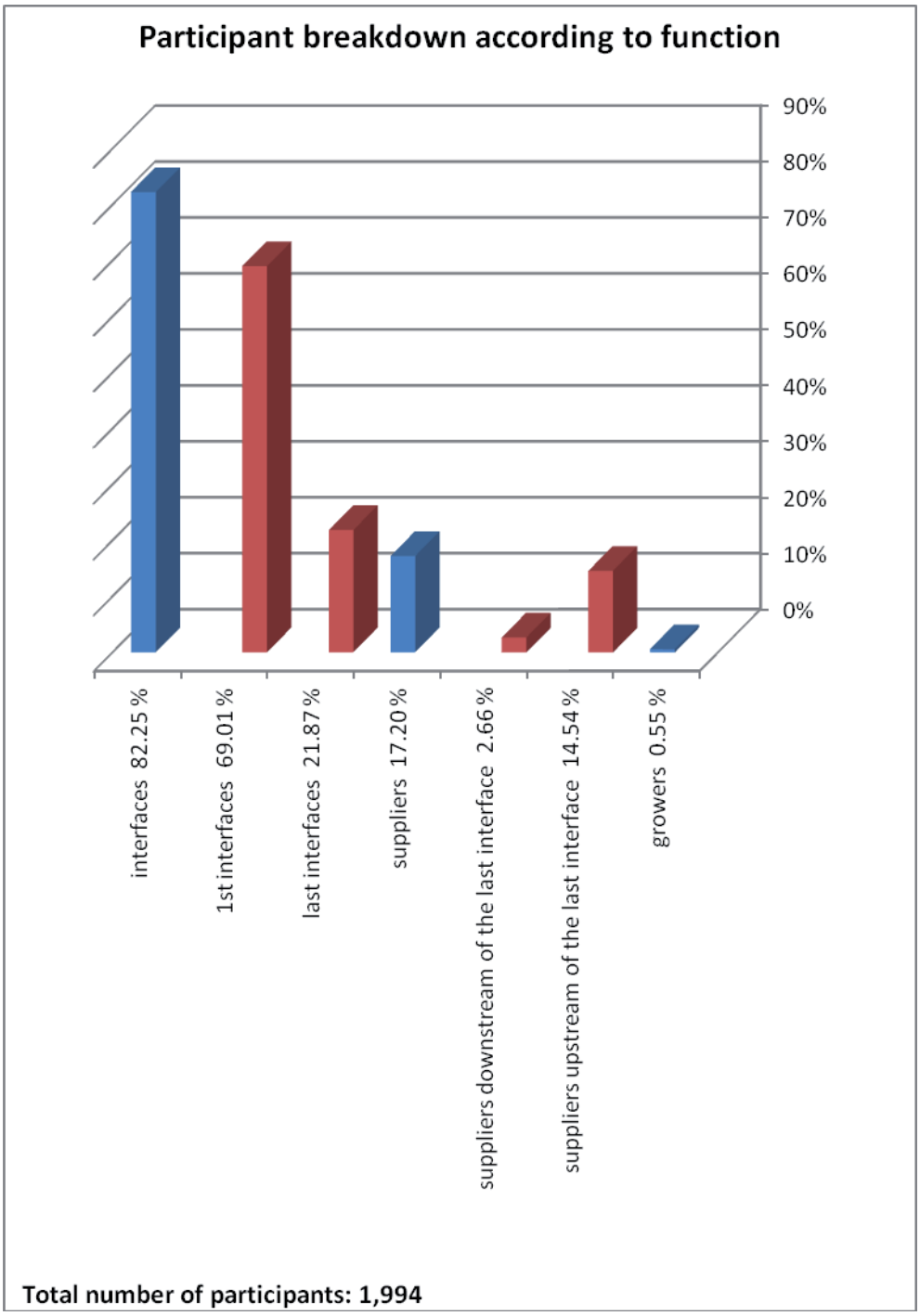

Diagram 5

By the deadline of 31.12.2011, the percentage of interfaces participating in BLE certification systems amounts to more than 82%. A good 69% thereof are first interfaces which obtain sustainable biomass from growers.

Where participants are both interface and supplier or grower, they are listed accordingly. The share of participants with multiple functions amounts to 16.5%.

As several interfaces are both first and last interfaces, they are listed twice in the red section. Hence the sum of first and last interfaces does not equal the figure given for the total number of interfaces.

The graph does not reflect the total number of growers because BLE certification systems do not need to inform the BLE about participating growers.

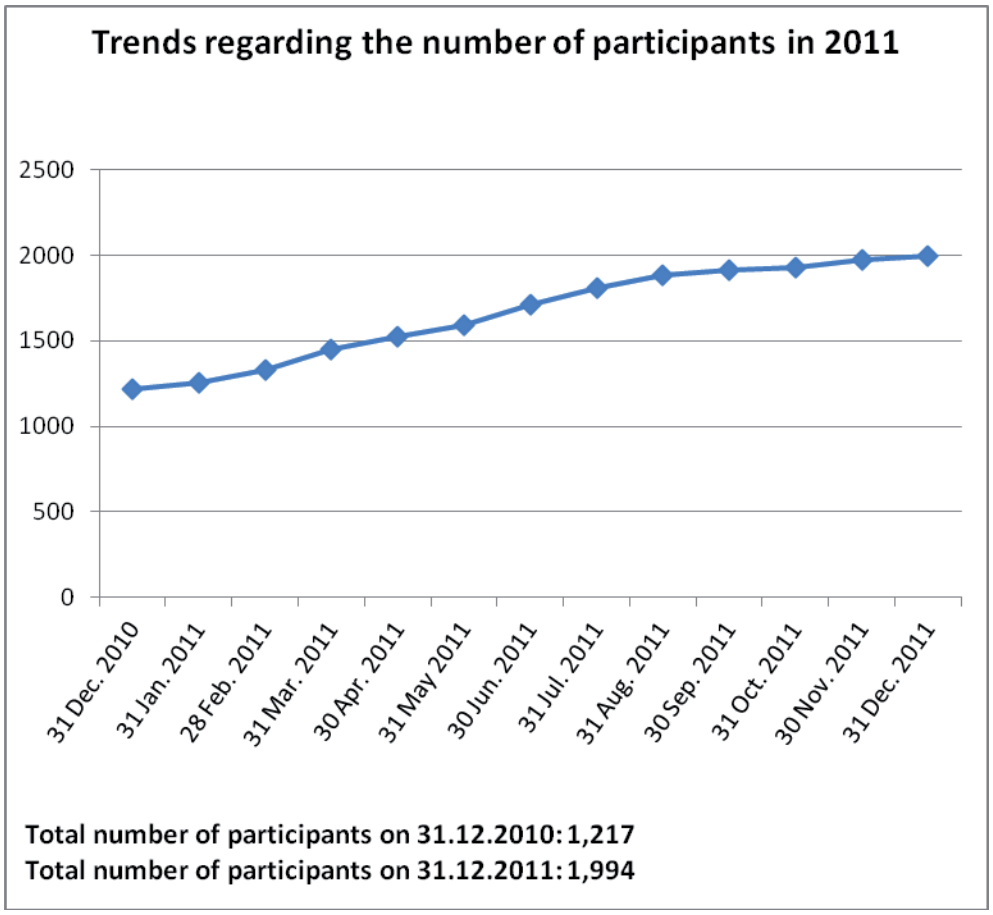

Diagram 6

By the end of 2010, the number of participants in the BLE certification systems amounted to 1,217. The anticipated trend in participation for 2011 is shown on the basis of the figure for 2010. After the month of August 2011, the slightly slower rise in participation seems to be attributable to the recognition of EU certification systems.

3. Participants in EU certification systems and in national systems of other Member States

According to Commission Decision 2011/13/EU of 12 January 2011 on certain types of information about biofuels and bioliquids to be submitted by economic operators to Member States, economic operators shall, for each shipment of biofuels or bioliquids, submit to the Member States information and data to be entered into Nabisy in Germany if such biofuels and/ or bioliquids are likely to become relevant for the German market.

As far as participants in EU certification systems and in national systems of other Member States are concerned, information can only be provided if participants are already registered in Nabisy. By the key date of 31.12.2011, no participants in national systems of other Member States had yet been registered in Nabisy.

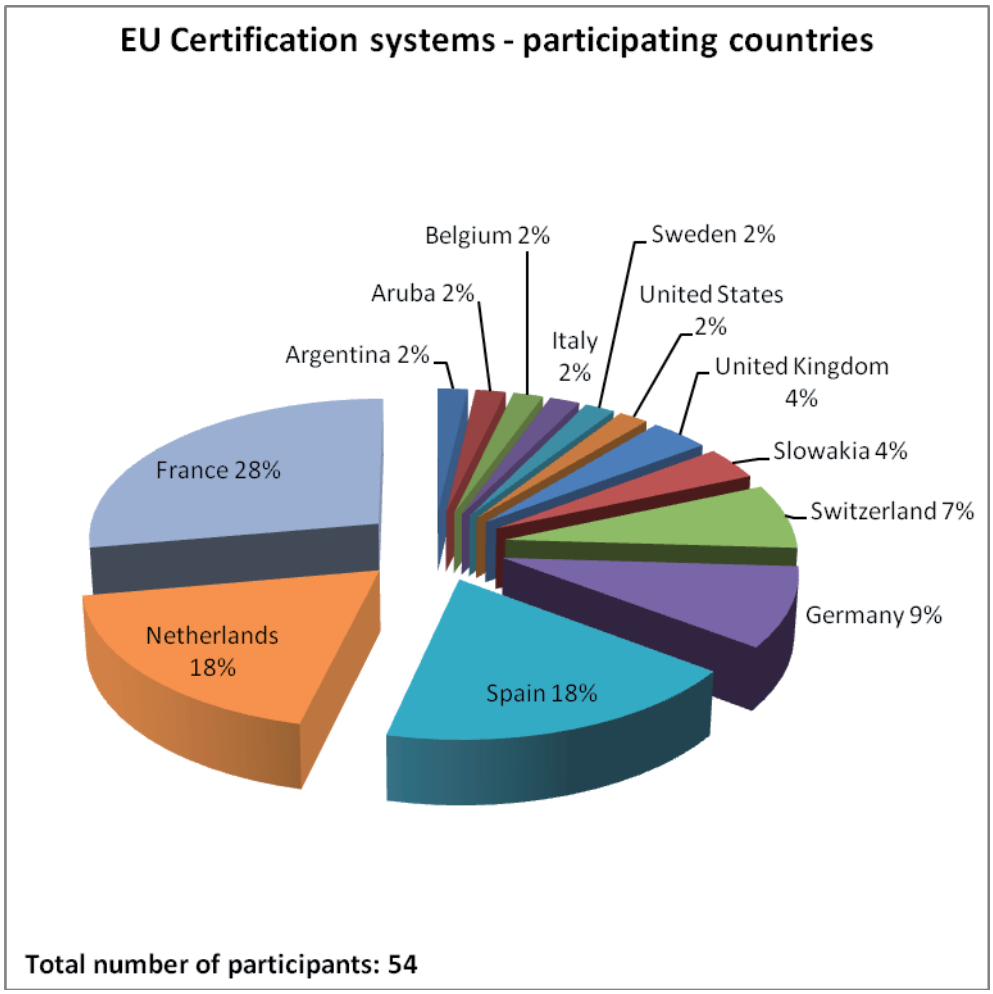

Diagram 7
By the keydate of 31.12.2011 a total of 54 participants in 3 different EU certification systems are registered with Nabisy. Most of the participants come from France, the Netherlands and Spain. Given the relatively small number of participants by 31.12.2011, the diagram says relativey little. Tendencies shall be clearer by 2012.
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4. Suppliers subject to supervision by German customs offices

Suppliers and/ or traders who are subject to German customs supervision do not need to participate in a BLE or EU certification system.
Pursuant to § 17 No 3 Biokraft-NachV, suppliers and/ or traders, whose mass balance system is supervised by German customs for reasons of taxation, pursuant to the Energiesteuergesetz (Electricity Tax Law), or pursuant to the Bundes-Immissionsschutzgesetz (Federal Pollution Control Law) which requires them to place a certain minimum amount of biofuels on the market within a calendar year, may, via the documentation in Nabisy, prove to the customs authorities that requirements regarding the origin of the biofuels were met.

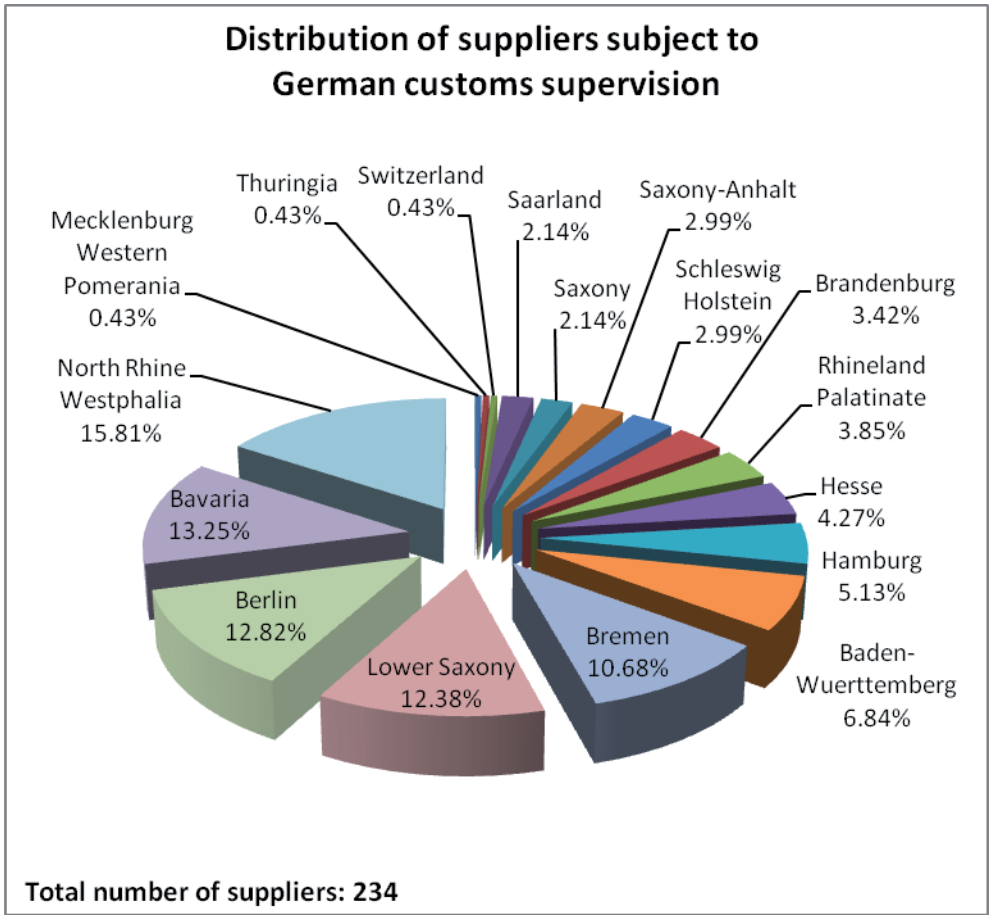

Diagram 8

By the deadline of 31.12.2011, a total of 234 participants whose stocks are subject to customs supervision were registered with Nabisy. Most of the participants are from North-Rhine-Westphalia, Bavaria, Berlin and Lower Saxony. The only foreign participant from Switzerland operates one warehouse in Germany.

