



Traceability & Chain of Custody

CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme

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1 Status of this document

This document, ‘Traceability & Chain of Custody’, is part of the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme.

All CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme documents in their latest applicable version are valid and must be considered for the scope of application.

In the event of conflict between the text of this document and the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme “Scheme Document”, the “Scheme Document” shall always take precedence.

1.1 Change History

Version	Date	Description
1.0	28.02.2023	Version 1.0
1.1	10.07.2023	Version 1.1 (adjustments following the publication of an updated version of the Assessment Protocol for Voluntary Schemes for RFNBOs)
1.2	15.01.2024	Version 1.2 (adjustments taking up the Q&A Document of the European Commission of 26.07.2023)
1.3	02.05.2024	Version 1.3 (adjustments taking up the Q&A Document of the European Commission of 14.03.2024 and feedback from DG ENER)

2 Purpose of this document

The purpose of this document is to ensure that Economic Operators certified the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme put in place a robust and transparent chain of custody system.

This document shall give guidance on how Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin (RFNBOs) certified under the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme shall be traced from origin of the inputs to the final user, each time it passes through an internal processing step or changes ownership (i.e. custody) along the supply chain (or “chain of custody”). A supply chain includes each stage of processing, conversion, transformation, trading and distribution where progress to the next stage involves a change of legal and/ or physical control. Supply chains can begin at the stage of electricity production.

3 Scope and Normative References

The requirements described in this document apply to all elements of the supply chain of products and raw materials.

The legal basis for the provisions laid down in this document consists of:

- the Renewable Energy Directive recast¹;
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996 of 14 June 2022 on rules to verify sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria and low indirect land-use change-risk criteria;
- the Commission Delegated Regulation 2023/1185 of 10.02.2023 supplementing Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing a minimum threshold for greenhouse gas emissions savings of recycled carbon fuels and by specifying a methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emissions savings from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin and from recycled carbon fuels;
- the Annex to the aforementioned Commission Delegated Regulation; and
- the Commission Delegated Regulation 2023/1184 of 10.02.2023 supplementing Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing a Union methodology setting out detailed rules for the production of renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin.

¹ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast); OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82 and Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 October 2023 amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652

4 Definitions of Terms

Term	Definition
Chain of Custody	Process by which inputs and outputs and associated information are transferred, monitored and controlled as they move through each step in the relevant supply chain (Source: ISO 22095:2020)
Emission factor	Coefficient which allows to convert activity data into GHG emissions. It represents the average emission rate of a given source, relative to units of activity or process/ processes
Supply Chain	Linked set of resources and processes that begins with the sourcing of raw material and extends through the delivery of products or services to the end user across the modes of transport (ISO 28002:2011)

5 Traceability requirements

5.1 General requirements

Traceability describes the ability to identify and trace the origin, processing history, distribution and location of products and materials through supply chains. It includes the requirement to be able to physically trace products and materials through supply chains, but also to be able to determine what products are made of and how they have been processed. "Traceability" thus represents a core element of a reliable certification scheme such as the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme.

‘Chain of custody’ is a general term for the process of transferring, monitoring and controlling inputs and outputs and related specific information as they move through the supply chain. This provides credibility that a given consignment of product is associated with a set of specific characteristics (e.g. regarding sustainability and GHG savings) and that the information on the specific characteristics linked to the product is transferred, monitored and controlled throughout the supply chain.

The Economic Operator shall put in place a chain of custody system that meets all requirements of this document.

The Chain of Custody system of the Economic Operator must trace certified products through the processes included in the scope of certification based on the mass balance method. Other methods are not permitted.

The following elements of the supply chain are subject to certification under the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme: RFNBO producers, processing units, storage units, as well as any modes of transport.

First processing unit (Hydrogen production or integrated RFNBO production)	Further processing units and/ or storage	Final processing unit and/ or storage
Processing emissions	Processing emissions	Processing emissions
Upstream emissions (e_{up}) (electricity, CO ₂ , water, etc.) incl. Transport	Upstream emissions (e_{up}) incl. Transport	Upstream and downstream emissions ($(e_{up}) + (e_{down})$) incl. Transport

Figure 1: Relevant supply chain elements for calculation

When the processing of a consignment yields more than one output that is intended for the production of RFNBOs, for each output a separate emission factor shall be applied and a separate mass balance shall be used.

