Update ISCC and ISCC PLUS and regulatory framework conditions in Europe

Dr. Norbert Schmitz, Dr. Jan Henke, ISCC System GmbH
## Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RED ILUC and Low ILUC Biofuels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Certification of Biomethane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Biodiverse Grassland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Biobased Economy, Food and Feed Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Latest ISCC Facts &amp; Figures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Content

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RED ILUC and Low ILUC Biofuels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Certification of Biomethane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Biodiverse Grassland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Biobased Economy, Food and Feed Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Latest ISCC Facts &amp; Figures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After many years of institutional debate, the amended RED directive entered into force on 5 October 2015

Readings, debates and modifications in Council, Parliament and Committees

17 Oct ’12

Nov ‘12 to Apr ‘15

28 Apr ‘15

13 Jul ‘15

9 Sep ‘15

15 Sep ‘15

5 Oct ‘15

EC Proposal

Decision by Parliament

Act approved by Council

Signature by President of Parliament

Publication in the official journal

New RED enters into force

The amended RED affects the biofuel policy until 2020 and poses many challenges to the biofuel industry:

- 7% cap on food/feed crop biofuels
- Provisional ILUC factors
- 0.5% mandate for advanced biofuels
- New obligations for Voluntary schemes:
  - Regular reporting to the Commission
  - Transparency
- Review clause for:
  - ILUC factors
  - Default values
  - Energy content of transport fuel
- Annex IX: feedstocks and fuels, the contribution of which towards the target (…) shall be considered to be twice their energy content
- New requirements will be incorporated into ISCC system documents for re-recognition
## Minimum biofuel incorporation target in EU Member States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Overall target</th>
<th>Target for petrol</th>
<th>Target for diesel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>7.57%</td>
<td>7.00%</td>
<td>7.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>7.10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>7.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>6.41%</td>
<td>3.20%</td>
<td>8.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>6.25%</td>
<td>2.80%</td>
<td>4.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>6.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>5.80%</td>
<td>3.34%</td>
<td>6.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>5.75%</td>
<td>3.40%</td>
<td>6.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>5.75%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>5.50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>5.50%</td>
<td>3.50%</td>
<td>3.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>5.09%</td>
<td>2.66%</td>
<td>5.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>4.94%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>4.94%</td>
<td>3.34%</td>
<td>5.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>4.90%</td>
<td>4.90%</td>
<td>4.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>4.79%</td>
<td>3.00%</td>
<td>5.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>4.75%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>4.57%</td>
<td>2.73%</td>
<td>5.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
<td>2.73%</td>
<td>6.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>4.10%</td>
<td>3.90%</td>
<td>4.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>3.90%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>2.64%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>2.06%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean target</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.15%</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.58%</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.81%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Biofuel consumption in the transport sector in EU Member States (kilo tons of oil equivalents)

Use of food crops for the production of biofuels is limited to 7% of total fuel consumption

**Old RED Directive, Art. 3 Par. 4:**
(Each Member State shall ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in all forms of transport in 2020 is at least 10% of the final consumption of energy in transport in that Member State.

**Amended RED Directive:**
For the calculation of biofuels (...), the share of energy from biofuels produced from (...) food crops (...) shall be no more than 7% of the final consumption of energy in transport in the Member States in 2020.
Increasing GHG emission savings requirement for old and new installations

Amended RED GHG saving requirements:

- Today: 35 % (existing installations)
- 60 % for new installations starting operations after October 5, 2015
- 50 % for installations operational before October 5, 2015 from January 1, 2018 onwards
The amended RED defines “renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin”. Certification under ISCC possible

- Liquid and gaseous fuels other than biofuels whose energy content comes from renewable energy sources other than biomass, and which are used in transport.

- “Renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin” are listed under Annex IX (feedstocks and fuels, the contribution of which towards the target referred to(...) shall be considered to be twice their energy content.