5. Certification bodies

Certification bodies are independent natural or legal persons who issue certificates to interfaces and who control operations along the production and supply chain in view of the fulfilment of requirements laid down in the Renewable Energies Directive and in national legislation adopted for its implementation. Certificates are certificates of conformity to certify that the specific requirements of the Renewable Energies Directive for the production of sustainable biomass are met. In Germany, the BLE is reponsible for the recognition of certification bodies based or operating a branch in Germany (BLE certification bodies) in the framework of sustainable production of biomass.

Pursuant to § 42 Nos. 1 and 2 and § 43 in connection with § 56 BioSt-NachV and/ or Biokraft-NachV, the following number of applications for the recognition of certification bodies were lodged with the BLE by 31.12.2011:

Number of applications for recognition as certification bodies	**40**
Applications rejected	7
Applications recognized	**33**
Recognitions withdrawn or having become void due to certification bodies' inactivity	5
Certification bodies recognized by 31.12.2011	**28**

Table 3

By 31.12.2011, 14 of the 28 BLE certification bodies are active on behalf of EU certification systems.

Interfaces along the production and supply chain require certification, within BLE certification systems, of the production of sustainable biomass for fuel or electricity purposes. Additional certifications along the production and supply chain are voluntary. Certifications are carried out by BLE certification bodies within the framework of the BLE certification systems.

BLE certification bodies also carry out certifications within the framework of EU certification systems, and the certificates are notified to the BLE where it is responsible for the activity of the BLE certification body.

The following list shows certifications within the BLE certification systems only, as by the deadline of 31.12.2011 only 54 participants and/ or certificates by EU certification systems have been submitted (see Diagram 7) and/ or because no participants in national systems of other Member States are registered.

Total number of operations certified by BLE certification systems by 31.12.2011	**1.419**
among them within the EU:	1.287
among them in third countries:	132

Table 4

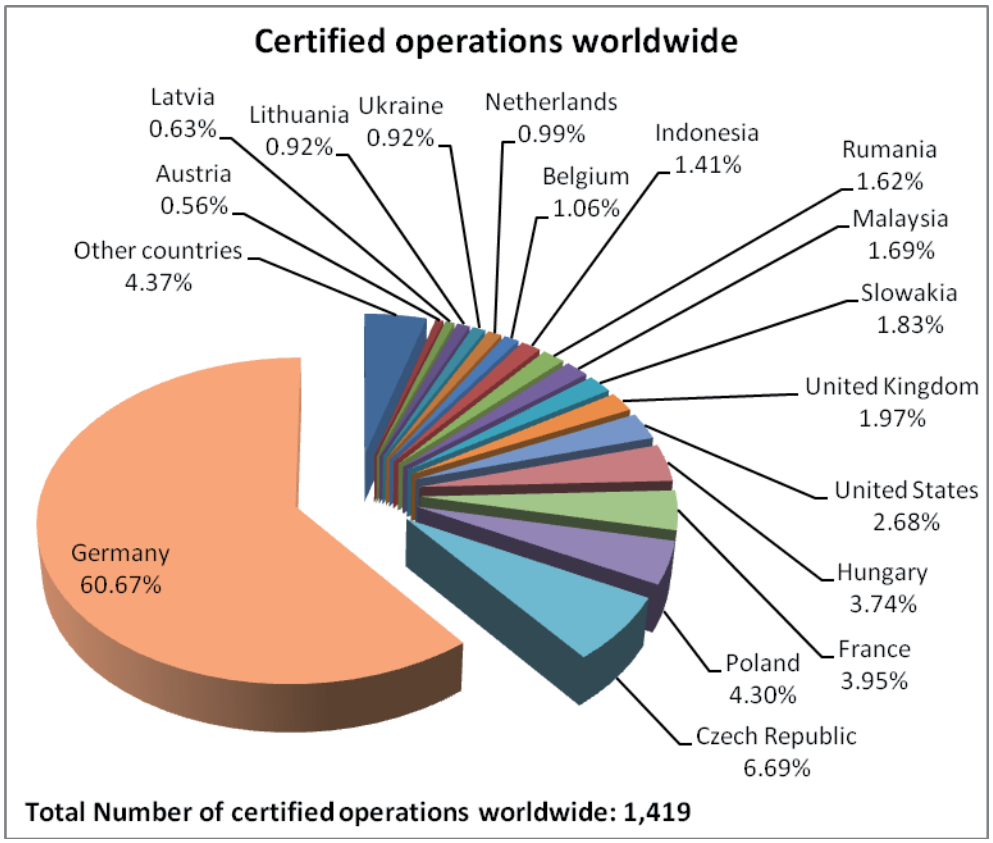

Diagram 9

German operations, at a share of roughly 60 %, still make up the largest part of certificates issued by BLE certification bodies within the BLE certification systems. However, neighbouring countries, with the Czech Republic and Poland in the lead, were able to significantly increase the amount of certifications of their operations by BLE certification bodies and have thus increased their share compared to last year.

„Other countries“ lists countries whose share lies below 0.5%. Among them Argentinia, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Denemark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, India, Italy, Luxemburg, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.

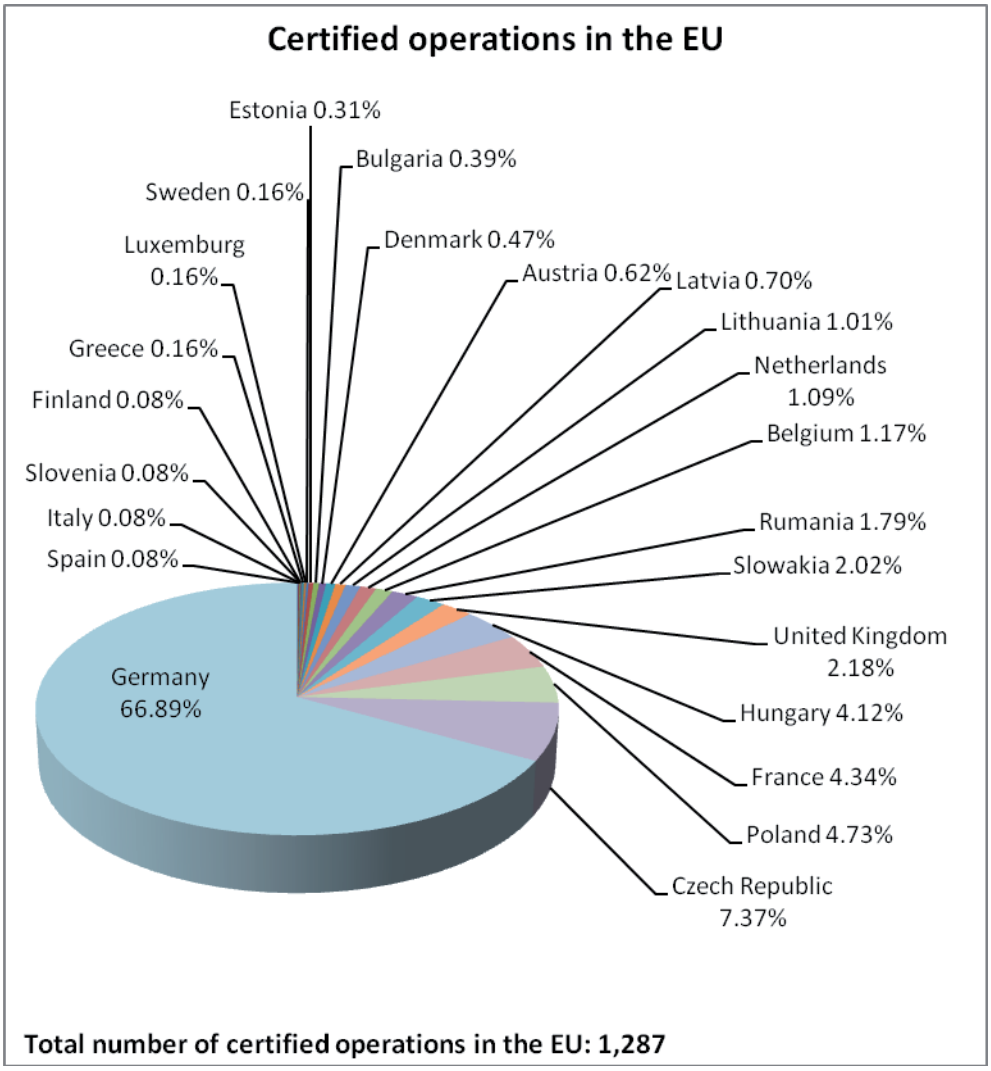

Diagram 10

As expected, Germany accounts for the largest share of operations in the EU which were certified by BLE certification bodies within BLE certification systems. Germany is followed by the Czech Republic, Poland and France.

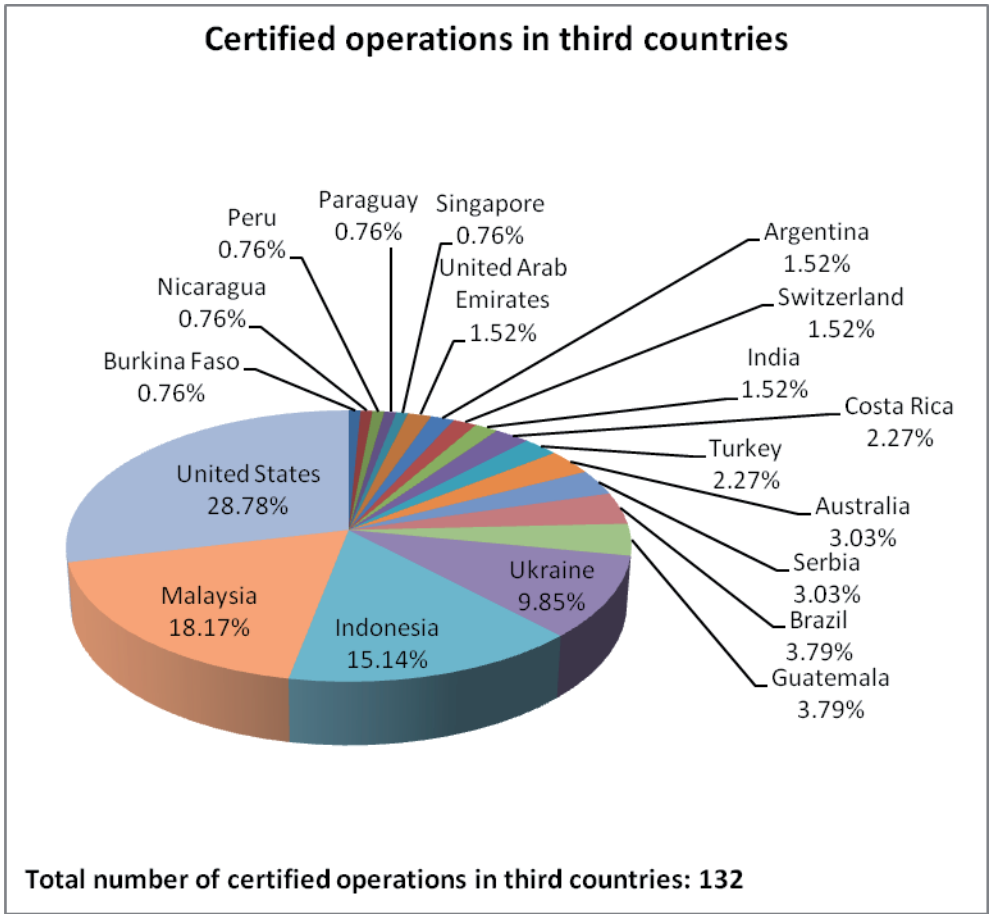

Diagram 11

On 31.12.2011, the United States, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Ukraine make up the largest share of third countries with operations having been certified within BLE certification systems and by BLE certification bodies.

Number of certifications rejected by the certification bodies	24
among them first gathering points	6
among them growers	17
among them last interface	1
among them operations outside Germany	1

Table 5

According to information made available to us by BLE certification bodies in 2011, there were 24 cases in which no certificate could be issued and mainly growers were concerned.
Note: According to German law, a certification in the sustainable biomass production sector is not required at all levels of the production chain.

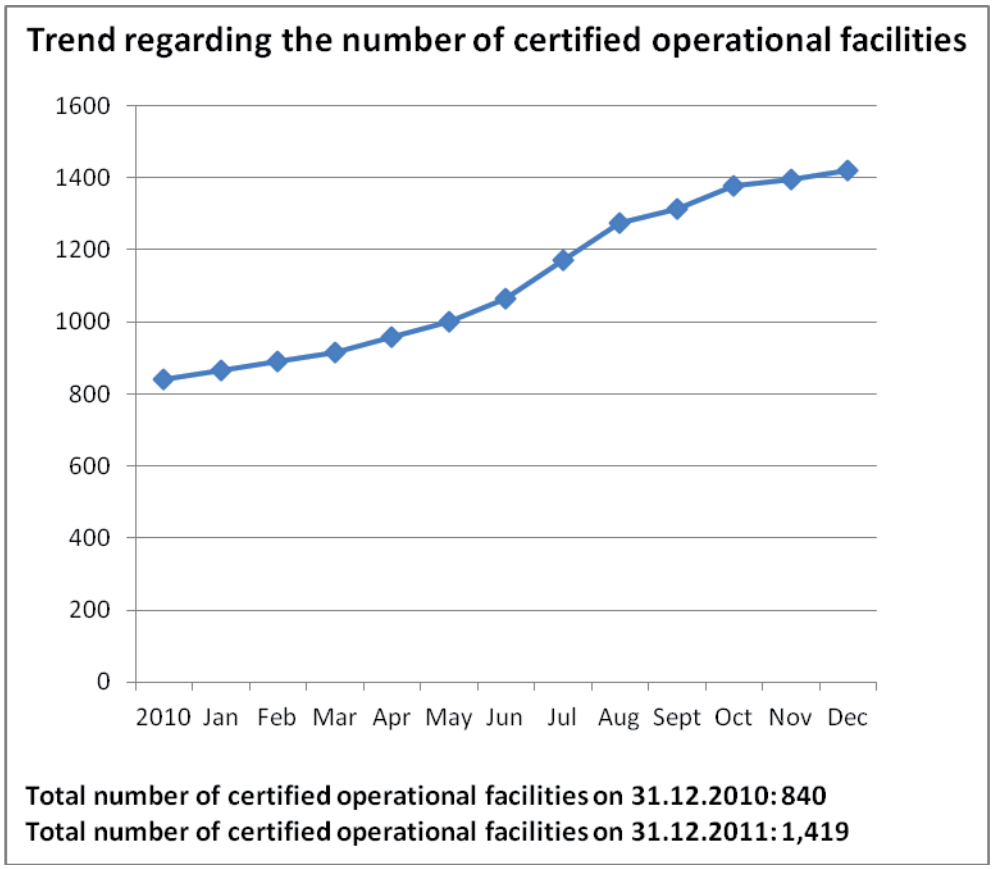

Diagram 12

The total number of 840 operations certified by BLE certification bodies was already relatively high at the end of 2010. In the calendar year of 2011 an additional 579 operations were certified. In 2011, the total was increased by an average of 48 additional operations per month.

