

English Version

**Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and  
bioliquids for energy applications - Principles, criteria,  
indicators and verifiers - Part 2: Conformity assessment  
including chain of custody and mass balance**

Critères de durabilité pour la production de  
biocarburants et de bioliquides pour des applications  
énergétiques - Principes, critères, indicateurs et  
vérificateurs - Partie 2: évaluation de la conformité,  
incluant chaîne de surveillance et bilan massique

Nachhaltigkeitskriterien für die Herstellung von  
Biokraftstoffen und flüssigen Biobrennstoffen für  
Energieanwendungen - Grundsätze, Kriterien,  
Indikatoren und Prüfer - Teil 2:  
Konformitätsbewertung einschließlich überwachter  
Lieferkette und Massenbilanz

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 17 August 2020 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels**

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## European foreword

This document (CEN/TS 16214-2:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 383 “Sustainably produced biomass for energy applications”, the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes CEN/TS 16214-2:2014.

It has been aligned with amended regulations [3].

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to announce this Technical Specification: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## Introduction

Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Commission on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, referred to as the Renewable Energy Directive (RED, [1]), incorporates an advanced binding sustainability scheme for biofuels and bioliquids for the European market. The RED contains binding sustainability criteria for greenhouse gas savings, land with high biodiversity value, land with high carbon stock and agro-environmental practices. Several articles in the RED present requirements to European Member States and to economic operators in Europe. Non-EU countries may have different requirements and criteria on, for instance, the GHG emission reduction set-off in the framework of their own national legislation.

The sustainability criteria for biofuels are also mandated in Directive 98/70/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels [2], via the amending Directive 2009/30/EC (as regards the specification of petrol, diesel and gas-oil and introducing a mechanism to monitor and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, [43]). Directive 98/70/EC is referred to as the Fuels Quality Directive (FQD).

Directive 2015/1513 [3], referred to as the ILUC Directive, amends both the RED and the FQD.

Created in 2008, CEN/TC 383 initiated the elaboration of a standardization programme on sustainability criteria for biomass for energy application. After being contacted by CEN, the European Commission in return in May 2009 formally wrote to request CEN to work on standard(s) on:

- the implementation of the mass balance method of custody chain management;
- the provisions of evidence that the production of raw material has not interfered with nature protection purpose;
- the auditing by member states and by voluntary schemes using them of the information submitted by economic operators.

Both the EC and CEN agreed that these may play a role in the implementation of the EU biofuel and bioliquid sustainability scheme. In the Communication from the Commission on the practical implementation of the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme and on counting rules for biofuels (2010/C 160/02, [54]), awareness of the CEN work is indicated.

It is widely accepted that sustainability at large encompasses environmental, social and economic aspects. The European Directives make mandatory the compliance of several sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids. This European Standard has been developed with the aim to assist EU Member States and economic operators with the implementation of EU biofuel and bioliquids sustainability requirements mandated by the European Directives. This document is limited to certain aspects relevant for a sustainability assessment of biomass produced for energy applications. Therefore compliance with parts of CEN/TS 16214 or parts of EN 16214 alone does not substantiate claims of the biomass being produced sustainably.

This document defines requirements for the verification of compliance with the sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids, in accordance with legal requirements, such as in Article 18 of the RED [1]. In particular, this document defines requirements for an adequate standard of independent auditing of the information submitted by economic operators (Clause 5), and the implementation by economic operators, of the mass balance method of chain of custody control (Clause 6).

This document is a tool that can be used as part of voluntary schemes, national systems or bilateral agreements.

This document defines requirements for a mass balance system which:

- a) allows consignments of raw material or biofuel or bioliquids with differing sustainability characteristics to be mixed;
- b) requires information about the sustainability characteristics and sizes of the consignments referred to in a) to remain assigned to the mixture; and
- c) provides for the sum of all consignments withdrawn from the mixture to be described as having the same sustainability characteristics, in the same quantities, as the sum of all consignments added to the mixture.

Each economic operator in the chain of custody is responsible for the data supplied in the product declarations submitted to the next economic operator as detailed in 5.1. The validity of these declarations is assessed through conformity assessment procedures carried out as described in Clause 5 of this document.