A valid certificate provides evidence that the certified element complies with the criteria of RED II and the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme.

Economic Operators that are not certified cannot issue Proofs of Sustainability according to this scheme.

5.2 Proof of sustainability

Sustainability includes renewability characteristics and GHG emissions as put down in the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme document ‘GHG Emissions & Sustainability’.

Evidence of the sustainability characteristics of an RFNBO is documented and forwarded through the supply chain by using a ‘Proof of Sustainability’, which is always linked to a specific product consignment. A Proof of Sustainability is a delivery document containing relevant information about the RFNBOs that must be issued by the supplier for each delivery of RFNBO volumes.

Where a consignment of fuel is used to comply with an obligation placed on a fuel supplier by an EU Member State, it shall be considered to be withdrawn from the mixture of the mass balance.

A Proof of Sustainability must contain the information that is stated in this document. However, no provisions are made regarding the form or layout of the Proof of Sustainability.

5.3 Requirements for the Management System

The management system describes the scope of responsibilities and internal company processes and procedures for ensuring that an Economic Operator is able to implement and update all of the requirements for achieving the objectives of this scheme.

Any Audit for verifying compliance with the requirements of this scheme is related to a legal entity at a specific site (defined as being a geographical location with precise boundaries). If Economic Operators outsource or delegate tasks that are related to sustainability, traceability or chain of custody requirements to service providers (e.g. transport, storage, processing of RFNBOs, etc.) they must ensure that the service providers comply with the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme requirements. This includes contractual agreements and the distribution of relevant information and documentation between the certified Economic Operator and the service providers.

The management system must be adequate regarding the nature, scope and quantity of the required activities. Risk management factors also must be considered when designing the management system (see ‘Risk Management’ document).

The management system must ensure that good management practices with respect to sustainability, greenhouse gas emissions, traceability and Chain of Custody requirements are applied at every critical control point. All the elements of the supply chain must ensure that their management system covers these requirements.

The management team of the Economic Operator must commit itself in writing to complying with CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme requirements, and this commitment has to be made available to the employees, suppliers, customers and other interested parties.

The Economic Operator shall appoint a management representative as having overall responsibility and authority for putting in place and monitoring the chain of custody system.

Furthermore, the Economic Operator must identify and nominate competent employees at critical control points whose tasks include the implementation and maintenance of processes and documentation to ensure the compliance of the company with all relevant requirements of the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme.

In this respect, the Economic Operator shall provide involved employees with appropriate training and ensure they have the required competences (see also section Status of this document 5.5 ‘Qualification and Training of Employees’).

The Economic Operator shall have all necessary infrastructure (e.g. software or other tools) and operating procedures in place to effectively operate the Chain of Custody system and ensure that certified products can be traced continuously without interruption through all processing and trading steps taking place within the scope of certification between the acquisition of the products and forwarding to clients.

The management of an Economic Operator must conduct regular internal Audits regarding compliance with this scheme. The management therefore must identify and nominate competent employees at critical control points whose tasks include the implementation and maintenance of processes and documentation to ensure the compliance of the company with all relevant requirements of this scheme. In this respect, it is a key task of the management to provide adequate training to those employees.

The Economic Operator must also have an auditable system for safekeeping and reviewing all evidence related to the claims they make or rely on (for claims see also the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme document ‘Logos, Labels & Claims’ document).

5.4 Documentation and Information requirements

CertifHy will allow for the certification of Economic Operators on the conditions that they:

- a) have a documentation management system;
- b) have an auditable system for safekeeping and reviewing all evidence related to the claims they make or rely on;
- c) keep all evidence necessary to comply with this Regulation and Directive (EU) 2018/2001 for a minimum of 5 years, or longer where it is required by the relevant national authority;
- d) accept responsibility for preparing any information related to the auditing of such evidence.

The internal company procedures with respect to the relevant requirements according to this scheme must be documented in writing. This documentation must contain at least the following elements:

- Description of the company's internal product flows;
- Organisational structure, responsibilities, and authorities with respect to sustainability, GHG and chain of custody requirements;
- Procedures related to control of traceability and Chain of Custody regarding all requirements of this scheme.