6. Proofs of sustainability and partial proofs of sustainability

Effective 01.01.2011, one prerequisite for biofuels to be counted towards the biofuel quota is the presentation of proofs of sustainability or partial proofs of sustainability to customs authorities. The same applies if concerned parties intend to claim tax relief pursuant to the Energiesteuergesetz (Electricity Tax Law). Similarly, since 01.01.2011, installation operators in the bio-electricity sector shall only obtain payments from network operators, pursuant to the Renewable Energies Law (EEG) upon presentation of proofs of sustainability or partial proofs of sustainability. For details on the terms ‚installation operator' and ‚network operator', please refer to section V. 8..

Proofs of sustainability are documents which prove that a given quantity of biomass meets the requirements of the sustainability ordinances throughout the entire production and supply chain.
In Germany, biofuel or biomass fuel producers are to supply, to the BLE as the competent authority, information and data which prove that biofuels or bioliquids relevant for the German market meet the sustainability criteria.

Proofs are presented by entering the relevant sustainability data and information in Nabisy. The same procedure applies if proofs or data on sustainability are issued or occur in the framework of EU certification systems or national systems of other Member States, and where they are relevant for the German market.

Partial proofs of sustainability are documents that are issued within Nabisy, based on proofs of sustainability. Using Nabisy, economic operators may divide, combine or transcribe their proofs and partial proofs to obtain partial proofs of sustainability.

By 31.12.2011 Nabisy did not contain any proofs of sustainability of EU certification systems or of any national systems of other Member States. Hence evaluation was not possible.

6.1 Amount and distribution of proofs of sustainability

As the presentation of so-called proofs of sustainability is obligatory since 01.01.2011, only a limited number of proofs of sustainability was collected in Nabisy in 2010 which could serve as reference value for 2011. The diagram below illustrates the number and distribution of proofs of sustainability which were issued by producers of biofuels and/ or biomass fuels and which are certified by BLE certification bodies.

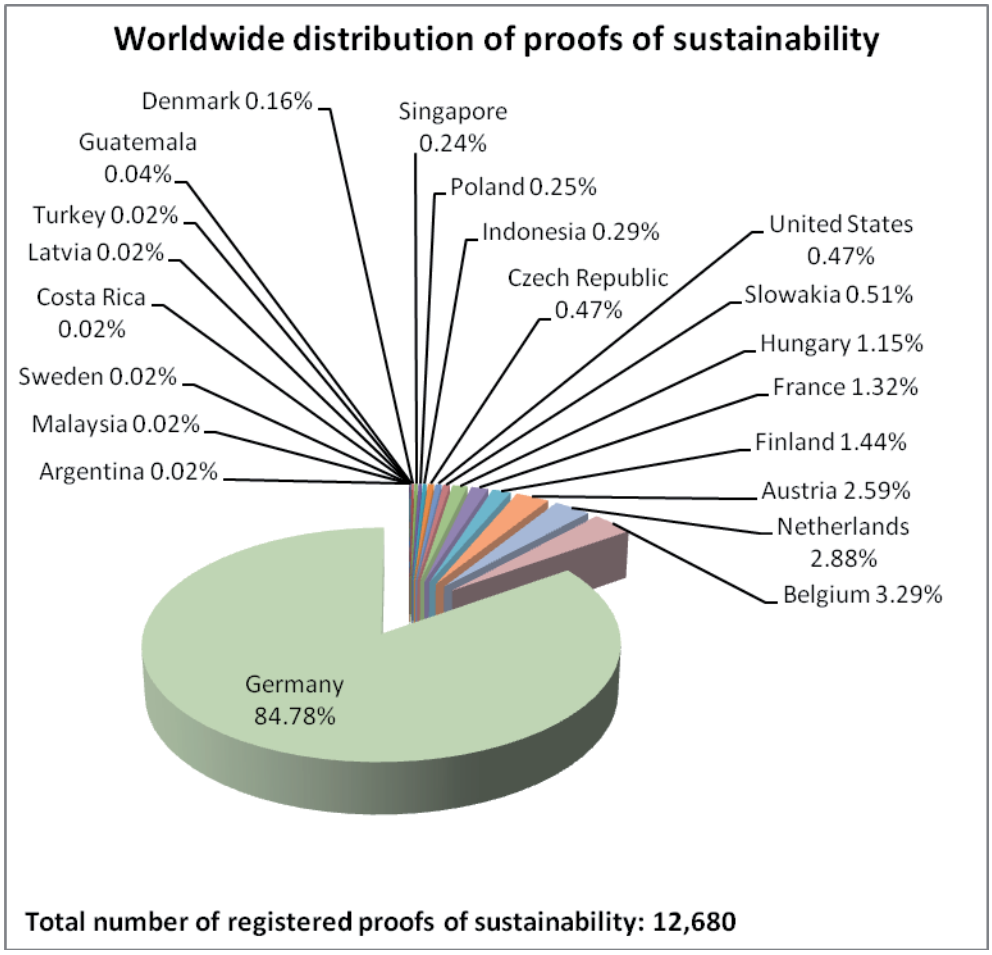

Diagram 13

The total number of proofs of sustainability registered by the BLE in 2011 and which were issued within the BLE certification systems amounts to 12,680. Roughly 85% of the producers of biofuels and/or bioliquids who issued these proofs of sustainability in 2011were located in Germany.

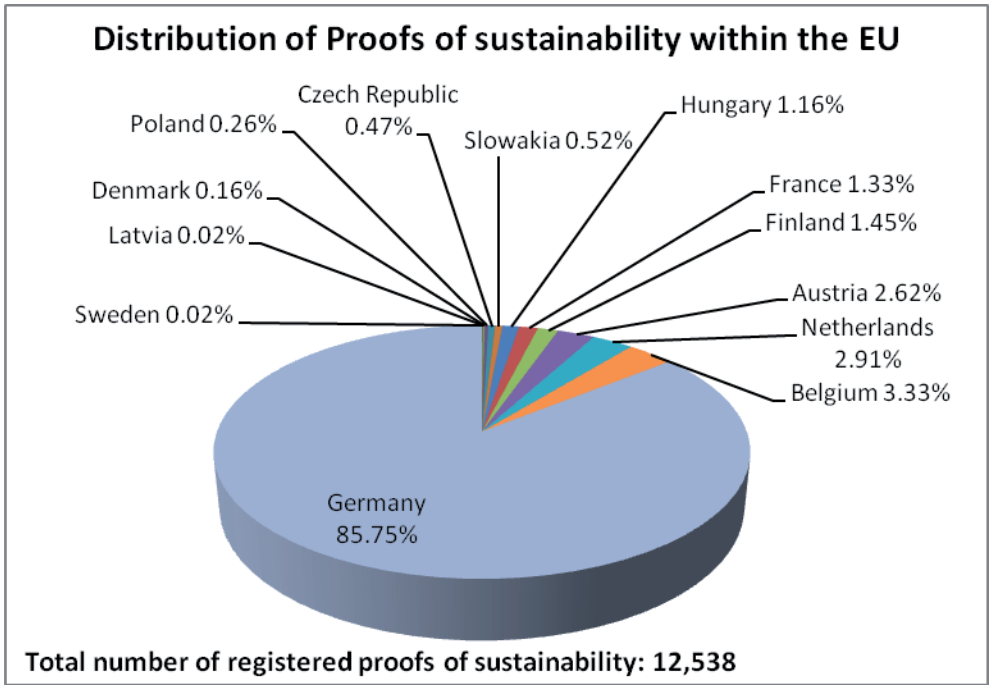

Diagram 14

The number of proofs of sustainability registered by the BLE in 2011 and which were issued within the BLE certification systems by producers of biofuels and/or bioliquids within the EU, amounts to 12,538. Aside from Germany, most proofs of sustainability were issued in Belgium, the Netherlands and Austria.

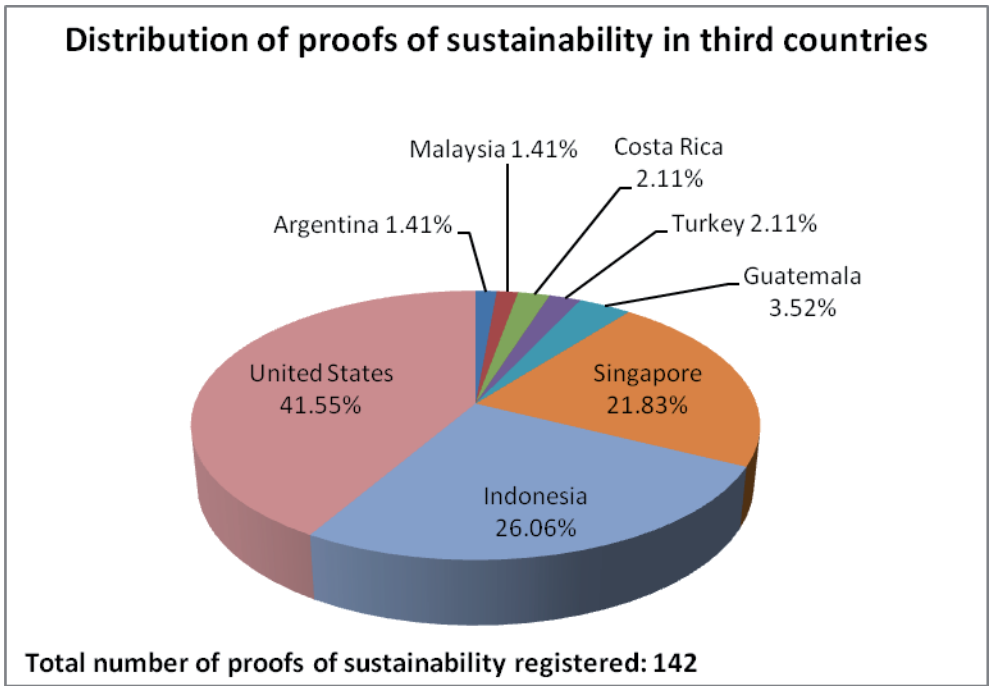

Diagram 15

Most of the proofs of sustainability issued in third countries within the BLE certification systems by producers of biofuels and/ or bioliquids, and which were registered in Nabisy in 2011, were issued in the USA.

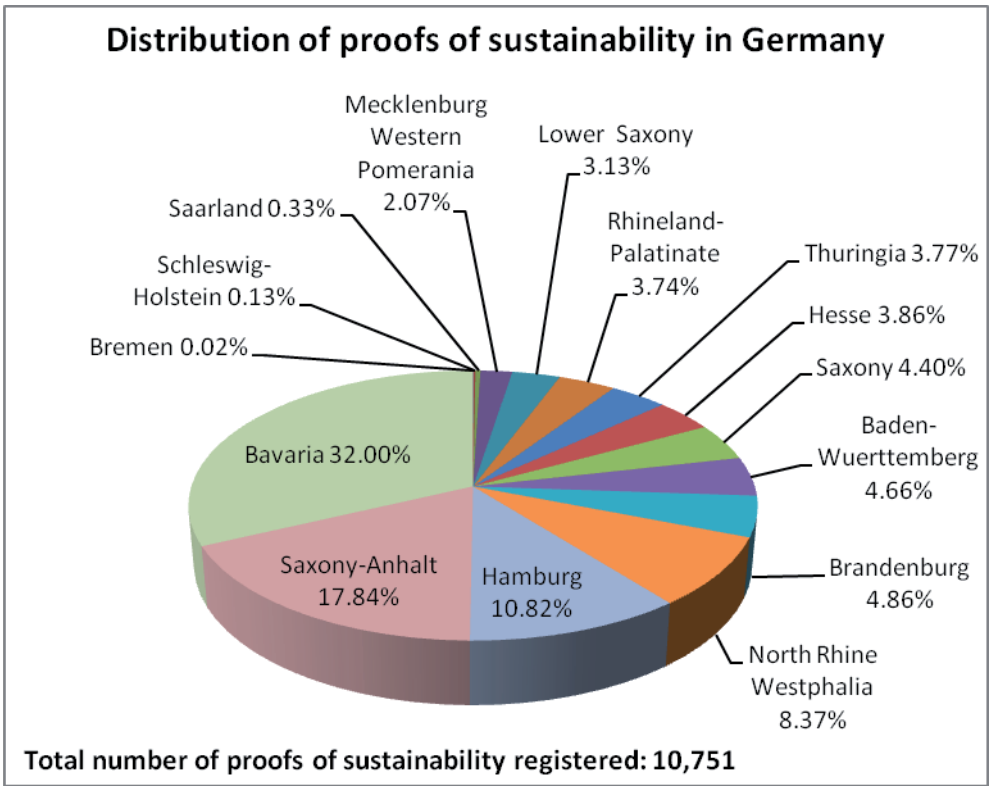

Diagram 16

In Germany, most of the proofs of sustainability registered in Nabisy and issued within BLE certification systems by producers of biofuels and/ or bioliquids, were issued in the federal states of Bavaria and Saxony -Anhalt.

6.2 Quantities of biomass and energy contents from proofs of sustainability

Proofs of sustainability in Germany which were issued by producers of biofuels and/ or bioliquids and which were certified by BLE certification bodies receive certain information and data, in accordance with the national regulations and pursuant to § 18 BioSt-NachV and/ or Biokraft-NachV; including information of whether or not the producers of biofuels and/ or bioliquids started operating before 23.01.2008 (so-called old installations).

Old installations in the sense of § 8(2) BioSt-NachV and/ or Biokraft-NachV are installations which started operating for the first time before 23.01.2008 and which process liquid or gaseous biomass up to the quality level required to produce electricity or to allow the use as biofuels or installations which produce biofuels. As of 01.04.2013, old installations must meet the required greenhouse gas savings potential. Yet, they do have the option to prove that they have met the required greenhouse gas savings potential before.

The following diagram illustrates the quantities of sustainable biomass for which proofs of sustainability were issued in 2011 by biofuel and/ or biomass fuel producers certified by BLE certification bodies, and which were entered in Nabisy, as well as further evaluations of data contained in the proofs of sustainability.

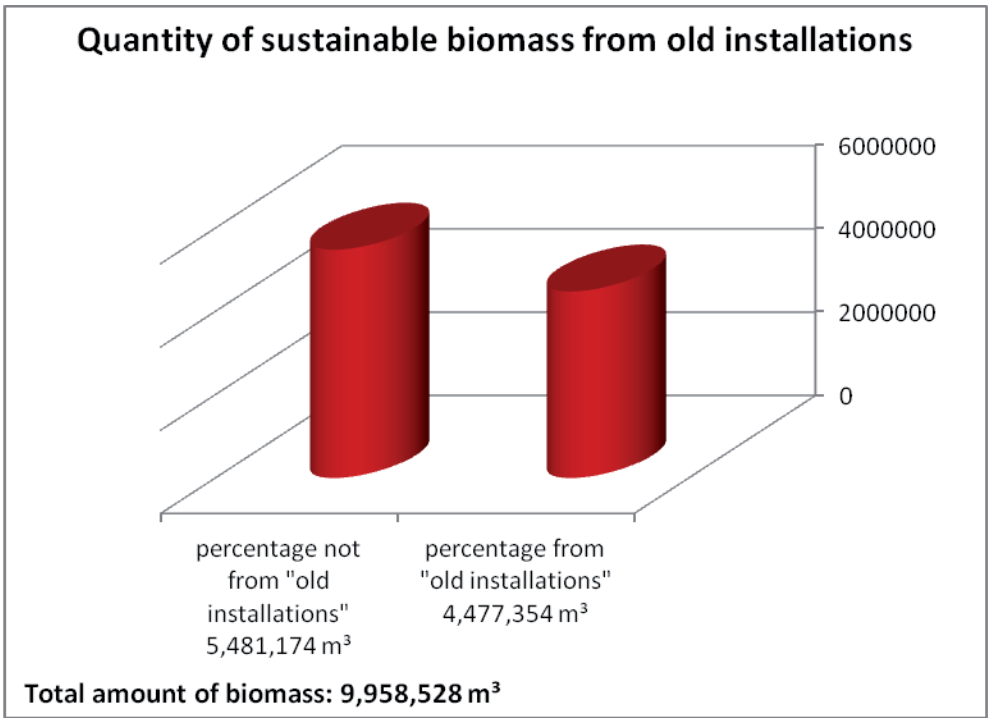

Diagram 17

A large share of the biomass registered by way of proofs of sustainability which were issued within BLE certification systems by producers of biofuels and/ or bioliquids comes from so-called old installations. Yet, the regulation regarding old installations (see pp. 34 and 40) was used for only 13.25% of the proofs of sustainability, i.e. for a quantity of about 838,767 m³.