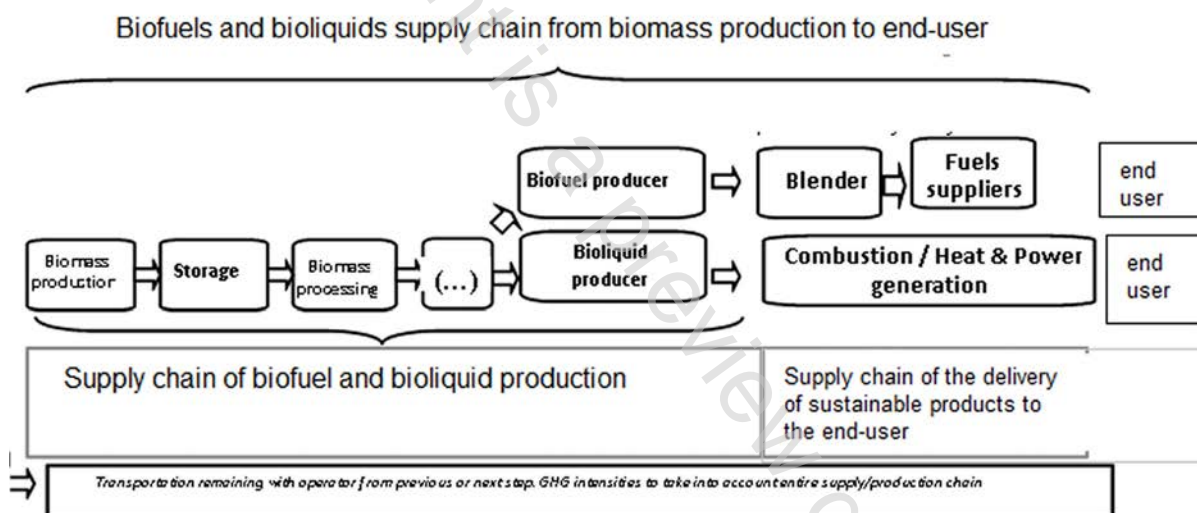
Where applicable, the different parts of CEN/TS 16214 and EN 16214 contain at the end an annex that informs the user of the link between the requirements in the European Directive and the requirements in the CEN Standard.

## 1 Scope

This document specifies a set of rules and procedures as a framework for conformity assessment describing biofuels and bioliquids as the objects of conformity assessment, identifying the applicable specified requirements and providing the methodology for performing conformity assessment. It (this set of rules and procedures) defines requirements for provision by economic operators of the required evidence that biofuels and bioliquids fulfil the sustainability criteria as defined in the Renewable Energy Directive [1] and in Directive 2015/1513 [3]. This document is applicable to the initial biomass production or to the point of collection for waste and residue and to each stage within the chain of custody. It also defines requirements on conformity assessment bodies when checking compliance with the present standard.

NOTE 1 This edition of the standard does not cover the requirements in Directive 2018/EU/2001, the recast of the Renewable Energy Directive (referred to as RED II).

NOTE 2 An example of supply chain of biofuels and bioliquids to be covered by the chain of custody is given in Figure 1. This supply chain is a simple representation, actual supply chains are typically more complex.



**Figure 1 — Example of a supply chain of biofuels and bioliquids**

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 16214-1:2012, *Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and bioliquids for energy applications - Principles, criteria, indicators and verifiers - Part 1: Terminology*

EN 16214-3, *Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and bioliquids for energy applications – Principles, criteria, indicators and verifiers – Part 3: Biodiversity and environmental aspects related to nature protection purposes*

EN 16214-4, *Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and bioliquids for energy applications - Principles, criteria, indicators and verifiers - Part 4: Calculation methods of the greenhouse gas emission balance using a life cycle analysis approach*

EN ISO/IEC 17000:2004, *Conformity assessment – Vocabulary and general principles (ISO/IEC 17000:2004)*

EN ISO/IEC 17050-1, *Conformity assessment – Supplier's declaration of conformity – Part 1: General requirements (ISO/IEC 17050-1)*

EN ISO/IEC 17050-2, *Conformity assessment – Supplier's declaration of conformity – Part 2: Supporting documentation (ISO/IEC 17050-2)*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO/IEC 17000:2004 and EN 16214-1:2012 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

### 4 Principle

This document defines the requirements for the economic operators, based on the following principles:

- 1) Economic operators transfer the data of their consignments to the next operator through a product declaration, and need to meet the sustainability requirements as laid down in this document, and
- 2) Economic operators have the possibility to follow the conformity assessment procedures set out in this document (see 5.1.5).

## 5 Requirements for conformity assessment

### 5.1 Basic elements

**5.1.1** In order to ensure that the sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids are fulfilled different conformity assessment procedures as described in this clause shall be used.

**5.1.2** Each economic operator shall issue a product declaration in accordance with 6.2 and on the basis of EN ISO/IEC 17050-1 and EN ISO/IEC 17050-2 for each consignment it delivers. The product declaration is the basis of further conformity assessment procedures.

**5.1.3** The economic operator can be assessed whether it fulfils the requirements for economic operators described in 5.3.

**5.1.4** When an economic operator takes delivery from an economic operator which has not been assessed according to 5.4, it shall take responsibility for the sustainability data of the delivering non-assessed operator within its own assessment scope, including verification of supplier. This may be extended to cover previous economic operators and up to the full chain of custody.

**5.1.5** The economic operator shall be assessed.

**NOTE** This assessment can be done by a conformity assessment body in accordance with European and national legislation in this regard, the requirements of EC recognized voluntary schemes or with the requirements of a national system (see 5.5). The result of this assessment is a conformity assessment statement issued by the conformity assessment body.