Examples

- Organic municipal solid waste (e.g. plastic waste) and other industrial wastes (e.g. end-of-life tires)

- Feedstocks from carbon capture:
  - CO₂ from naturally occurring sources (such as geological emissions) or waste sources
  - Other, CO₂ and/or CO and/or hydrogen containing gaseous waste streams
New annex IX contains list with feedstock and fuels that can be considered twice their energy content towards national targets (I)

Annex IX, Part A: Feedstocks and fuels, the contribution of which towards the target referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 3(4) shall be considered to be twice their energy content:

a) Algae if cultivated on land in ponds or photobioreactors
b) Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste, but not separated household waste subject to recycling targets (…)
c) Bio-waste (…) from private households subject to separate collection (…)
d) Biomass fraction of industrial waste not fit for use in the food or feed chain, including material from retail and wholesale and the agro-food and fish and aquaculture industry, and excluding feedstocks listed in part B of this annex
e) Straw
f) Animal manure and sewage sludge
g) Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches
h) Tall oil pitch
i) Crude glycerine
j) Bagasse
k) Grape marc and wine lees
l) Nut shells
m) Husks
n) Cobs cleaned of kernels of corn
o) Biomass fraction of wastes and residues from forestry and forest-based industries (e.g. bark, branches, pre-commercial thinnings, leaves, needles, tree tops, saw dust, cutter shavings, black liquor, fibre sludge, lignin and tall oil)
p) Other non-food cellulosic material (…)
q) Other ligno-cellulosic material (…) except saw logs and veneer logs
r) Renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin
New annex IX contains list with feedstock and fuels that can be considered twice their energy content towards national targets (II)

Annex IX, Part A: Feedstocks and fuels, the contribution of which towards the target referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 3(4) shall be considered to be twice their energy content (continued):

s) Carbon capture and utilisation for transport purposes, if the energy sources is renewable in accordance with point (a) of the second paragraph of Art. 2

t) Bacteria, if the energy source is renewable (…)

Annex IX, Part B: Feedstocks, the contribution of which towards the target referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 3(4) shall be considered to be twice their energy content:

a) Used cooking oil

b) Animal fats classified as category 1 and 2 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*)


Biofuels produced out of feedstocks mentioned in Annex IX, Part B, do not count towards the national target of advanced biofuels (0.5%)
Certification of wood-based biofuels

- Wood-based biofuels must fulfil RED requirements
- FSC and PEFC not recognized by the Commission
- Classification as co-product and as processing residue/waste
- Based on the assessments and pilot auditing ISCC developed draft ISCC guidance document for the certification of wood-based bioenergy
- Guidance document submitted to the EC
Certification of wood-based supply chains: Example UPM in Finland

Achievements:
- Advanced biofuel production
- First ISCC certified wood based biofuel
- No food vs. fuel
- Low ILUC

Prospects:
- ISCC PLUS certification for wood based biomaterials

Location: Lappeenranta, Finland
Company: UPM
ISCC System user since 2014

Trailer available at www.iscc-system.org
Mandatory sustainability requirements in the US/ Californian biofuels market

The Governor issued an Executive Order which will require additional reductions:
- GHG emissions reductions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 (interim step toward existing 80% by 2050 goal).
- All state agencies to implement appropriate measures
- ARB to update its climate change program scoping plan
- ARB has stated that the LCFS will play a major role in meeting the Governor’s targets.
- Strong internal commitment to incorporate sustainability into the LCFS—and other programs.