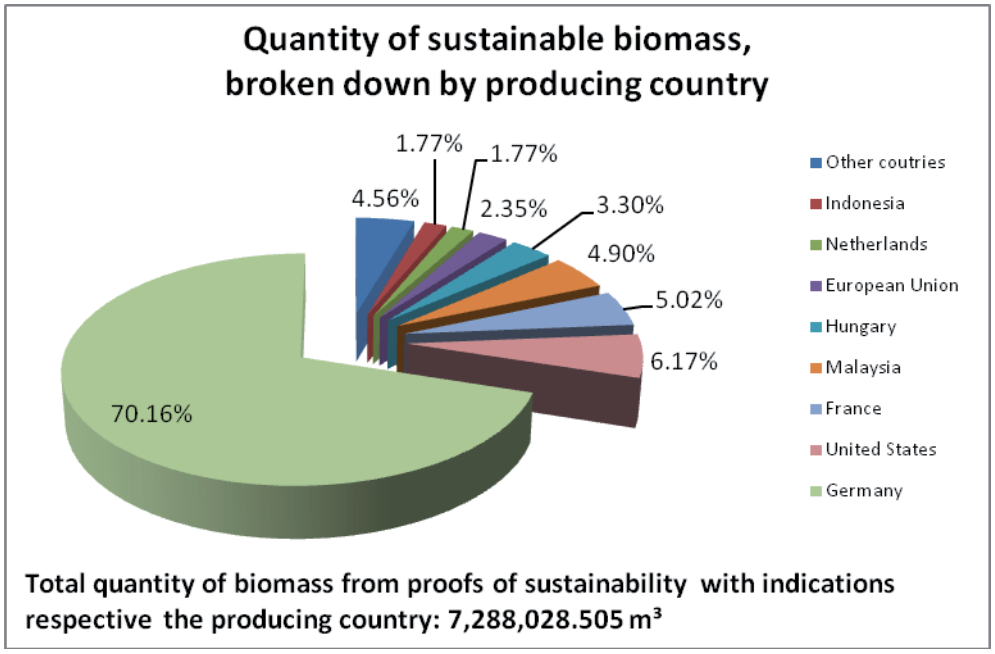

Diagram 18

In 2011, most of the sustainable biomass registered via proofs of sustainability which were issued within the BLE certification systems by producers of biofuels and/ or-bioliquids, was grown in Germny, followed by the United States with abt. 6%, France and Malaysia with abt. 5% each. „Others“ include quantities from countries whose share lies below 1% . As the indication of the producing country was an optional criterion in 2011, the diagram does not include the total volume of all proofs of sustainability.

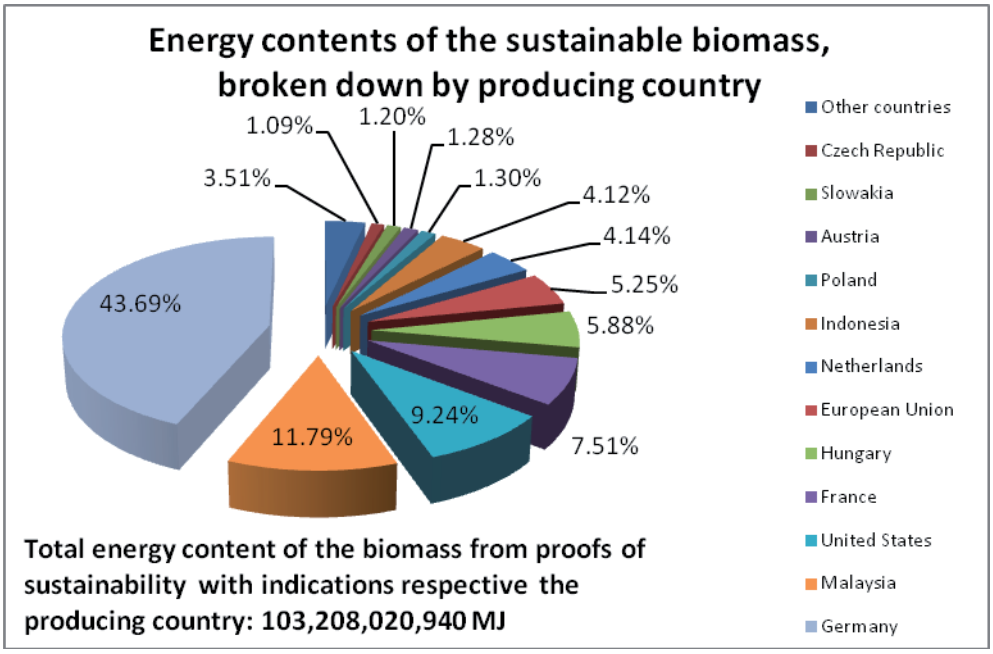

Diagram 19

In 2011, the largest share of electricity from sustainable biomass registered by means of proofs of sustainability issued within the BLE certification systems by producers of biofuels and/ or bioliquids was produced from German biomass. Malaysia and the United States also account for a considerable share of electricity produced from sustainable biomass. As the indication of the producing country was an optional criterion in 2011, the diagram does not include the total energy content of all proofs of sustainability.

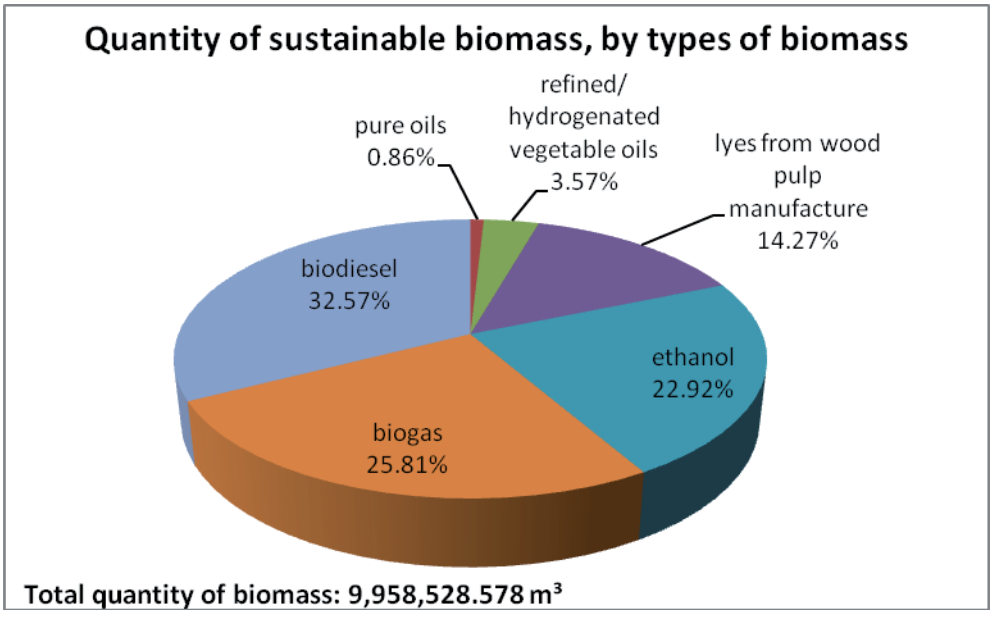

Diagram 20

Where quantities of final products are concerned that were registered by means of proofs of sustainability issued within the BLE certification systems by producers of biofuels and/ or-bioliquids, sustainable biodiesel makes up the largest share. Biogas accounts for a share of over 25%, due to its high volume. At almost 2.3 mio m³, sustainably produced ethanol makes up the third largest share, followed by lyes from wood pulp manufacture.

6.3 Raw materials and final products for biomass from proofs of sustainability

The evaluation of proofs of sustainability registered in Nabisy in 2011 reveals that almost 97% of biogas were produced from waste and residual materials.

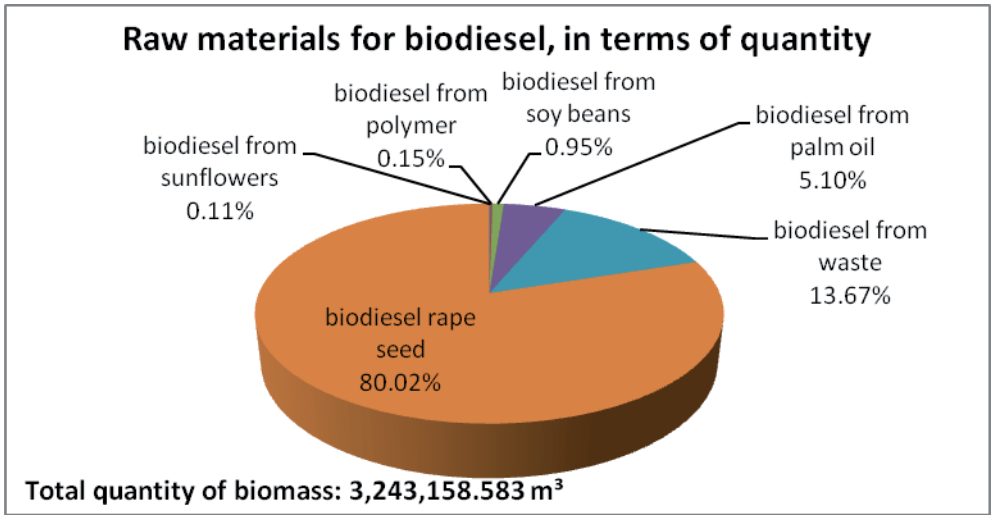

Diagram 21

According to the information given in the proofs of sustainability registered in Nabisy in 2011 and which were issued within the BLE certification systems by producers of biofuels and/ or bioliquids, rape seed, at over 80%, is by far the most important raw material for the production of biodiesel. Almost 13% of the biodiesel were produced from waste and ca. 5% from palm oil.

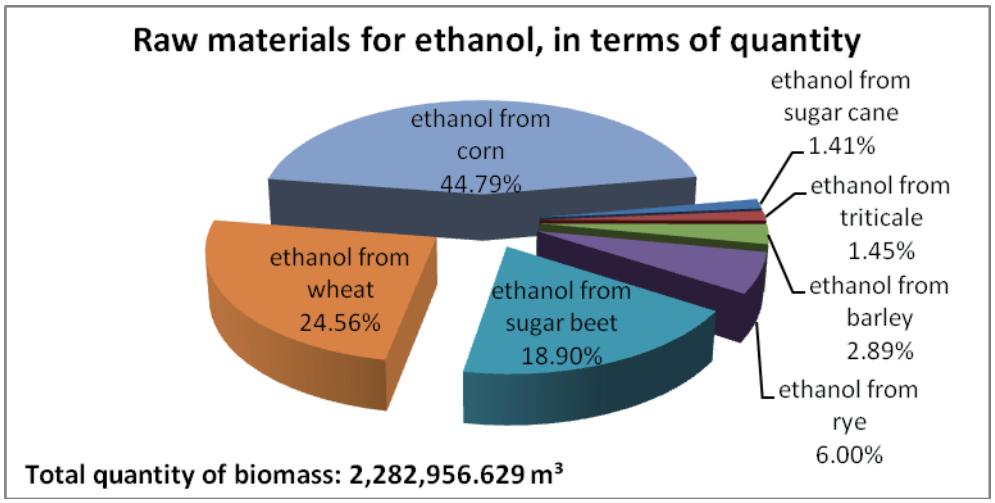

Diagram 22

According to the proofs of sustainability registered in Nabisy in 2011 and issued within the BLE certification systems by producers of biofuels and/ or bioliquids, corn, at roughly 45%, is the the main raw material for sustainable ethanol, followed by wheat and sugar beet. Sugar cane, at abt. 1.4% in 2011, plays a minor role as a raw material.

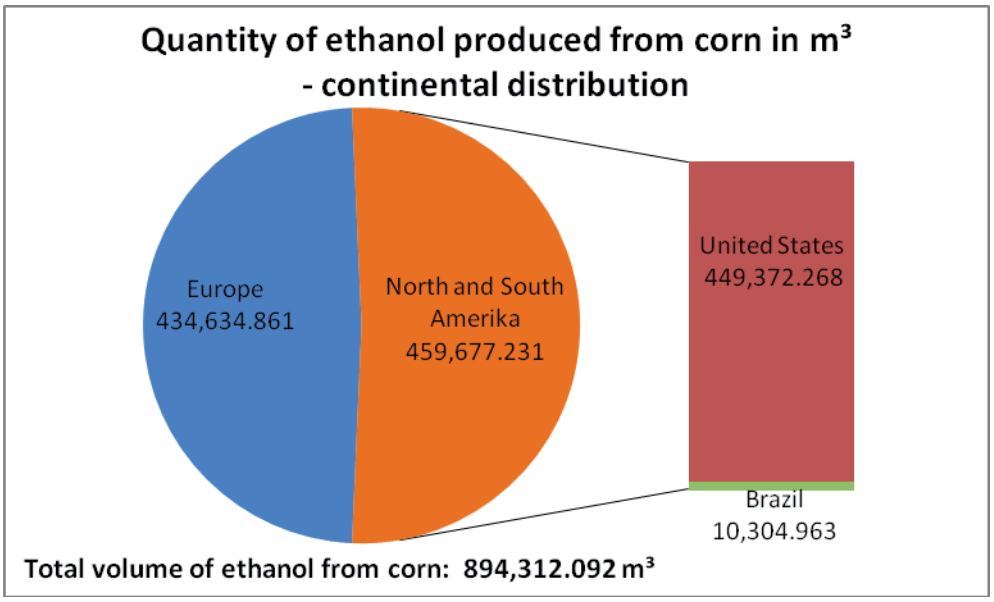

Diagram 23

Looking at the total amount of sustainably produced ethanol from corn and according to data in the proofs of sustainability registered in Nabisy in 2011 and issued within the BLE certification systems by producers of biofuels and/ or bioliquids, the required quantity of corn grown in North America already exceeds the quantity grown in Europe.