The Economic Operator shall put in place a Chain of Custody system to trace certified products through the processes included in the scope of certification.

Economic Operators must keep the following records for all inputs and outputs:

Producer:

- List of all suppliers of certified products and electricity, their valid certificates, contracts with subcontractors and service providers related to certified products and electricity (e.g. Power Purchase Agreement).
- Purchase documents including, e.g. purchase orders, contracts, invoices and goods receipts, delivery notes and received quantities.
- Records of inputs and outputs.
- Sales orders, sales invoices, dispatch information, including dates, customers to which the consignment or lot was dispatched, delivery records.
- Stock records including inventory balancing.
- Records regarding the transfer of data to and from any databases used.
- Transporter or shipper contact details.
- Records of mass balance calculation.
- List of all recipients of certified products, including their address and contracts.
- Additional sites used by the operator but owned by third parties.
- Records of other certification schemes with comparable scopes used, non-conformities with these schemes and related corrective actions, and if applicable, information on withdrawn or suspended certificates.

Storage units:

- Records of certified inputs and outputs.
- List of all suppliers of certified products and electricity, and copy of their valid certificates.
- Purchase documents including, e.g. purchase orders, contracts, invoices and goods receipts, delivery notes and received quantities.
- Sales orders, sales invoices, dispatch information, including dates, customers to which the consignment or lot was dispatched, delivery records.
- Stock records including inventory balancing.
- Transporter or shipper contact details.
- Record of mass balance calculation.
- Records regarding the transfer of data to and from any databases used.
- If the Economic Operator is not the legal owner of the storage site, a written contract between the operator and the legal owner of the site will be required

to forward products with a CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme compliance claim included with the product information.

All Economic Operators must operate a periodic reporting system of maximum three (3) months regarding the input quantities and storage levels at the beginning and the end of the period, and the output quantities of RFNBOs supporting the mass balancing. Companies are obliged to inform their Certification Body immediately if any discrepancies occur in the documentation.

All companies handling and supplying RFNBOs to other companies are obliged to provide their recipients with all the necessary documents and sustainability and GHG information in the scope of this scheme. Furthermore, the company must keep all relevant records and documents (as hard copies and/ or electronically) for at least five years. Documents and information are to be treated as confidential and must not be made accessible to unauthorised third parties.

Records and documentation on traceability, quantity bookkeeping, mass balance and GHG emissions must be up to date and must be fully accessible to the Certification Body and the Auditor in the Audit process. If at the time of the Audit a company is also certified under other sustainability certification schemes with comparable scopes, or has been certified in the twelve months prior to the Audit, information on the other certifications must be provided to the Auditor, including the name of the scheme and certification scope.

Furthermore, all records regarding the quantity bookkeeping and mass balance calculations for other certification schemes used must be made available to the Auditor. This is important to verify that no double-counting (or multiple-counting) is taking place.

If the company uses traceability databases, all records of input and output data transfers must be made available to the Auditor. They must also be inputted to the Union Database on condition that it is operational. The Economic Operator, or, where applicable, the CertifHy Scheme Operator, shall enter accurate information into the Union Database to ensure transparency and traceability of the product. Auditors need to verify that the entries in the Union Database of the certified Economic Operator correspond with the figures that are part of the Economic Operator's book keeping and net mass balance data or other encoded information on their entities or sites. Where appropriate, the CertifHy Scheme Operator may request Economic Operators to use specific database solutions, if they comply with data protection and other relevant requirements under RED II and revised RED II.

Any deviations between data that has been registered in the Union Database and the respective data from the Economic Operator's documentation shall be immediately flagged in the Audit report and to the CertifHy Scheme Operator. Such discrepancies can lead to major non-conformities identified in the Audit report and trigger a suspension of the certificate of the Economic Operator.

Data to be transmitted through the whole supply chain:

- a) Name of the voluntary or national scheme;

- b) Proof of Sustainability number;
- c) Sustainability and GHG emission savings characteristics, including:
 - i. statement on whether the fuel complies with the criteria set out in Articles 27 and Art. 28 of RED II as well as the related Delegated Regulations;
 - ii. GHG emission data calculated according to the methodology set out in Delegated Regulation related to RED II Art. 28(5) and its Annex;
 - iii. description of when the installation started operation;
- d) Name of input material(s) that the fuel or intermediate product is produced from;
- e) Fuel type;
- f) Country of origin of electricity for hydrogen production;
- g) Country of fuel production;
- h) Information on whether support has been provided for the production of that consignment, and if so, the type of support scheme.