Certification & Quality Assurance Programs; Business and buyers want verification RIN & LCFS credits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>RIN Code</th>
<th>Reduction from displaced gasoline/diesel (2001 baseline)</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renewable fuel</td>
<td>D6</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Fuels produced from renewable biomass and that is used to replace or reduce the quantity of fossil fuel present in a transportation fuel.**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced biorefinery</td>
<td>D8</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Renewable fuel other than ethanol derived from corn starch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass-based diesel</td>
<td>D4</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Includes both biodiesel (methyl esters of nonedible oils) and non-edible renewable diesel (diesel derived exclusively from vegetable oils). It includes any diesel fuel made from biomass feedstocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulosic biorefinery</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>Renewable fuel derived from any cellulose, hemi-cellulose, or lignin, each of which must originate from renewable biomass.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EPA, Genscape; CARB, June 2015
## Content

1. RED ILUC and Low ILUC Biofuels
2. Certification of Biomethane
3. Biodiverse Grassland
4. Biobased Economy, Food and Feed Markets
5. Latest ISCC Facts & Figures
Agricultural substrates, manure and organic food wastes are relevant feedstocks. Biomethane can be transported via the gas grid.
The whole supply chain has to be certified

Agricultural substrate

Organic food waste

Audit

Certificate*

FGP / collector

Audit

Certificate

Biomethane Plant (incl. upgrading)

Audit

Certificate

If the biomethane plant is both a FGP and collector one certificate is sufficient

Transport via gas grid

Gas station

*voluntary
Working group “Methane Reduction and Avoidance” established in Southeast Asia

- Working group “Methane Reduction and Avoidance” (WGMR) was set up in the framework of the ISCC Technical Committee Southeast Asia
- Working group was established in March 2015
- Until today, methane capture is methodology that has been studied and used the most
- Not all mills have the capacity to install methane capture facilities
- Purpose of the working group:
  - To explore methodologies implemented in palm oil mills to reduce methane emissions from open ponds other than methane capture
  - To collect and/or conduct studies on the calculation of methane reduction compliant with methodologies accepted by the RED
  - Create awareness for urgency of topic and produce results in as quickly as possible (threshold for minimum GHG reduction and implementation in FQD is coming up)
Around 400 certificates are valid in the palm oil sector – ISCC is ready to certify palm oil operations in Latin America

Numbers as of 15 September 2015. Each certificate may be issued for more than one product and type of operation.

*Includes certificates for central offices and first gathering points of palm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificates per type</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Malaysia</th>
<th>Europe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultivation of palm*</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil Mill</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refinery</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiesel Plant</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Only few palm oil mills have implemented technical measures to reduce methane emissions from POME ponds.

- Oil mill without methane capture: 1070.6 kg CO₂ e/t product
- Oil mill with methane capture:
  - Ventilation interrupts anaerobic methane production
  - Algae increase aerobic digestion of organic matter
  - Closed ponds and flaring off
  - Solid separation reduces organic matter in ponds
  - Co-composting partly replaces POME treatment in ponds
  - Solid separation reduces organic matter in ponds

Within ISCC, options can be integrated. Different options and specific GHG data must be evaluated.
Significant improvement of GHG performance of PME if captured methane could be purified and further used

Methane captured at palm oil mills

- Local heat/ power production
- Regional/ national energetic use
- Feedstock for the chemical industry
- Fuel for gas cars
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RED ILUC and Low ILUC Biofuels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Certification of Biomethane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Biodiverse Grassland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Biobased Economy, Food and Feed Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Latest ISCC Facts &amp; Figures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Within ISCC, biodiverse and carbon rich areas are protected. Land use change after January 2008 is not allowed.
Since 1 October 2015 the Regulation of the EC regarding highly biodiverse grassland applies.
Since 1 October 2015 the Regulation of the EC regarding highly biodiverse grassland applies

Regulation sets criteria and geographic ranges of highly biodiverse grassland to comply with the RED and FQD

Highly biodiverse grassland may include heaths, pastures, meadows, savannahs, steppes, scrubland, tundra and prairies

Article 1:
- Definition of terms grassland, natural, non-natural highly biodiverse grassland and human intervention

Article 2:
- Definition of geographic ranges of the EU in which grassland shall always be regarded as highly biodiverse

Article 3:
- Where evidence is provided that harvesting of raw material is necessary to preserve grassland status, no further evidence for compliance has to be shown

Commission Regulation (EU) No 1307/2014 of 8 December 2014 on defining the criteria and geographic ranges of highly biodiverse grassland
With the new regulation in place a conversion of grassland is possible if it can be demonstrated that it is not highly biodiverse.