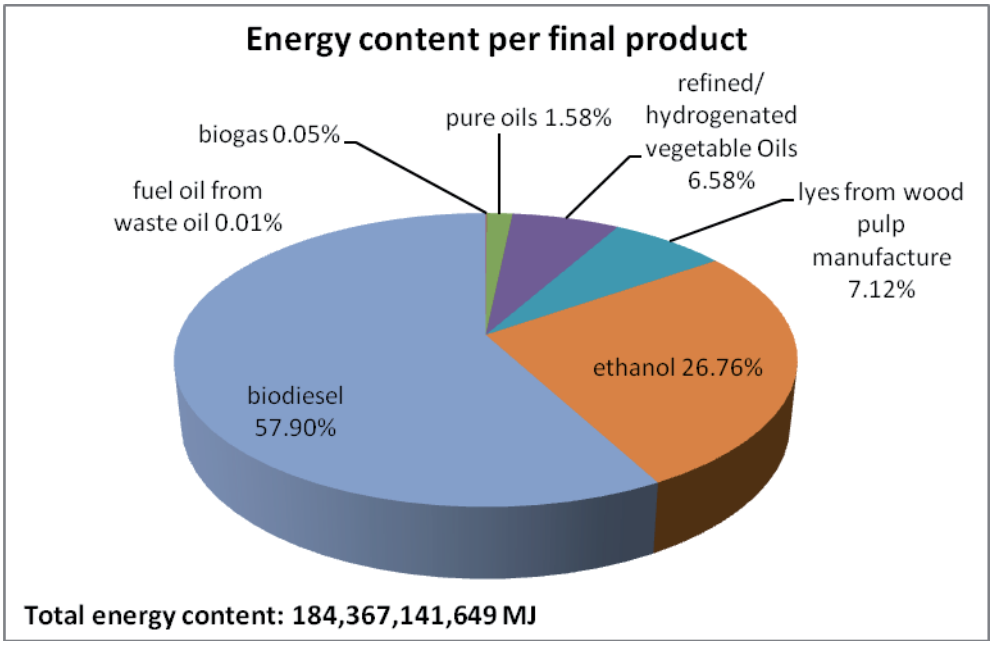

Diagram 24

Looking at the total amount and the energy content of final products registered by means of proofs of sustainability issued within the BLE certification systems by producers of biofuels and/ or bioliquids, sustainable biodiesel accounts for the largest share of abt. 58%. Sustainably produced biodiesel and, indirectly, rape seed as its main raw material (see diagram 21) supply the biggest share of sustainably produced energy in 2011.

6.4 Export of sustainable biomass to other Member States

Sustainable biomass which is registered in Nabisy to be exported to other countries shall, within Nabisy, derecognise the quantity in favour of the respective country. The evaluation of these data allows a look, however narrow, at the flow of sustainably produced biomass from Germany to other Member States.

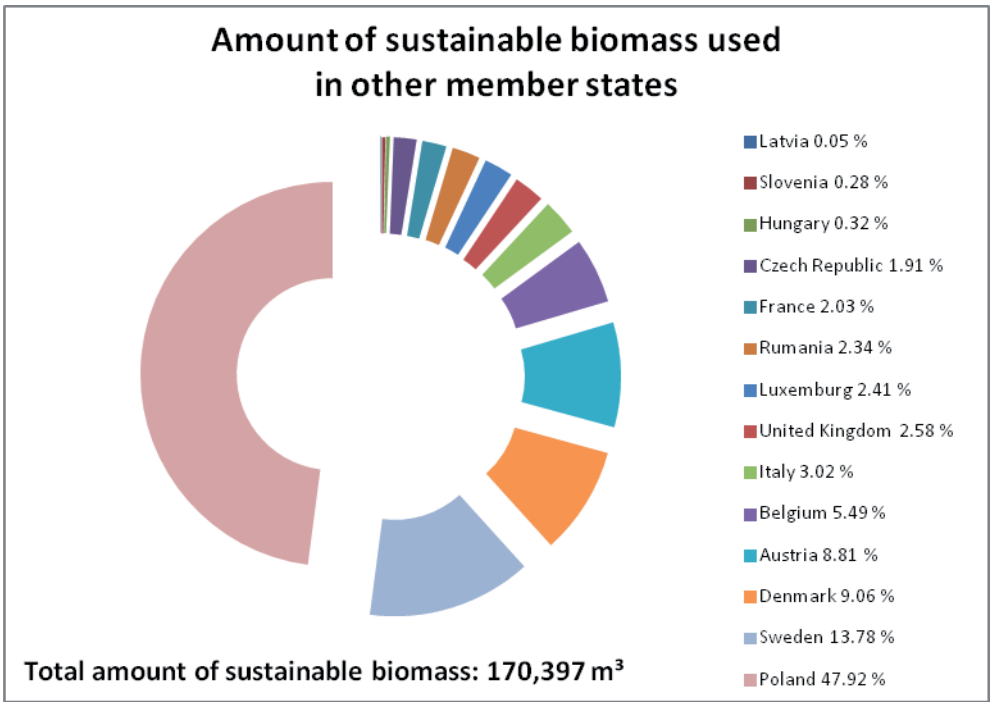

Diagram 25

Looking at the quantities registered by means of proofs of sustainability and partial proofs of sustainability which were issued within the BLE certification systems by producers of biofuels and/ or bioliquids and were then attributed to the respective state accounts within Nabisy, the largest share, i.e. almost 48%, of sustainable biomass is exported to Poland. However, the total quantity of sustainable biomass which was booked out in 2011 by the deadline, is very small, at 1.7%, compared to the total amount of sustainably produced biomass that was registered in Nabisy in 2011 (see Diagram 20).

6.5 Partial proofs of sustainability

Partial proofs of sustainability are documents drawn up within Nabisy on the basis of proofs of sustainability. Quantities of a proof of sustainability are either divided into partial proofs of sustainability, or several proofs of sustainability are combined to make a partial proof of sustainability, or proofs of sustainability are transcribed. During the calendar year of 2011, out of a total of 12,680 proofs of sustainability registered, 6,899 proofs of sustainability were divided, combined and/ or transcribed and 23,569 partial proofs of sustainability were generated.

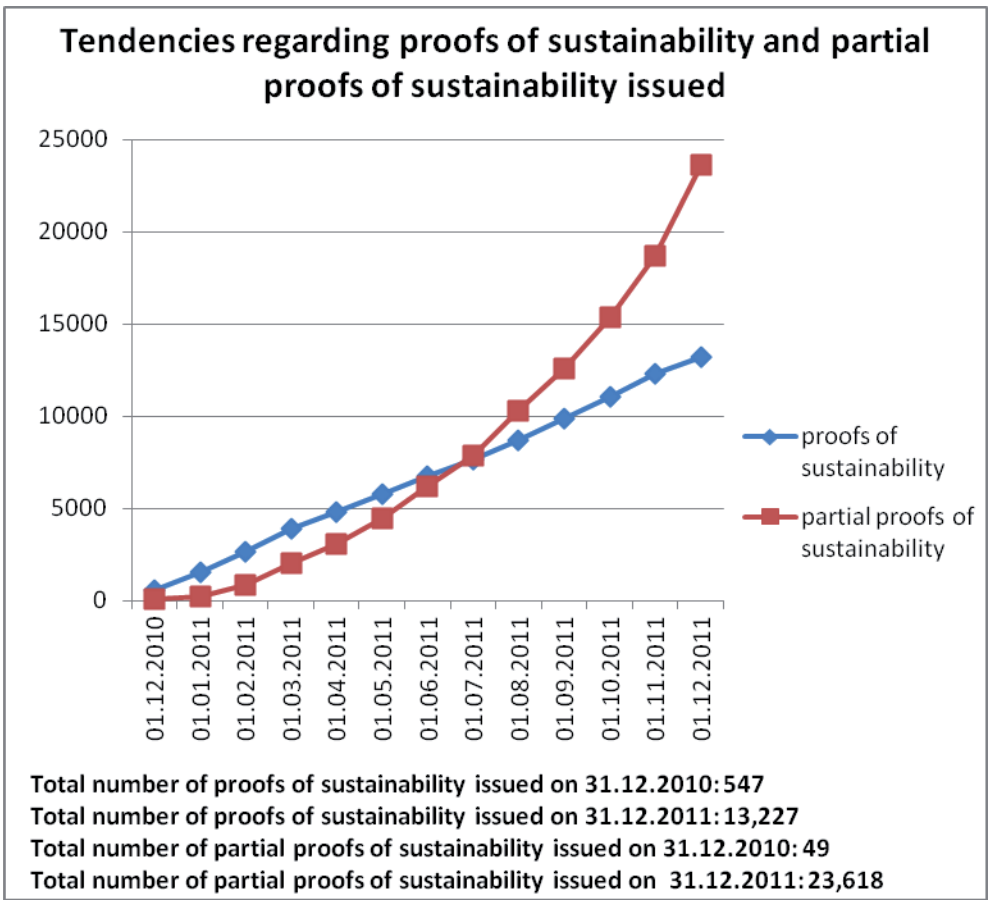

Diagram 26

The total number of proofs of sustainability and partial proofs of sustainability issued within the BLE certification systems has increased markedly in comparison to the previous year. Compared to the almost linear increase of proofs of sustainability, the number of partial proofs of sustainability has risen considerably.

6.6 Greenhouse gas emissions and savings potential in proofs of sustainability

One of the aims of the Renewable Energies Directive is the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Proofs of sustainability must contain data regarding the emissions of each product, pursuant to § 18 BioSt-NachV and/ or Biokraft-NachV. Only so-called old installations may benefit from the rule of having to prove the required greenhouse gas savings potential as of 01.04.2013 only. Consequently, they only need to indicate the respective emissions value after 01.04.2013.

The emission designates the total amount of electricity required (incl. the values for waste water, waste, transport etc.) throughout the entire production process for the final product.

The evaluation is done on the basis of the proofs of sustainability validated in the BLE database between 01.01.2011 and 31.12.2011 and which were issued in the framework of BLE certification systems. In that respect, EU certification systems and systems of other Member States were not yet relevant in 2011.

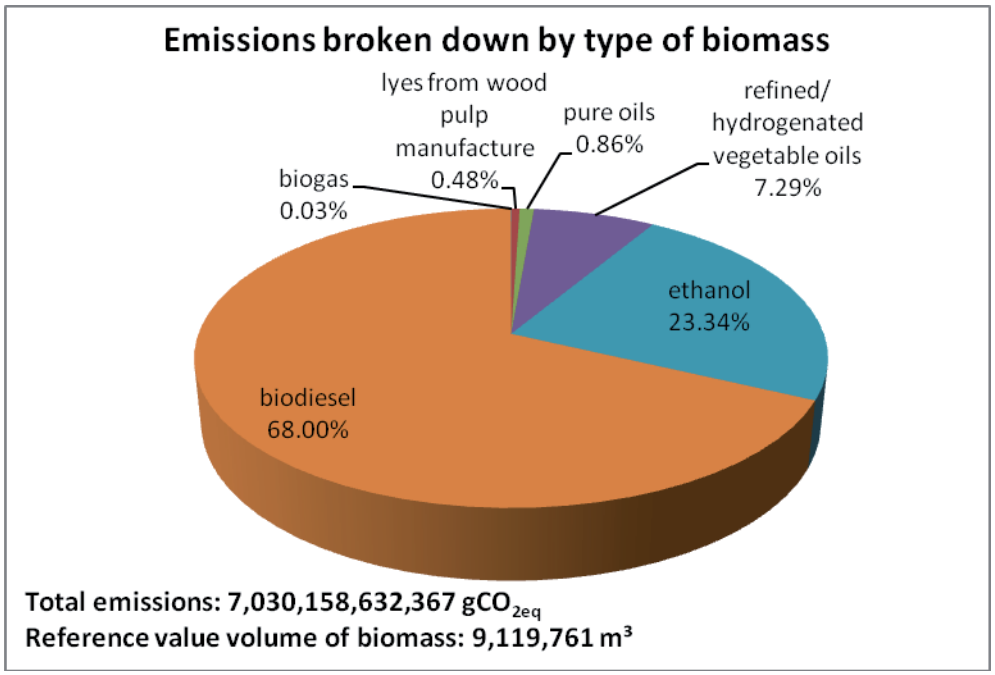

Diagram 27

Emissions caused during the production of sustainable bioelectricity, depending on each amount and final product, and relating to the registered proofs of sustainability which were issued within the BLE certification systems by producers of biofuels and/ or bioliquids. In 2011, 11,000 proofs of sustainability contained emission values. As the amount of biodiesel is highest, biodiesel contributes the largest share to greenhouse gas emissions. In relation to the quantity it is also obvious that the production of biodiesel from rape seed oil generates higher emission values per se than the production of ethanol. Yet its electricity density is also higher (see Diagrams 20 and 24). In comparison, lyes as a waste product from wood pulp manufacture show lower emission values.

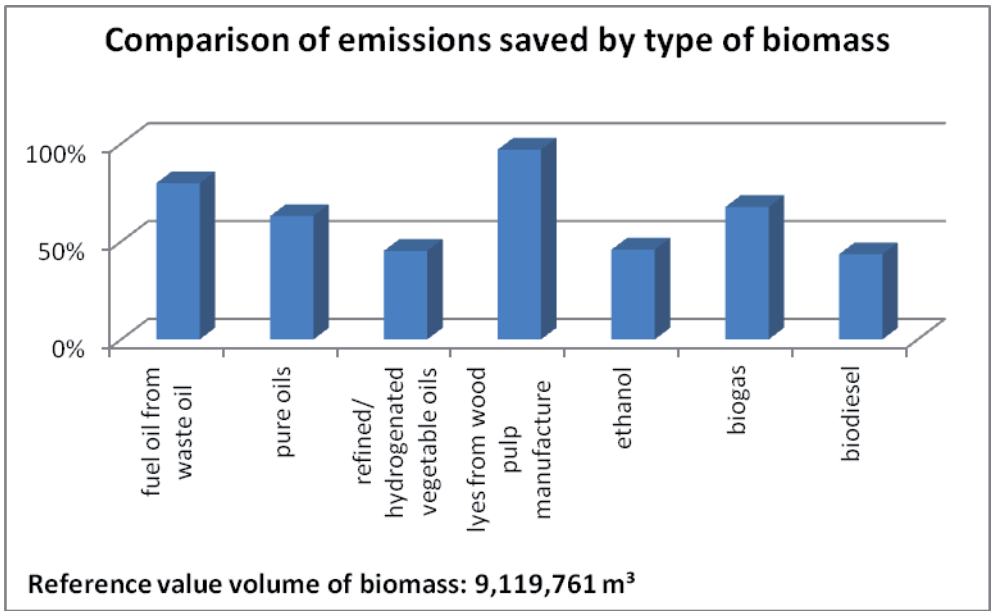

Diagram 28

According to the proofs of sustainability available to us for 2011and which were issued within the BLE certification systems, the percentage of emission savings is highest with biomass from waste (fuel oil from waste vegetable oil, lye from wood pulp manufacture), as was to be expected. With over 60%, biogas and pure oils also contribute a relatively high amount of emission savings in 2011.