Transaction data:

- a) Supplier company name and address;
- b) Buyer company name and address;
- c) Date of (physical) loading;
- d) Place of (physical) loading or logistical facility or distribution infrastructure entry point;
- e) Place of (physical) delivery or logistical facility or distribution infrastructure exit point;
- f) Volume: For fuels, the energy quantity of the fuel must also be included. For the calculation of the energy quantity, conversion factors in Annex III to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 must be used. For the determination of the energy content of transport fuels not included in Annex III, the relevant European Standards Organisation (ESO) standards shall be used in order to determine the calorific values of fuels. Where no ESO standard has been adopted for that purpose, the relevant International Organization for Standardisation (ISO) standards shall be used.

Auditors must verify that the information entered into the database is consistent with the audited data.

The Economic Operator shall keep these records for a minimum of 5 years, or longer where it is required by the relevant national authority.

5.5 Qualification and Training of Employees

The Economic Operator has to ensure that all members of staff responsible for and working on the implementation and maintenance of the sustainability, GHG, traceability and chain of custody requirements shall be competent and have the needed training, education, skills and experience.

The Economic Operator has to establish and implement a training plan regarding the critical control points and covering the positions involved in its chain of custody system.

The Economic Operator must keep records of the trainings provided to staff in relation to this scheme.

6 Requirements for the Chain of Custody

6.1 Mass Balancing

According to the RED II, Economic Operators shall provide evidence that the sustainability and GHG saving criteria of the RED II have been fulfilled. The traceability and evidence of the sustainability characteristics of products are achieved through the application of the traceability measures as described in Chapter 5 of this document and the application of the mass balance method. This ensures that the sustainability characteristics remain assigned to consignments of RFNBOs and raw materials, and that the amount of RFNBOs, other fuels and materials withdrawn at any stage of the supply chain does not exceed the amount supplied.

According to Art. 30(1) of RED II Economic Operators shall use a mass balance system that allows the physical mix of fuels and materials with different sustainability and GHG emissions saving characteristics and non-renewable fuels and materials. The information about the sustainability characteristics and the size of the consignments with differing sustainability and GHG emissions saving characteristics has to remain assigned to the mixture. The mass balance also allows consignments with differing energy content to be mixed for the purpose of further processing, given that the size of the consignments is adjusted according to their energy content. The exact amounts and sustainability characteristics of RFNBOs that leave any element along the supply chain must be documented and must never exceed the amount of RFNBOs, fuels and materials that enter the respective element.

Economic Operators shall apply the following rules in the implementation of the mass balance system:

- a) raw material or fuels shall only be considered to be part of a mixture if they are mixed in a container, at a processing or logistical facility, or at a transmission and distribution infrastructure or site;
- b) fuels introduced into a logistical facility or a transmission or distribution infrastructure such as the gas grid or a pipeline network for liquid fuels, stored in LNG or other storage facilities shall only be considered to be part of a mixture pursuant to point (c) where that infrastructure is interconnected;
- c) Economic Operators shall be required to keep separate mass balances for raw materials and fuels which cannot be considered part of a mixture. Transfer of information about the sustainability and GHG emissions saving characteristics and sizes between different mass balances shall not be allowed. Pursuant to subparagraphs (a) to (c), raw materials inside biofuels, bioliquids or biomass fuels production facilities are considered to be part of a mixture. Therefore, the requirement to keep separate mass balances shall not apply to such facilities and a single mass balance can be kept;
- d) the mass balance system shall include information about the sustainability and the GHG emissions characteristics and quantities of raw material and fuels, including information about the quantities of raw material and fuels for which no sustainability or GHG characteristics have been determined;