**Land Categories**
- Cropland
- Fallow Land
- Grassland
  Terrestrial ecosystems dominated by herbaceous or shrub vegetation for at least 5 years continuously
- Continuously Forested Areas*

**Grassland Categories**
- Natural Highly Biodiverse Grassland
- Non-Natural Highly Biodiverse Grassland

**Criteria**
- Would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention
- Maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes
- Would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention; and
- Is not degraded; and
- Is species-rich

* Excluding agroforestry systems, which include land-use systems where trees are managed together with crops
ISCC has developed a guidance to assess status of grassland. Until recognition by EC conversion of grassland remains prohibited.

![Diagram]

**Natural Grassland**
- Land would remain grassland
- Located in areas referred to in Article 2*?
- Natural Highly Biodiverse Grassland
  - Assessment: Does the grassland maintain or would it have maintained the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes?
    - Yes
    - No raw materials from land which is or was highly biodiverse grassland in January 2008 may be used for biofuel production

**Non-Natural Grassland**
- Land would cease to be grassland
- Located in areas referred to in Article 2*?
- Non-Natural Highly Biodiverse Grassland
  - Assessment: The grassland is/was not degraded and species-rich?
    - Yes
    - Raw materials from land which is not or was not highly biodiverse grassland in January 2008 may be used for biofuel production
    - No

* Commission Regulation (EU) No 1307/2014 of 8 December 2014 on defining the criteria and geographic ranges of highly biodiverse grassland
Highly biodiverse grassland: Assessment of High Biodiversity

**Land Categories**
- Cropland
- Fallow Land
- Grassland
  - Terrestrial ecosystems dominated by herbaceous or shrub vegetation for at least 5 years continuously
- Continuously Forested Areas*

**Grassland Categories**
- Natural Highly Biodiverse Grassland
- Non-Natural Highly Biodiverse Grassland

**Criteria**
- Would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention
- Maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes
- Would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention; and
- Is not degraded; and
- Is species-rich

**Independent expert:**
Estabishes case by case whether a specific area is, or was highly biodiverse grassland

- External, independent and no conflict of interest
- Tertiary education with a focus on biology and/or biodiversity, Specific qualification for the purpose of assessing the biodiversity of an area
- Knowledge of local conditions and relevant tools

**CB auditor:**
Establishes whether an assessment is/was necessary (depending on the land category), whether it came to the conclusion claimed by the operator and whether the expert that conducted the assessment fulfilled all requirements

---

* Excluding agroforestry systems, which include land-use systems where trees are managed together with crops

---

© ISCC System GmbH: For personal use only. Reproduction and distribution is prohibited.
# Content

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RED ILUC and Low ILUC Biofuels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Certification of Biomethane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Biodiverse Grassland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Biobased Economy, Food and Feed Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Latest ISCC Facts &amp; Figures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### State of affairs of sustainability certification in different markets