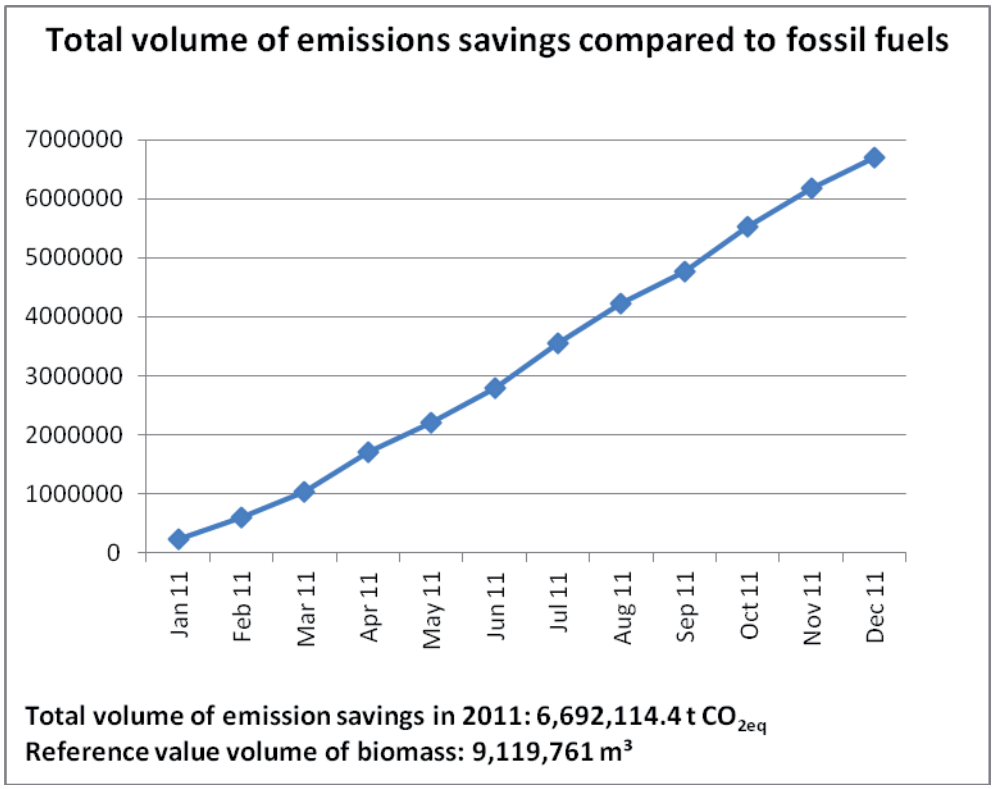

Diagram 29

The total volume of emission savings was calculated on the basis of the intended use for electricity production, as fuel, in combined heat and power or for heat production with the respective fossil reference values and relies on data given in the proofs of sustainability which were issued in 2011 within the BLE certification systems and registered in Nabisy. Throughout the year, the total volume of emission savings steadily increases as savings are accumulated.

Calculations based on the data given in proofs of sustainability which were issued within the BLE certification systems result in an average savings potential of about 48.8 %. Proofs of sustainability which were calculated, either completely or partially, with default values, yielded an average savings potential of 45.5%.

- ***Total theoretical savings*** compared to fossil fuels, if the total amount of electricity were used entirely in the fuel sector:
  Ca. 6,885,218 t CO_{2eq}; which equals an average 49.5 % of greenhouse gas savings potential.
- ***Total theoretical savings*** compared to fossil fuels, if the total amount of electricity were used in the combined heat and power sector:
  Ca. 7,084,484 t CO_{2eq}; which equals an average 50.19% of greenhouse gas savings potential.

- ***Total theoretical savings*** compared to fossil fuels, if the total amount of electricity were used entirely in the electricity sector:
  Ca. 8,080,811 t CO_{2eq}; which equals an average 53.48 % of greenhouse gas savings potential.
- ***Total theoretical savings*** compared to fossil fuels, if the total amount of electricity were used entirely in the heat sector:
  Ca. 5,756,047 t CO_{2eq}; which equals an average 45.02% of greenhouse gas savings potential.

6.7 Biomass uses

By 31.12.2011, according to information and data available to us, quantities from proofs of sustainability and partial proofs of sustainability contained in Nabisy, issued during the calendar year of 2011 and within the BLE certification systems, were used as follows:

Total quantity of sustainably produced biomass (rounded)	**9,958,529 m³**
used in 2011	
- **for fuel**	1,186,162 m³
- **for electricity***	325,634 m³

Table 6

* based on the proofs of sustainability used and submitted to us by 31.12.2011 for 2011 by installation or network operators.
Note: The total number of proofs of sustainability used in the electricity sector in 2011 will probably only be available to us by the end of each deadline for the submission of proofs of sustainability to network operators. This shall probably be the case by 31.05.2012 at the latest.

Where calculation towards the biofuel quota is concerned, no data were available to us for 2011.

7. Environmental verifier certifications

In Germany, the fulfilment of the sustainability criteria pursuant to § 14 figure 4. BioSt-NachV and/ or Biokraft-NachV in connection with § 59 BioSt-NachV and/ or § 58 Biokraft-NachV may, during a transitional period and until 31.12.2011, be proved by means of an environmental verifier certifications to be submitted to the BLE as the competent authority. Effective 2012, this kind of certification which confirms the sustainable production of biomass is no longer accepted. Environmental verifiers are technically subject to the German Akkreditierungs- und Zulassungsgesellschaft für Umweltgutachter mbH, DAU (German Environmental Verifier Accreditation and Recognition Ltd.).

In 2011, three environmental verifiers were active in the field of sustainable biomass production. Two environmental verifiers certified sustainability for refined palm oil and/ or palm oil/olein.

Number of environmental verifier certifications submitted with a date of issuance in 2011	**37**
Partial environmental verifier certifications submitted with a date of issuance in 2011	1,166

Table 7

Of the 37 environmental verifier certifications issued by the three environmental verifiers, compiled pursuant to the BioSt-NachV and/or the Biokraft-NachV and submitted to the BLE, 1,166 partial environmental verifier certifications were issued and submitted to the BLE in 2011.

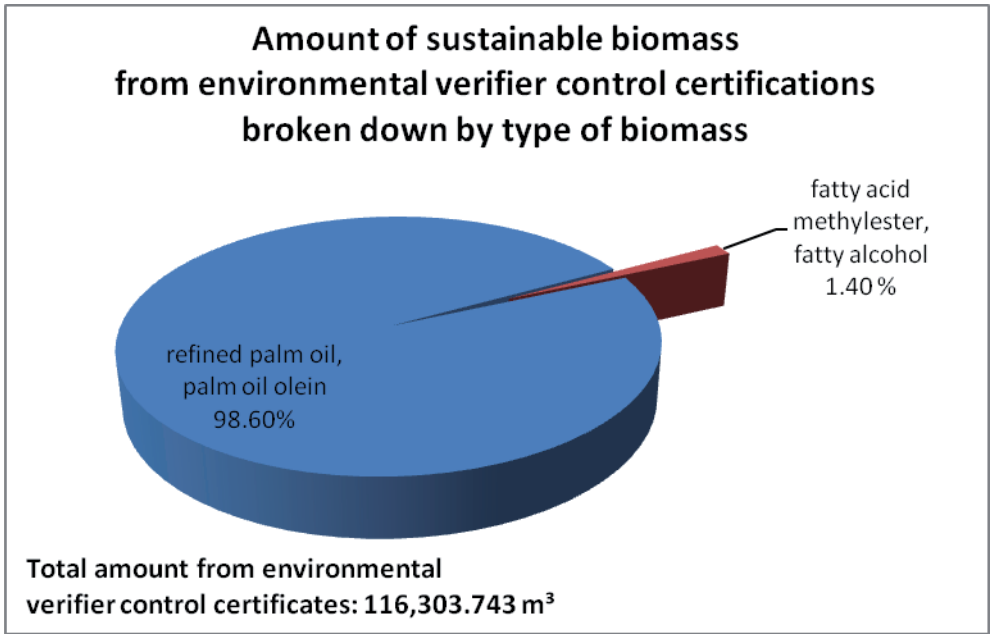

Diagram 30

The 37 environmental verifier certifications are based on 116,303.743 m³ of biomass which mainly consists of refined palm oil and/ or palm olein. Environmental verifier certifications for fatty acid methyl ester or for fatty alcohol from waste – mainly from the fishing industry – were also issued but concern small quantities only.

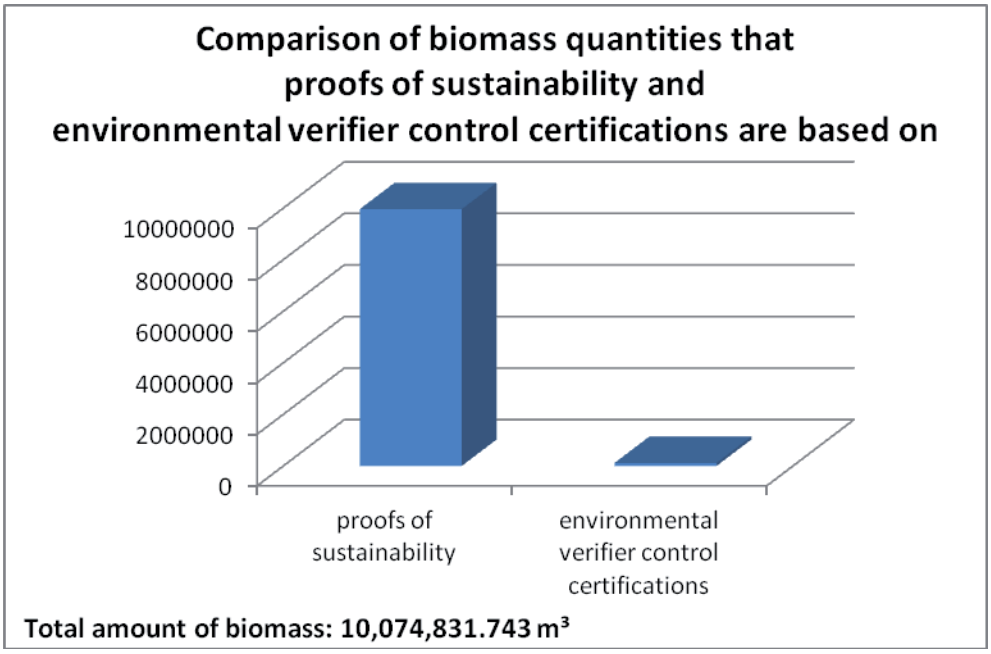

Diagram 31
Compared to the amount of sustainable biomass which was registered in Nabisy in 2011 by means of proofs of sustainability (9,958,528 m³), the amount of biomass proved to the BLE by way of environmental verifier certifications in 2011 represents the small share of only 1.15 of the total volume. Accordingly, the quantity of biomass from proofs of sustainability amounts to 98.85 % of the total quantity.

8. Installations, installation operators

An installation in the sense of the EEG (Renewable Energies Law) in connection with § 3(1) No. 3 BioSt-NachV is any installation for the production of electricity from bioliquids, including operations which accept temporarily stored electricity produced exclusively from bioliquids to transform it into electrical electricity. An installation operator uses an installation to produce electricity from bioliquids.

Installation operators must register their installations in the BLE installation register and must prove, to the network operator, that the sustainability criteria are met. A network operator maintains/ operates networks of all voltage levels for general power supply.

8.1 Installation register

By 31.12.2011, a total of 2,321 installations were registered with the BLE. According to the proofs of sustainability used and available to us for 2011 by 31.12.2011, as communicated by installation operators or network operators, and according to the environmental verifier certifications, a mere 12.5% of these installations produced sustainable electricity.
However, where electricity in 2011 is concerned, by 31.12.2011 a large part of the proofs of sustainability used and/ or environmental verifier certifications had not yet been available to us.

The following illustrations refer to the information given by installation operators in conncetion with their registration, i.e. mostly values regarding performance according to the descriptive plaques on installations.

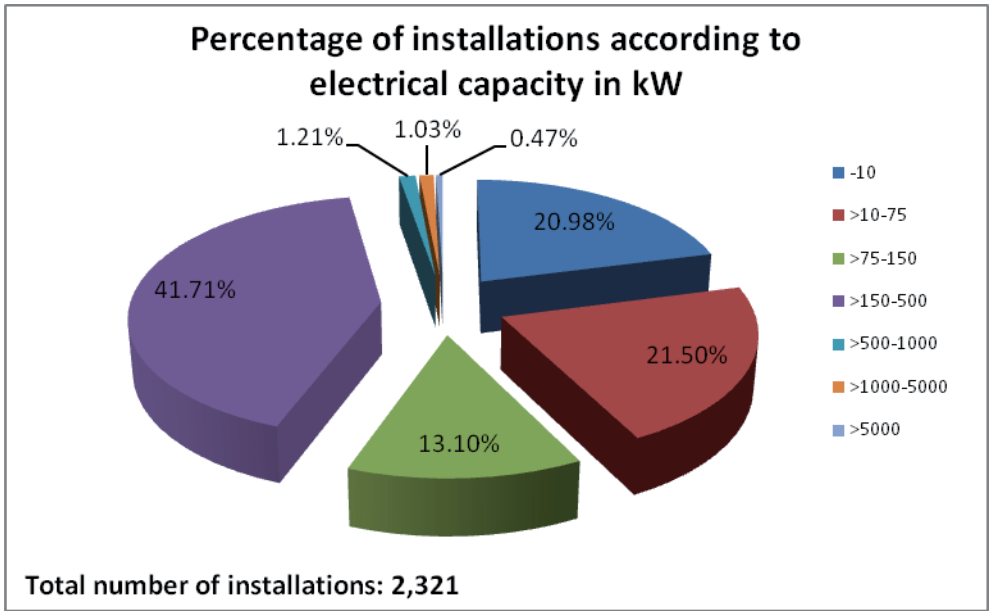

Diagram 32

According to installation operators, most of the operations registered with the BLE produce between 150 kW and 500 kW of electrical capacity. There are also a large number of smaller intallations which produce up to 75 kW of electrical capacity.

The total amount of bioliquids actually processed or intended to be processed by installations registered with the BLE amounts to 3,880,464 m³.

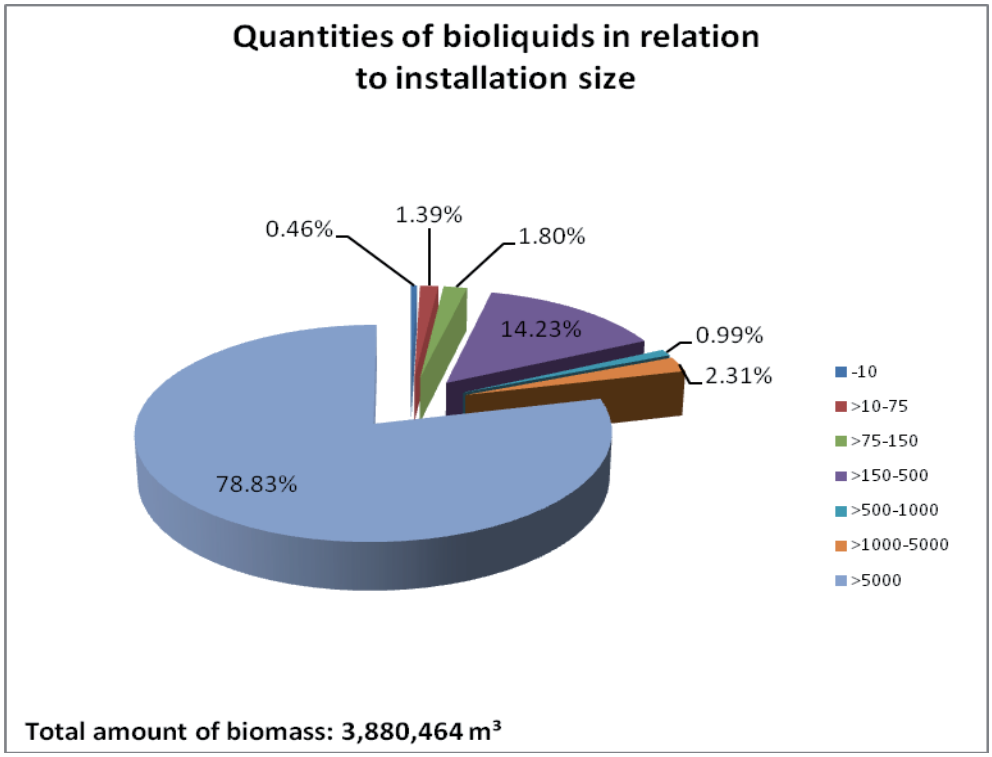

Diagram 33

Volume indications refer to 1 year and reflect the quantity of all operations registered and which was actually processed or is intended to be processed, according to the data given by installation operators. Large installations, at more than 1,000 kW electrical capacity, comprise 1.5% of all installations registered, yet process abt. 81% of bioliquids.

