

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002771/25
to the Commission
Nicolás González Casares (S&D)
(8 July 2025)**

Subject: Potential fraud in the biofuel feedstock supply chain

The Renewable Energy Directive (RED II) lays down the criteria for ensuring that biofuels are sustainable. However, recent press reports have indicated potential fraud through false feedstock declarations (Part A and Part B of Annex IX). Although both REDII and ReFuelEU Aviation include anti-fraud measures, including limiting the amount of feedstock listed in Part B of Annex IX that can be counted, such practices undermine the EU's climate goals, distort the market, generate unfair competition, and can have negative environmental and social repercussions. Bearing in mind that the Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council discussed this issue at its meeting of 16 June 2025, and in the light of the risks involved, I would ask the Commission:

1. Can it provide details of the additional measures it intends to take to improve the traceability and effective control of these feedstocks?
2. Does it plan to revise Regulation (EU) 2022/996 to strengthen the existing voluntary certification schemes?
3. Has it considered the negative impact the recent proposals to simplify sustainability reporting and due diligence requirements could have on the data declared in these value chains?

Submitted: 8.7.2025

**Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(28 November 2025)**

The traceability of consignments of sustainably certified fuels and of the raw materials from which they are produced is an important dimension of the global traceability and certification system provided for in the Renewable Energy Directive ⁽¹⁾ and is key for the Commission.

Once fully used, the global traceability tool, 'the Union database' (UDB), will help identifying and mitigating the risk of systemic irregularities and fraud in the global supply chains. The UDB is already in operation and has already about 31,000 economic operators as registered users. The Commission is now deploying efforts to ensure its mandatory systemic use with the support of the Member States.

To strengthen the sustainability certification framework and bring about more transparency on the market data monitoring, the Commission is finalising a delegated regulation on the extension of the traceability of the UDB to cover raw materials, which will be adopted in the first quarter of 2026. In addition, more detailed provision on the UDB will be included in the revision of Regulation (EU) 2022/996 ⁽²⁾, on which the Commission is working together with the Member States.

Its revision will also further strengthen the certification system in key areas like establishing a framework for cooperation in supervision of certification bodies or strengthening the rules on governance of the voluntary schemes and the audits standards of certification bodies, including on verification of data registered in the UDB.

The simplification to sustainability reporting rules in the 'Omnibus I' as proposed by the Commission ⁽³⁾ are not expected to have a significant impact on potential fraud in biofuel feedstock supply chains.

⁽¹⁾ Directive (EU)2018/2001 as amended by Directive (EU)2023/2413 (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2018/2001/oj/eng>).

⁽²⁾ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2022/996/oj/eng.

⁽³⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/publications/omnibus-i_en.