| Energy          | • Mandatory sustainability requirements in the EU biofuels markets already in place since 2010  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>• Sustainability requirements for solid biomass (e.g. for wood pellets) under discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Food            | • Procurement guidelines and zero net deforestation for 2020 by Consumer Goods Forum  
|                 | • Company specific programs (e.g. Unilever, McDonalds)                                        |
| Feed            | • European Feed Association (FEFAC) committed to responsibly produced soy; standard being developed, benchmarking of different schemes by ITC  
|                 | • Initiatives to foster regional supplies (e.g. Danube soy)                                    |
| Chemistry       | • Government supported initiatives (INRO, GreenDeal) to define sustainability requirement for biobased chemicals  
|                 | • Several companies already certified (e.g. SABIC, Braskem, NatureWorks, Neste, Elopak)          |
More and more companies commit to zero-deforestation (I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Commitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P&amp;G</td>
<td>Ensure traceability of palm oil and palm kernel oil to our supplier mills by December 31, 2015 and to plantations by 2020 to ensure zero deforestation in our palm oil supply chain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unilever</td>
<td>Working with governments and other partners to embed no-deforestation objectives into national and international policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDonald’s</td>
<td>McDonald’s is committed to eliminating deforestation from our global supply chains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARS</td>
<td>We support a zero-tolerance approach to deforestation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Our deforestation policy targets our four raw materials with the greatest impacts on forests: beef, palm oil, pulp and paper and soy. By 2020, these supply chains will be deforestation free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More and more companies commit to zero-deforestation (II)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Commitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Danone</td>
<td>Committed to a forest footprint policy in 2012 to eliminate deforestation impacts from its supply chain by the year 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADM</td>
<td>No Deforestation of High Carbon Stock (HCS) Forests or High Conservation Value (HCV) Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nestle Oil</td>
<td>No-Deforestation and Responsible Sourcing Policy in place in 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L’Oréal</td>
<td>L’Oréal committed to zero deforestation and says it will source 100 percent renewable raw materials from sustainable sources by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nestlé</td>
<td>“… to ensure that products have not led to deforestation and that Nestlé and its suppliers are responsible stewards of the forests and forested areas from which they are sourcing materials”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The recently released FEFAC soy sourcing guidelines are criticised by NGOs as not sufficiently addressing deforestation.

"We cannot endorse this minimum level as it is now" - NGOs slam FEFAC soy sourcing guidelines

Sources: www.fefac.eu, www.feednavigator.com

• **FEFAC**: European Feed Manufacturers’ Federation
• FEFAC’s deforestation principle: “No soy is produced on land that is illegally deforested after a certain cut-off date mentioned in national legislation”
Bio-based chemicals are a strong driving force behind the ISCC PLUS growth

Elopak launches beverage cartons featuring renewable polyethylene

Published on: 03.12.2014

Elopak has announced today the launch of beverage cartons featuring certified renewable polyethylene (PE). A wide range of beverage cartons featuring renewable PE will be commercially available in the coming months, making Elopak the first company to offer beverage cartons made of renewable materials to the European market. As an innovation leader, Elopak will soon launch second generation renewable PE, made of European sourced renewable raw materials, in competition with fossil supply.

Elopak aims to replace all fossil-based raw materials with renewable alternatives as part of its ambitious Future Proofed Packaging Strategy. “This is a key milestone in our journey to reduce the environmental footprint of our products. We have a vision to develop a zero net impact on the environment, and this is an important step towards achieving that,” comments Elopak’s CEO Niels Peter Wright.
ISCC PLUS certified oilseeds are taking off: ADM production facilities recently received ISCC PLUS certification for feed and food markets
Argentina: First ISCC PLUS certificate for Camelina production in South America

- Certificate has been issued for Argentinian company Chacraservicos
- Camelina is used in food, feed and biochemical industry, as well as for biodiesel or jet fuel production
- Camelina is low in demand and can be grown on areas where cultivation of other crops is not viable (i.e. interesting crop alternative for marginal or abandoned fields)
- ISCC article from 5 October 2015 with further information on Camelina certification (see www.iscc-system.org)
Brazil: First ISCC PLUS certificate for sugar cane production and ethanol plant

- Certificate has been issued for Usina Conquista do Pointal
- Production of bioethanol as feedstock for chemical / bioplastics industry
- So far, 320 ISCC certificates for ethanol plants have been issued
- Further ethanol plants in South America in Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru ISCC certified
In July 2015 the first ISCC certificates for the collection of wild growing shea have been issued.