The following illustrations refer to the data given by installation operators in connection with their registration, relating to the biomass raw material to be processed. Installation operators mention the type of biomass they usually process or intend to process. Indications do not refer to types or quantities of biomass actually processed. If several raw materials are mentioned they are registered as mixtures.

By 31.12.2011 the following oils were registered: palm oil, rape seed oil, sunflower oil, soybean oil, coconut oil, jatropha and shea oil, biosol as well as waste lye from the pulp industry. Oils relevant in terms of quantity are shown; other oils are included in „Others and Mixtures“ because their small quantities cannot be illustrated in the diagrams.

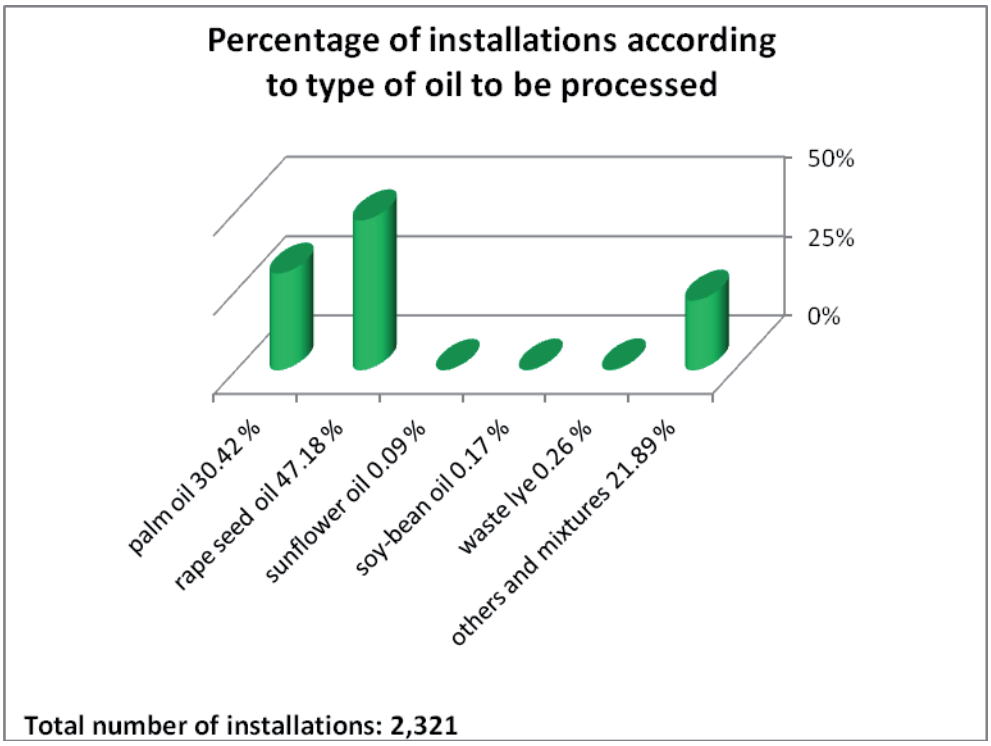

Diagram 34
Most of the installations registered with the BLE intend to use rape seed oil, palm oil or mixtures of various oils. 0.26% of installations intend to process waste lye from wood pulp production.

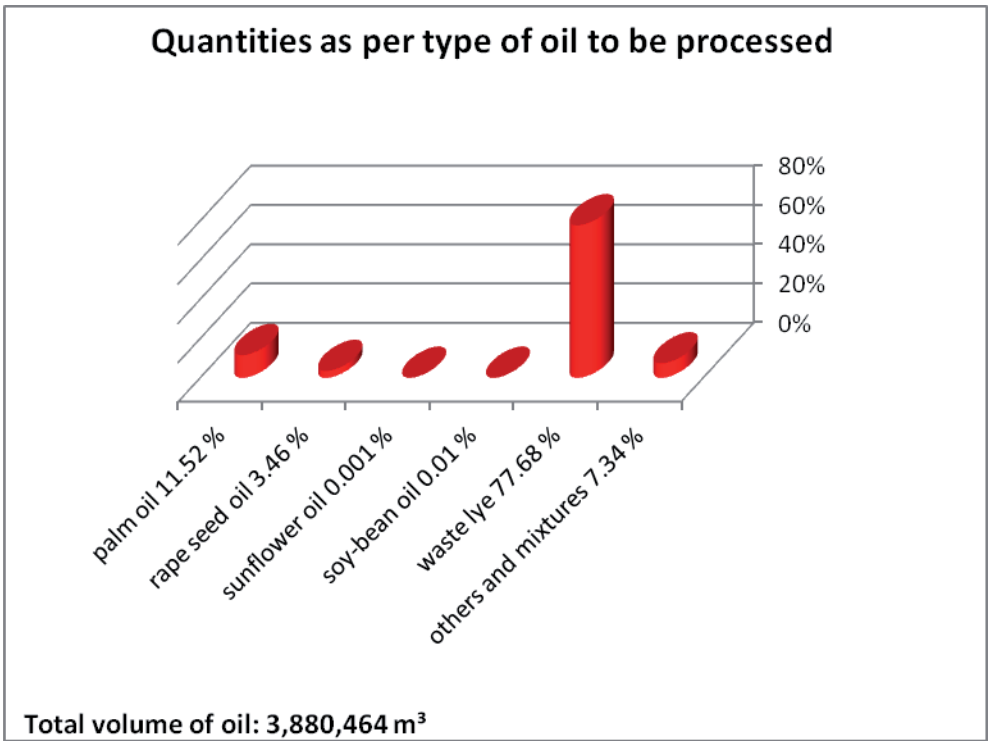

Diagram 35

Rape seed oil or sunflower oil are intended to be exclusively used in installations registered with the BLE to a small extent only. Large volumes of waste lyes from wood pulp production or mixtures and/ or various oils are intended to be processed mostly by large installations.

Below, the types of oil processed or intended to be processed are shown in relation to the size of each installation registered with the BLE.

If enterprises mention more than one type of oil they are listed accordingly in the 5 illustrations below; while the absolute number of enterprises and their listing according to performance segments can be found in diagram 31.

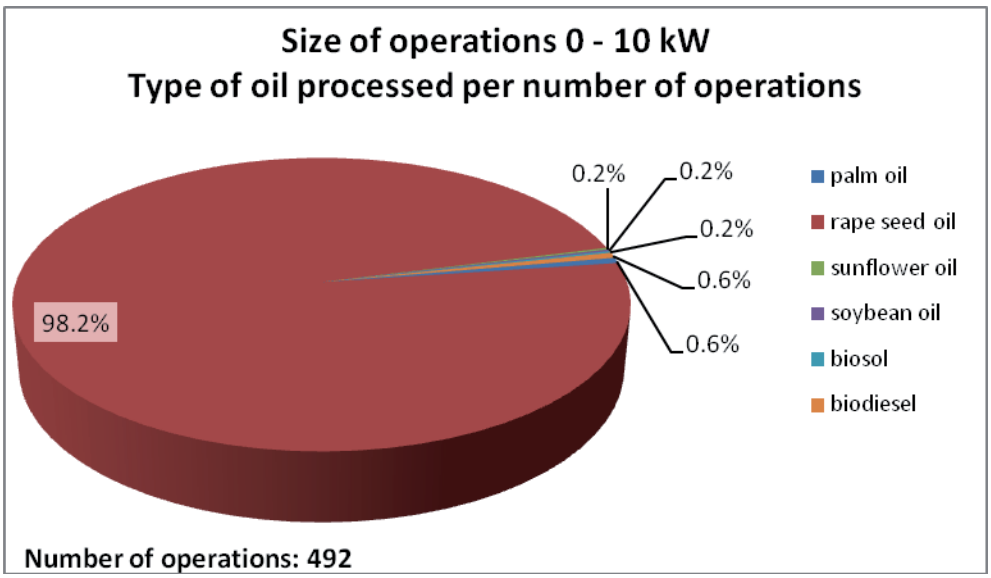

Diagram 36
Almost all of the operations with low electrical capacity registered with the BLE intend to process rape seed oil. Other oils only play a role with a limited number of operations of that size.

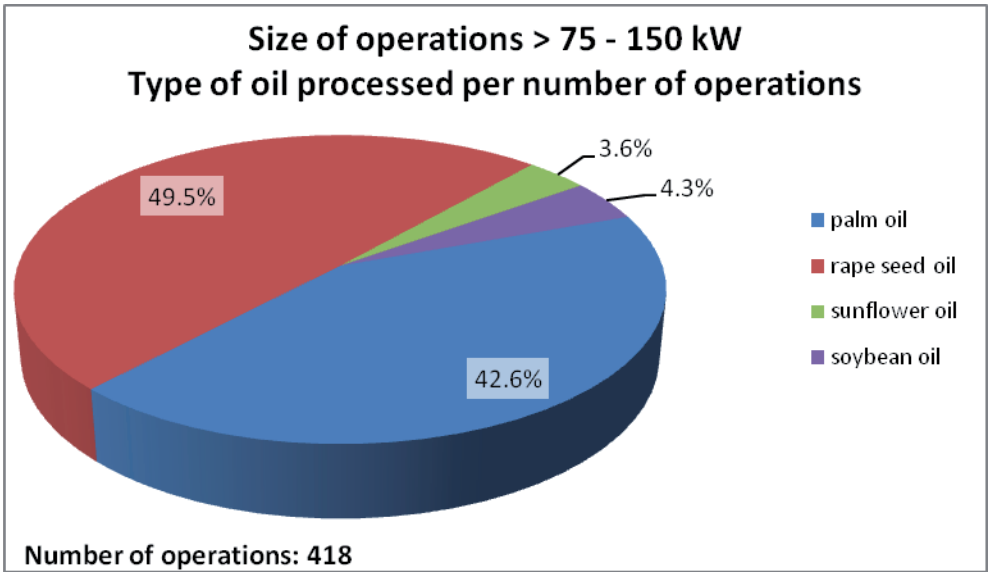

Diagram 37
Almost 50% of the low to medium electrical capacity operations registered with the BLE intend to process rape seed oil; yet almost 43% of operations that size also intend to process palm oil. Other oils, such as sunflower oil and soy bean oil are also envisaged, although they only play a role with less than 5% of operations .

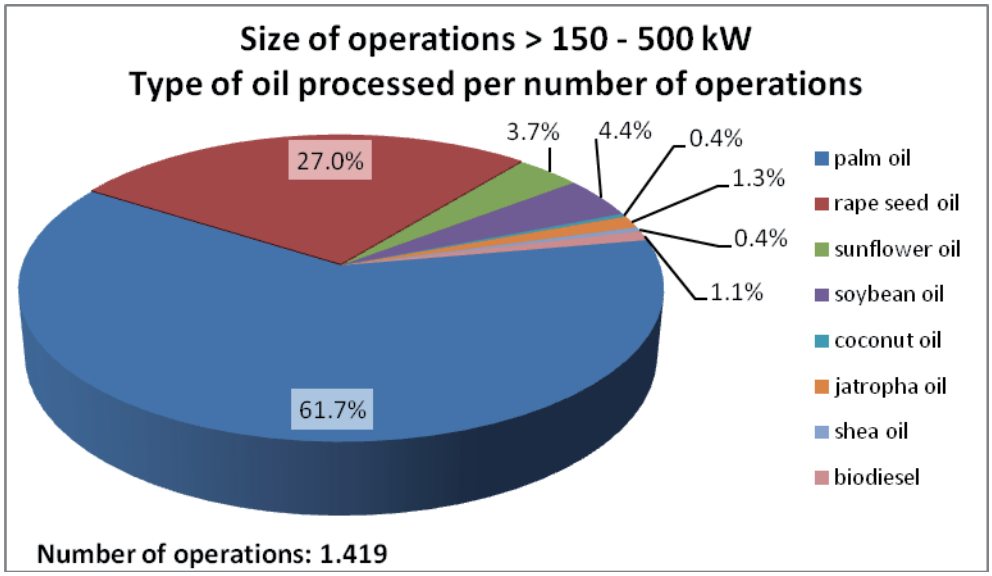

Diagram 38

Over 60% of medium-size operations registered with the BLE intend to process palm oil. The share of operations that intend to process rape seed oil seems to decrease as processing capacity increases. The use of other oils also plays a certain role for a number of operations of that size.

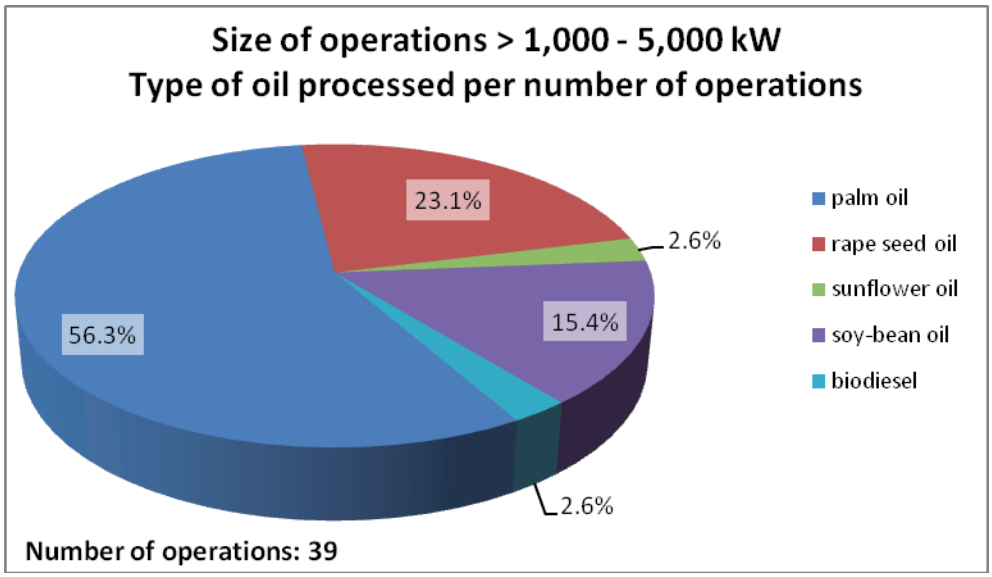

Diagram 39

Among operations of an electrical capacity between 1,000 and 5,000 kW, an amount similar to that illustrated in the previous size segment intend to process palm oil. For abt. 23% of operations rape seed oil is still the actual or the intended raw material relevant for electricity production.

In that size segment soy bean oil is considered a relevant option for electricity production by over 15% of operations and thus by more installations than in other size segments.

