



KZR INiG System/3



Reference to national legislation

By the Oil and Gas Institute- National Research Institute

KZR INiG System/3	Cracow, December 2023	Directive 2018/2001



List of constent

1. Introduction	4
2. Scope	4
3. Normative references	4
4. Definitions	5
5. Description and requirements	5
5.1. EU and international law	5
5.2. National law	6
5. Calculations	6
7. Conformity verification	7
8. Checklist	7
9. Changes compared to the previous edition	7

	KZR INiG System/3	Cracow, December 2023	Directive 2018/2001
--	-------------------	-----------------------	---------------------



1. Introduction

The production of biofuels, biomass fuels and bioliquids shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations of the European Union and the country in which the production occurs and with relevant international laws and agreements. Precedent legislation in the area of sustainable biofuels, biomass fuels and bioliquids is *Directive 2018/2001* (RED II). In turn, this is transposed and enforced by the national laws, regulations and other legal provisions of each country. This document provides a list of legal acts regulating ecological and social aspects of biofuels/biomass fuels/bioliquids production, supervised in the framework of state control.

2. Scope

Requirements indicated in this System documents refer to economic operators involved in the INiG certification system (KZR INiG), operating within the European Union.

The provisions of this document shall not apply to KZR INiG certified entities outside the European Union, but they are obliged to meet remaining KZR INiG System requirements.

3. Normative references

The normative references, covering all aspects of the KZR INiG System, are the following linked documents, which should be read in conjunction.

KZR INiG System /1/ Description of the KZR INiG System – general rules

KZR INiG System /2/ Definitions

KZR INiG System /3/ Reference with national legislation

KZR INiG System /4/ Land use for raw materials production – lands with high carbon stock

KZR INiG System /5/ Land use for raw materials production – biodiversity

KZR INiG System /6/ Land use for raw materials production – agricultural and environmental requirements and standards

KZR INiG System /7/ Guidance for proper functioning of mass balance system

KZR INiG System /8/ Guidelines for the determination of the life cycle per unit values of GHG emissions for biofuels, biomass fuels and bioliquids

- KZR INiG System /9/ Requirements for certification bodies
- KZR INiG System /10/ Guidelines for auditor and conduct of audit

KZR INiG System /11/ Forest biomass

KZR INiG System/3	Cracow, December 2023	Directive 2018/2001	



4. Definitions

KZR INiG System /2/Definitions

5. Description and requirements

Economic operators in the European Union's raw materials and feedstock market operate within the framework of EU and national legislation. Given that the sustainability criteria are of global character, they are defined in RED II in such a manner that they encompass ecological and social aspects of biofuels, biomass fuels and bioliquids production. Ecological and social aspects are especially important in third countries, where national legislation on these issues is not as stringent as it is in the EU. Outside the EU, these requirements are verified by checking compliance with good agricultural practices, good practices at the workplace and good social practices.

Listed below are legal acts regulating the ecological and social aspects of biofuels/ biomass fuels/bioliquids production, supervised within the framework of EU states' control. To avoid double control of the same aspects, the KZR INiG System places less emphasis on the regulation of activities in these areas.

5.1. EU and international law

Agricultural producers who produce raw materials within EU territory are

- obliged to protect threatened species and wild fauna and flora habitats and to preserve them in conditions propitious for most natural habitats, in accordance with Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds and Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora,
- prohibited from discharging directly or indirectly, into the groundwater, hazardous substances, e.g. mercury, mineral oils, crude oils, etc., in accordance with *Council Directive 80/68/EEC* of 17 December 1979 on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances,
- required to correctly treat sewage-sludge in agriculture, in accordance with Council Directive of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture (86/278/EEC),

obliged to follow the requirements of action programmes aimed at **reducing nitrates (from agricultural sources) in designated vulnerable zones** in or near the farm, in accordance with *Council Directive of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (91/676/EEC)*,

KZR INiG System/3Cracow, December 2023Directive 2018/2001



- obliged to obey determined rules and requirements relating to environmental protection and the natural environment, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Biodiversity,
- obliged to follow the requirements on the protection of habitats of water birds, in accordance with the Convention on water-mud areas of international significance.

Agricultural producers from outside the EU shall:

- follow good agricultural practices modeled on the requirements and standards in force in the EU. Agricultural producers should therefore implement the requirements and standards laid down in the provisions referred to in the section on "Environment" in part A and in point 9 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 of 19 January 2009, establishing common rules for direct support schemes for farmers under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers (OJ L 30, 31.1.2009, p. 16) and in accordance with the minimum requirements for good agricultural and environmental conditions within the meaning of art. 6 paragraph 1 of the Ordinance.
- ➢ abide by local laws (of the country) regarding nature conservation.

5.2. National law

Entrepreneurs are required to comply with the legislation of the country in which they operate, in particular the laws and regulations implementing the provisions of directives RED and ILUC. Economic operators involved in the System should have valid <u>licenses and permits</u> for their activities and <u>permitted derogations</u> according to relevant national legislation.

KZR INiG recognizes specific requirements issued by every Member State (national acts and regulations), particularly in terms of acceptance of feedstock as a waste/residue).

Especially, KZR INiG may recognize results of controls carried out by Member States in wastes and residues area. In particular, non-conformities may be treated as KZR INiG non-conformities, lack of non-conformities can decrease risk factors in risk analysis.

In case of forest biomass and residue from wood industry, documents issued in order to confirm guarantees of origin for energy from renewable sources, according to national law, may be recognised by the KZR INiG as reliable source of information.

6. Calculations

Not applicable

KZR INiG System/3 Cracow, December 2023 Directive 2018/2001



7. Conformity verification

Activity of the KZR INiG System participants should comply with valid national and local laws. As long as they do not violate the rules of the RED II it is accepted by KZR INiG. For example, if national law of some countries (especially outside EU countries) allows for certain derogations contrary to the requirements of the RED II, this is considered a violation of the rules of the KZR INiG System and the RED II.

For EU farmers for whom a support programme has been implemented, the controlling authority is to be a government agency. The KZR INiG System allows for recognition of results of controls conducted by this Agency and considers them a reliable source of information. For outside EU farmers whole verification of the KZR INiG requirements shall be done.

For other European countries there is the possibility of cross-compliance if verified by the state authority responsible for supervising it.

In European Union countries the KZR INiG System follows national legislation and leaves the supervision of health and safety at work to government bodies such as Poland's National Labour Inspectorate. For outside EU companies whole verification of the KZR INiG requirements shall be done.

8. Checklist

KZR INiG System/ 10/ Guidelines for auditors and conduct of audits.

9. Changes compared to the previous edition

Date	Section	Previous requirement	Current requirement
19/12/2023	N.A.	No changes	No changes

KZR INiG System/3 Cracow, December 2023 Direct	ive 2018/2001
--	---------------