Collection of wild growing shea by women

Sub supplier

First gathering point

Warehouses

Conversion unit

Self-declaration

Certificate

Certificate

Certificate*

Sale to bush agents or on local markets

Collection of wild growing shea by women

Sub supplier

First gathering point

Warehouses

Conversion unit

Self-declaration

Certificate

Certificate

Certificate*
IOI’s press release on the shea certification has been internationally shared on various websites

Selection of websites that have published the IOI press release from 17 September 2015
ISCC supports companies and initiatives striving for sustainable and deforestation-free food, feed and biochemical supply chains

- **Unilever**: ISCC PLUS (with Add-ons Environmental Management and Biodiversity and Classified Chemicals) fully recognized. ISCC PLUS is considered fully equivalent to the Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code

- **Sustainable Agriculture Initiative**: ISCC supports the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative, SAI.

- **Consumer Goods Forum**: ISCC is one of the recommended standards to prove the compliance with the criteria set by the Consumer Goods Forum (currently for soy)

- **IDH**: ISCC cooperates with the sustainable trade initiative (IDH)

- **Forum Sustainable Palm Oil**: ISCC PLUS is one of the recognized standards in the German forum

- **INRO**: ISCC is recognized by the German Initiative for sustainable supply of raw materials for the industrial use of biomass (INRO)

- **Green Deal**: ISCC is a partner of Green Deal – the Dutch initiative to set up sustainability criteria for biobased polymer products

- **Declaration of Abu Dhabi**: ISCC is one of the first signatories of the Abu Dhabi declaration initiated by GlobalGAP, International Trade Center and SAI
## Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RED ILUC and Low ILUC Biofuels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Certification of Biomethane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Biodiverse Grassland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Biobased Economy, Food and Feed Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Latest ISCC Facts &amp; Figures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ISCC is a multistakeholder initiative. It is governed by an association with around 80 members. ISCC is open to new members.
ISCC is a globally leading certification system for all kind of agricultural and alternative feedstock.
Farmers/plantations have to meet a balanced set of ecological/social criteria, others get audited against traceability and GHG emissions.

**On farm/plantation level:**
- Protection of biodiversity
- Preservation of carbon sinks
- Good agricultural practice
- Human and social rights

**In the supply chain:**
- Mandatory controls
- Traceability and GHG emissions
Currently, more than 3,000 system users in 100 countries

- System users in 100 countries
- 9900 certificates
- 3000 system users
- 32 certification bodies
- 600 ISCC trained auditors
- 42 Trainings (Basic, PLUS, GHG, LUC, Waste)
- Stakeholder dialogue: 80 ISCC Association members
- Innovative fuels (low iLUC, non-bio renewable, etc.)
- New procedures (e.g. due to GHG quota)
- Integrity Program 3 auditors
- Strong regional stakeholder dialogue: 5 TCs
- 200 ISCC PLUS certificates
Since 2010 almost 10,000 ISCC certificates have been issued

Number of ISCC certificates issued

- October 2010: 44
- October 2011: 681
- October 2012: 1899
- October 2013: 4175
- October 2014: 7062
- October 2015: 9868

Numbers as of 9 October 2015

© ISCC System GmbH: For personal use only. Reproduction and distribution is prohibited.
Development of ISCC PLUS certificates since 2010

Number of ISCC PLUS certificates issued

October 2012: 12
October 2013: 35
October 2014: 93
October 2015: 207

*Numbers as of 9 October 2015
ISCC in South America – Valid certificates

*Numbers as of 2 October 2015. Each certificate may be issued for more than one product and type of operation.
Upcoming ISCC trainings and events in 2015 and 2016

- **ISCC Basic Training**
  Cologne (Germany), 27 – 29 October 2015

- **ISCC Plantation Audit and Land Use Assessment Training – Implementation of Deforestation-free supply chains**
  Jakarta (Indonesia), 2 – 3 December 2015

- **Meeting of working group “Land Use Change”**
  Jakarta (Indonesia), 4 December 2015

- **6th ISCC Global Sustainability Conference**
  Brussels (Belgium), 17 February 2016