- e) where a consignment of raw material or fuel is delivered to an economic operator that is not participating in a voluntary scheme or national scheme, the delivery shall be reflected in the mass balance by withdrawing an equivalent quantity of raw material or fuel. The type of fuel to be booked out shall correspond to the physical nature of the raw material or fuel delivered;
- f) where a consignment of fuel is used to comply with an obligation placed on a fuel supplier by a Member State, it shall be considered to be withdrawn from the mixture of the mass balance;
- g) the sustainability and GHG emissions saving characteristics of a consignment of raw material or fuel shall be considered as a set. Where consignments are withdrawn from a mixture, any of the sets of sustainability characteristics may be assigned to them provided that the sets of sustainability and GHG emissions saving characteristics are not split and the mass balance is achieved over the appropriate period of time;
- h) where relevant for transparency reasons, the mass balance system shall include information on whether support has been provided for the production of the fuel or fuel precursor, and if so, the type of support;

According to Art. 30(2) of RED II, where a consignment is processed, information on the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving characteristics of the consignment shall be adjusted and assigned to the output in accordance with the following rules:

- a) when the processing of a consignment of raw material yields only one output that is intended for the production of biofuels, bioliquids or biomass fuels, renewable fuels of non-biological origin, or recycled carbon fuels, the size of the consignment and the related quantities of sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving characteristics shall be adjusted applying a conversion factor representing the ratio between the mass of the output that is intended for such production and the mass of the raw material entering the process;
- b) when the processing of a consignment of raw material yields more than one output that is intended for the production of biofuels, bioliquids or biomass fuels, renewable fuels of non-biological origin, or recycled carbon fuels, for each output a separate conversion factor shall be applied and a separate mass balance shall be used.

When consignments with different sustainability characteristics are physically mixed, the respective sizes and sustainability characteristics of each consignment remain assigned to the consignments in the quantity bookkeeping. If products are processed or losses occur due to internal company processes, the appropriate conversion factors shall be used to adjust the size of consignments accordingly.

If a mixture is separated, a set of sustainability characteristics can be assigned to any consignment that is taken out. The sum of all consignments withdrawn from the mixture must have the same sustainability characteristics in equal quantities as the sum of all the consignments added to the mixture.

The certified party must split the quantity bookkeeping for all products with different sets of sustainability characteristics.

Within the quantity bookkeeping, consignments of input products can be merged if they have the same sustainability characteristics. Consignments of inputs cannot be merged within the bookkeeping if they have different sustainability characteristics or none at all.

The sustainability characteristics of a specific amount of RFNBO can only be used once and for one application (e.g. as renewable fuel under RED II). Double-counting is not allowed and represents a serious violation of CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme requirements. The double-counting of individual sustainability characteristics, such as the GHG savings, is also prohibited. To minimise the risk of double-counting, an eligible and high-level member of staff of the Economic Operator issuing the Proof of Sustainability must sign a statement/ declaration confirming the awareness that double-counting is not allowed. The Economic Operators must declare the names of all schemes they participate in and must provide the Auditor with all relevant information and documentation on the schemes used.

Sustainability characteristics can only be assigned to consignments of gas that have been registered in the Union Database, once the database is fully operational for covering gaseous value chains. The mass balance of the interconnected infrastructure carrying the gas has to be in its entirety covered by the Union Database.

Each Economic Operator must operate an information system that is able to keep trace of the amounts of materials, RFNBOs and other fuels sourced and sold. This could include, inter alia, a digital database, documentation with unique reference numbers for consignments or similar.

The quantity bookkeeping and physical mixture of RFNBOs is limited to certain periodical and spatial boundaries. Periodical boundaries define the timeframe in which the input and output of products with specific sustainability characteristics must be balanced. The maximum balancing timeframe (period) according to RED II is three months. Participants in the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme may choose a period less than three months, for example, one month. Mass balance periods shall be continuous in time. Gaps between mass balance periods shall not occur. At the end of the mass balance period, the sustainability data carried forward should be equivalent to the physical stock in the container, processing or logistical facility, transmission and distribution infrastructure or site.

The spatial boundary defines the location (spatial entity) for which the chain of custody requirements must be applied. The mass balance method has to be at least site specific. This means that they have to refer to one geographical location with precise boundaries (site of operation). A mass balance system can also be operated for a transmission and distribution infrastructure (e.g. hydrogen grid). If more than one legal entity operates at one location each legal entity is required to operate its own quantity bookkeeping.