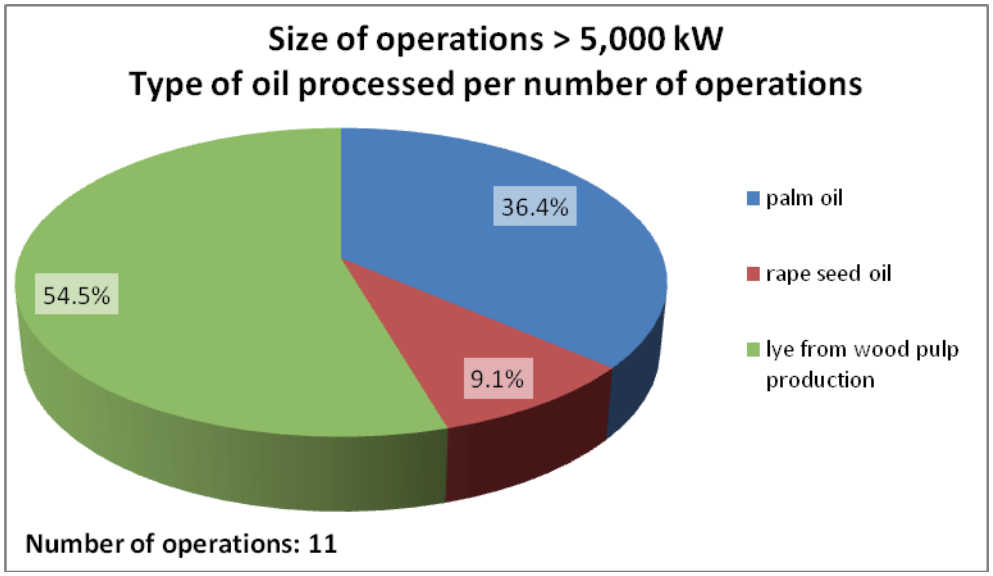

Diagram 40

Only the 6 large operations with an electrical capacity of over 5,000 kW is the processing of lye from wood pulp production intended. For abt. 9% of operations that size rape seed oil is still the relevant raw material intended or actually used to produce electrity.

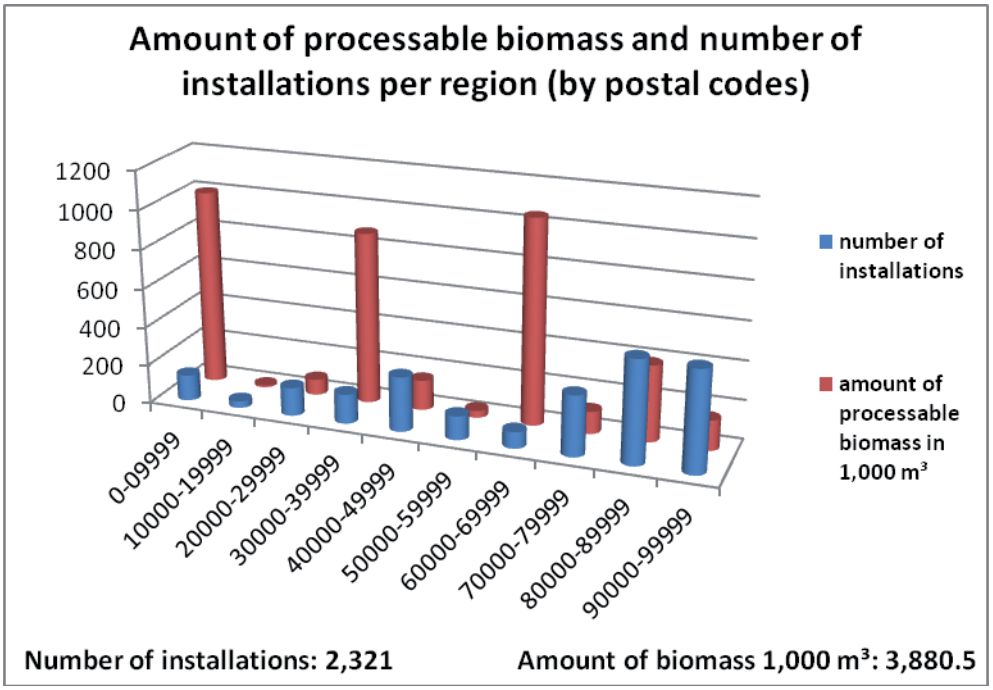

Diagram 41

Regarding operations registered with the BLE, large processing capacities, at a small amount of sites, can be found in the areas whose post codes range from 00001 to 09999, from 30000 to 39999 and from 60000 to 69999. In areas where post codes range from 80000 to 99999 there is a large number of smaller and medium size installations with an actual or an intended processing capacity of abt. 547,000 m³.

8.2 Intended use of sustainable biomass by installations in the electricity sector

The diagram is based on evaluated proofs of sustainability or partial proofs of sustainability from Nabisy which were issued in 2011 and which list installation operators as recipients of the sustainable biomass.
Thus the determined quantities and the following illustrations include biomass which is yet to be or which was actually processed into electricity in respective installations in 2011.

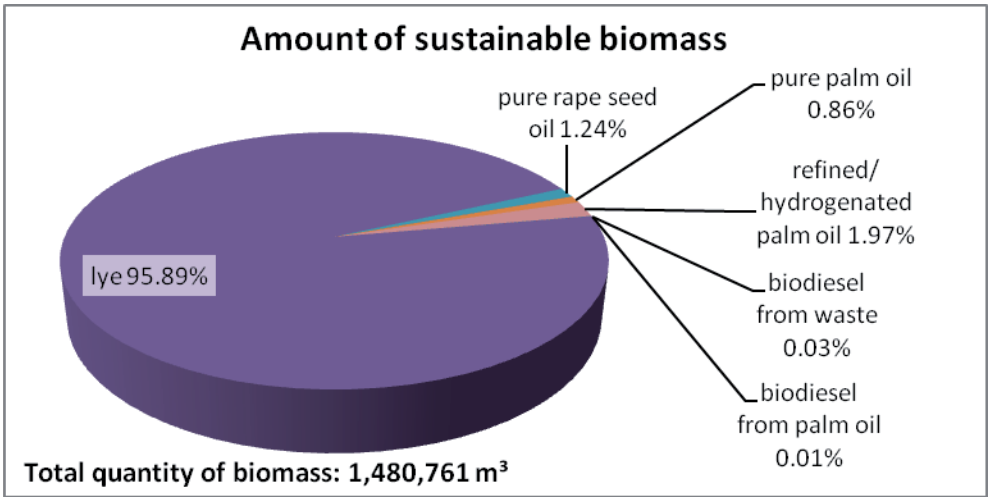

Diagram 42
At over 95%, lyes from wood pulp production make up the largest share of the total amount of sustainably produced biomass intended for electricity production. Various palm oil products as well as pure rape seed oil and biodiesel from waste play a smaller role as raw materials.

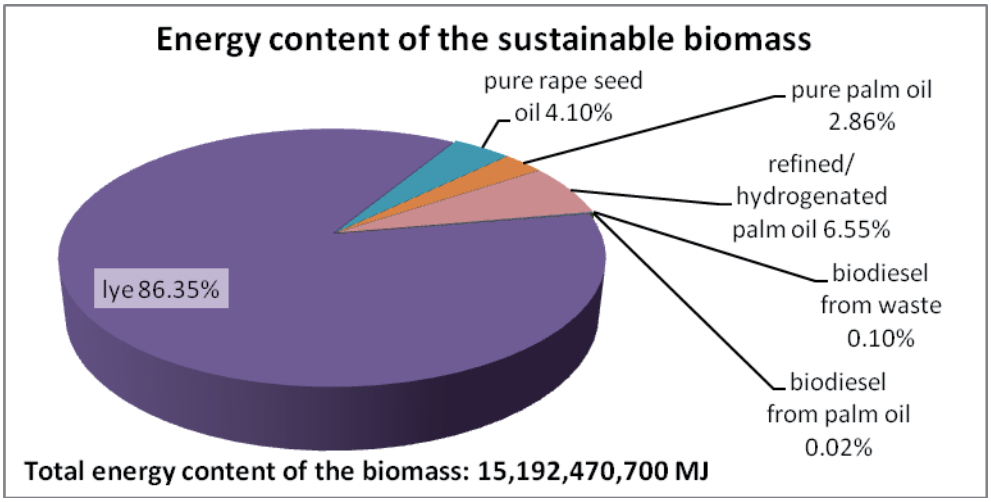

Diagram 43
With 1,480,761 m³, lyes from wood pulp production contribute the largest share of the total amount of sustainably produced biomass intended for electricity production. Electricity density however is considerably higher with the various oil fractions (see also diagram 42).

8.3 Actual use of sustainable biomass in installations for electricity production

We evaluated proofs of sustainability or partial proofs of sustainability which we received from installation and/ or network operators in 2011 by 31.12.2011, as used in the electricity sector. Thus the quantities determined and the diagrams below include biomass which was actually processed into electricity in installations in 2011.However, a large part of the proofs was not yet available to us on the key date of 31.12.2011.

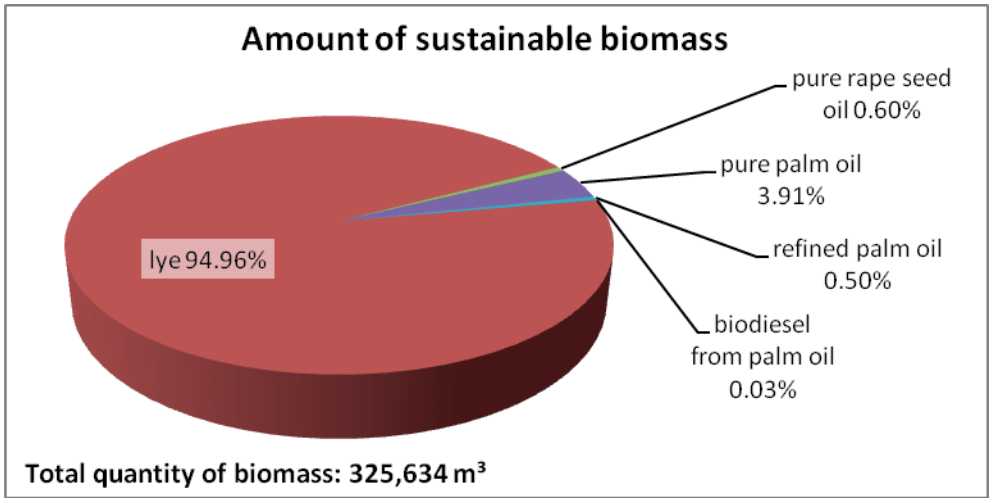

Diagram 44

With almost 95%, lye from wood pulp manufacture contributes the largest share of sustainably produced biomass to the total amount of sustainably produced biomass for electricity production in 2011. Apart from lyes various palm oils as well as pure rape seed oil play a role as raw materials.

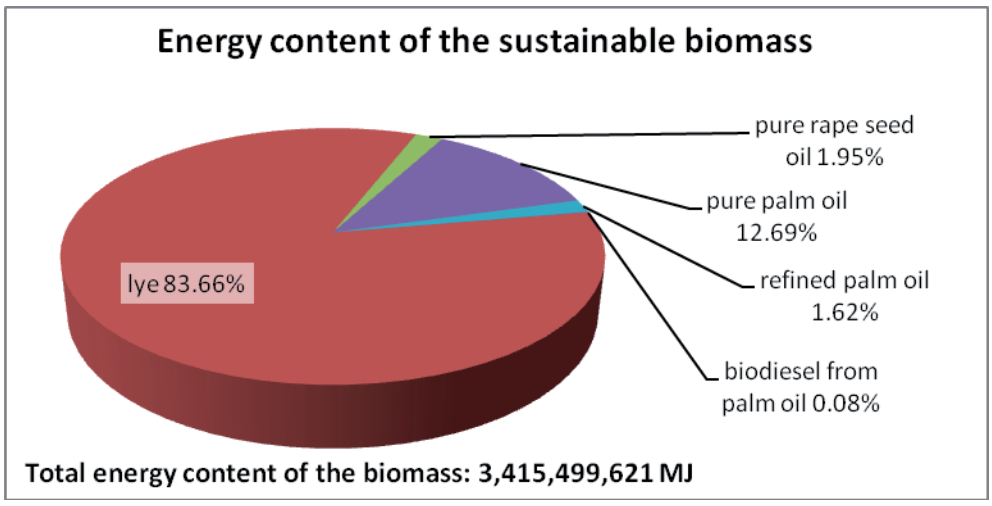

Diagram 45

Lye from wood pulp production contributes the largest share to the total amount of sustainably produced biomass which was used for electricity production in 2011. At almost 12%, pure palm oil is also an important electricity source for the electricity sector.

By 31.12.2011, 2,321 installations were registered with the BLE. For 291 installations only, and by the deadline of 31.12.2011, we had obtained, from installation or network operators and/ or from environmental verifiers, proofs of sustainability and partial proofs of sustainability and/ or environmental verifier certifications or environmental verifier partial certifications which prove the production of electricity from sustainably produced biomass.

VI. Conclusive remarks and prospects

In 2011, Germany was able to gather valuable experiences and to further improve evaluation procedures. The following figures illustrate how efficiently the sustainability criteria of the Renewable Energies Directive were implemented in Germany:

In 2011, a total of 9,958,529 m³ of sustainable biomass were registered in Nabisy. This quantity was and/ or still is used in the fuel sector or for electricity production and replaces fossil electricity sources. Thus, the aim of increasing the share of ‚Renewable Energies' in electricity supplies in Germany was reached.

Similarly, the aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions has been reached as the savings amount to a total of 6,692,114.4 t CO_{2equ}.

Whether the aim of developing more efficient procedures and raw materials for the production of electricity from biomass has been reached cannot be accurately assessed at this time due to the limited amount of data available. Further development and acquisition of commercial maturity will take some time and will certainly be reflected in available data, such as lower emission values or higher electricity density.

The transposition of the Renewable Energies Directive into national law is considered to be efficient. The BLE shall continue to work on the implementation and monitoring of the sustainable biomass production sector and shall continuously improve related work flow.

The next evaluation report shall again describe, analyse and evaluate processes and procedures in place and shall focus in particular on the development of sustainable biomass production in the fuel and electricity sector and shall include the product flow of sustainable biomass in 2012.

In 2012, a larger number of Member States shall have implemented the sustainability criteria laid down in the Renewable Energies Directive than was the case by 31.12.2011. More proofs of sustainability issued by EU certification systems and by national certification systems of other Member States shall be registered in our Nabisy database, where the sustainably produced biofuels and/ or bioliquids might become relevant for the German market. On the other hand, sustainably produced biomass is exported to other countries. As respective product flows can also be followed and evaluated via Nabisy, this aspect will also be included in the 2012 evaluation report.

The cooperation with other EU Member States at EU level shall be assured in 2012 through various meetings in groups such as CA-RES (Concerted Action-Renewable Electricity Sources Directive) and REFUREC (Renewable Fuels Regulators Club). These platforms already provide opportunities for an exchange of information.

For 2012, the BLE shall encourage the exchange of data regarding the sustainability of biofuels and/ or bioliquids between competent authorities of the Member States in order to prevent economic operators from claiming benefits in several Member States for the same shipment of biofuels and/ or bioliquids. As it is, Nabisy already offers options for data exchange between the BLE and the competent authorities of other Member States that is required to prevent misuse.