The Economic Operator shall monitor the balance of products certified according to the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme withdrawn from and added to the mass

balance system. The Economic Operator shall use a method that allows it to calculate the mass balance at every point in time. Deficits in the physical stock shall not occur at the end of the mass balancing period; i.e. the Economic Operator shall not forward or deliver greater amounts of products certified according to the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme than acquired or produced.

The Economic Operator may report a positive balance of products certified according to the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme into the next reporting period if the corresponding amount of products certified according to the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme is in stock and until the positive balance is expended.

If several operational sites are included in the scope of certification, each operational site shall maintain its own mass balance accounting system. The mass balance system shall operate at a level where consignments could normally be in contact, such as in a container, processing or logistical facility, transmission and distribution infrastructure or site (defined as a geographical location with precise boundaries within which products can be mixed).

6.2 Requirements for Mass Balance Audits

The verification of mass balances is an integral part of the Audit of an Economic Operator. The Auditor has to verify that the amount of RFNBOs and materials that have been claimed as being sustainable is less than or equal to the amount that was actually available and also that no double-counting of RFNBOs and material has taken place.

Prior to the Audit, the Economic Operator must submit all mass balances to the Certification Body conducting the Audit. This applies to all mass balances relevant for the certification of the Economic Operator, i.e. every site (e.g. external storage facility) covered by the certificate.

In the case of an initial (first) Audit the Economic Operator must set up a mass balance system which is checked by the Auditor during the Audit.

The following specific aspects and documents have to be taken into account for mass balance Audits, including:

- List of all sites that are covered under the certification. Separate mass balances must be kept for each site;
- List of all inputs, outputs and inventory per site, including descriptions of the products and information on the suppliers and recipients, respectively;
- This list must include both RFNBOs and non-RFNBOs as well as sustainable and non-sustainable inputs, and if relevant, must also include fossil products handled by the sites;
- Calculation of the GHG intensity, based on data from previous period(s)/year(s);
- Timeframe of mass balance periods. The start and end date of each mass balance period should be documented transparently. The Economic Operator has to inform the Certification Body about any changes to the mass balance period;

- Verification of the mass balance calculation to ensure that the bookkeeping is balanced and/ or that credits were calculated correctly;
- Mass balances and other relevant documentation of other certification schemes used by the Economic Operator must be taken into account to ensure that no double-counting has taken place.

6.3 Specific requirements for acquiring and handling products certified according to the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme and electricity

All acquisition of fuels, materials or electricity for the production, processing or handling of RFNBOs shall be based on a written contractual agreement between the Economic Operator and the suppliers.

The Economic Operator shall make sure that sufficient details to identify the products are included in the product information attached to every consignment of products certified according to the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme that is acquired, handled or forwarded, and shall keep records of this information.

All forwarding of certified products and electricity shall be based on a contractual agreement between the Economic Operator and its customers.

The Economic Operator shall include a Proof of Sustainability to any consignment of outgoing certified products. The Proof of Sustainability shall include the following the product information:

For incoming certified products

- Description of the incoming product.
- Specification of the technology that was used for production.
- Country of origin.
- Quantity of certified products.
- Date of acquisition and (if different from the date of acquisition) date of entry in the participating Economic Operator's chain of custody tracing and management systems.
- Valid certificate number and name of Certification Body.
- Greenhouse gas intensity.

For certified products in process within the scope of certification

- Identification and description of the process;
- Name and address of the site(s) where the processing steps occur.

For outgoing certified products

- Description of the product.
- Specification of the technology that was used to produce the product.
- Statement whether the product is eligible under the CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme.
- Quantity of certified product(s).

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- Date of shipment.
 - Name and address of customer(s) and delivery site.
 - Name and address of production or storage site(s) and site from which the product is forwarded.
 - If the site from which the product is forwarded is managed by an external third party, the name and address of this external third party.
 - Country of origin.
 - Unique number of the delivery note.
 - ID number of consignment.
 - Valid CertifHy EU RFNBO Voluntary Scheme certificate number and name of Certification Body.
 - Greenhouse gas intensity.
 - Statement whether the GHG value contains transport emissions. If not, list of transport type and transport distance (in km).

The Economic Operator may use regular sales documentation (e.g. invoices) instead of a Proof of Sustainability as long as it includes all the relevant product information described above.

The Economic Operator shall keep records of all product transfer information for a period of ten years.