ISCC is a leading certification system for all types of agricultural, forestry and alternative raw materials and products.
ISCC is a multi-stakeholder initiative. It is governed by an association with 85+ members. New members are welcome.
ISCC cooperates with 33 certification bodies from 16 countries to conduct the audits for ISCC certification.

Some CBs are cooperating with branches in different countries.
Southeast Asia is the second most important region for ISCC after Europe.

Numbers as of 2 December 2016. Numbers based on currently valid certificates.
ISCC in Indonesia: 200 certificates are valid, palm is the dominating raw material

Type of operation | Certificates |
--- | --- |
Plantation | 13 |
Central Office | 21 |
First Gathering Point | 72 |
Collecting Point | 17 |
Oil Mill | 105 |
Refinery | 32 |
Biodiesel Plant | 4 |
Trader, Storage | 54 |

*Numbers as of 2 December 2016. Each certificate may be issued for more than one product and type of operation.
** Palm includes all materials based on palm, e.g. FFB, CPO, Pome, Palm Sludge Oil, PFAD etc.
ISCC in Malaysia: 140 certificates are valid, palm is the dominating raw material, and more than 16% ISCC PLUS certificates

*Numbers as of 2 December 2016. Each certificate may be issued for more than one product and type of operation.
**Palm includes all materials based on palm, e.g. FFB, CPO, Pome, Palm Sludge Oil, PFAD etc.
Several NGOs are ISCC members contributing to the further development of the scheme and cooperating with ISCC (I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISCC Members</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **WWF Germany** | * “A Standard for the standard”*  
  * Pilot ISCC PLUS*  
  * Certified WWF-panda key chain*  
  * Project on Food markets, Danone project*  
  * IKI land use change project* |
| **Welthungerhilfe** | * Development of practical criteria and checklists for food security*  
  * Planning pilot audits*  
  * Use of social indices for certification*  
  * Integration of social indices into GRAS* |
| **Danube Soya** | * Non-GMO scheme for soy from the Danube region*  
  * ISCC as the certification scheme with which the sustainability of Danube Soy can be proven* |
| **Kiel Institute for the World Economy** | * Carbon mapping*  
  * GHG calculation*  
  * LUC analysis and GHG emissions from LUC*  
  * Identification of low iLUC risk biofuels*  
  * Policy advice* |
Several NGOs are ISCC members contributing to the further development of the scheme and cooperating with ISCC (II)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISCC Members</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>University of Illinois at Chicago, United State</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • Land-use change analysis  
• GHG emission calculations  
• Analysis of grassland to cropland conversion in the Prairies  
• Policy advice |  
| **Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz Switzerland** |  
| • Development of project on sustainable supply chain management  
• Sustainability in the Swiss energy sector  
• Nomination for Swiss innovation price |  
| **University of Twente** |  
| • Utilization of remote-sensing data for certification |
In addition, various NGOs are conducting joint projects together with ISCC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cooperating Institutions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SNV</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bird Life Europe</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Nature Conservancy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>German National Aeronautics and Space Research Centre</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SNV Netherlands Development Organisation**
- Development of smallholder certification for palm oil
- SNV as "strategic partner" of ISCC

**Bird Life Europe**
- Integration of biodiversity in certification
- Identification of small-scale LUC using higher resolution satellite images

**The Nature Conservancy**
- Identification of no-go areas in Brazil
- Deforestation analysis in Brazil, impact of the new forest code

**German National Aeronautics and Space Research Centre**
- Identification of land-use change based on satellite data
Although the energy market is still dominant at ISCC the food, feed and chemical markets are catching up.
ISCC is a One Stop Shop for all crops and markets – access to multiple markets with just one audit

Only one audit required!
Example of ISCC PLUS certification (I): ISCC certified sunflower oil

- Vénusz sunflower oil made from ISCC PLUS certified sunflowers
- Bunge Hungary is selling this oil since September 2016 on the Hungarian Market
- Bunge Hungary is part of one of the world’s largest oilseed processing companies, and has been ISCC certified since 2011
- The plant in Martfü (Hungary) is processing oilseeds mainly for the food and feed market
Example of ISCC PLUS certification (II): ISCC certified sugar
Example of ISCC PLUS certification (III): ISCC certified packaging

Arla is using PurePak® from Elopak
Milk cartons with ISCC logo available in Denmark
According to ITC Standardsmap ISCC is in good shape

Requirements per sustainability area

Source: ITC (March 2016), standardsmap.org, 2 December 2016
By decision as of 09 August 2016, ISCC was among the first two schemes to be re-recognized by the European Commission.

**COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2016/1361**

_of 9 August 2016_


**HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:**

**Article 1**

The ‘International Sustainability and Carbon Certification system’ (hereinafter ‘the scheme’), submitted for recognition to the Commission on 23 June 2016, demonstrates that consignments of biofuels and bioliquids produced in accordance with the standards for the production of biofuels and bioliquids set in the scheme comply with the sustainability criteria as laid down in Article 7b(3), (4) and (5) of Directive 98/70/EC and Article 17(3), (4) and (5) of Directive 2009/28/EC.

The scheme also contains accurate data for the purposes of Article 17(2) of Directive 2009/28/EC and Article 7b(2) of Directive 98/70/EC.
Re-recognition and implications for ISCC system users

- Updated ISCC EU system documents in a new layout for improved readability are published on the ISCC website
- Updated documents include amendments of the RED, communications and notes from the Commission, and ISCC System Updates
- Updated audit procedures will be provided by ISCC shortly
- ISCC EU certificates issued prior to the re-recognition remain valid until their initial expiry date
- ISCC provides an overview on the changes in the scheme resulting from the re-recognition
- Regarding the implementation of the changes, a transitional period will apply (ISCC is in dialogue with the Commission to clarify the time period)
ISCC sustainability certification in 2016: A quick overview on recent changes

- Re-recognition of ISCC EU by the European Commission. Key changes:
  - Certification of non-highly biodiverse grassland possible
  - Farms that are partially compliant with ISCC principles 2 – 6 can become certified if they engage in a continuous improvement process
  - New reporting requirements
  - Mandatory certification of back to back “paper” traders
  - Adjustments regarding GHG methodology
- ISCC fulfils SAI/FSA Silver and Gold standard for the food industry
- Guidance documents for the certification of Biogas and Biomethane, Wood-Based Supply Chains, Co-Processing, and the collection of wild growing Shea fruits
- Concepts for the certification of “Power-to-X” and “Waste-to-X”
- Non-GMO Module for Food and Feed

*Overview is included in the training material
The initial recognition of seven schemes expired in 2016. So far, only three schemes, including ISCC, have been re-recognized*

### 19 voluntary schemes initially recognized

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISCC EU (decision as of 09 August 2016)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonsucro EU (expired)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTRS EU RED (expired)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RSB EU RED (decision as of 09 August 2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2BSvs (decision as of 26 August 2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBSA (Abengoa) (expired)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenergy (expired)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ensus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Tractor</td>
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<tr>
<td>SQC</td>
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<td>REDcert EU</td>
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<th>NTA 8080</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RSPO RED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biograce GHG calculation tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neste HVO Renewable Diesel Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gafta Trade Assurance Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KZR INIG System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Assurance Scheme for Combinable Crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal Feed Assurance Scheme</td>
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</tbody>
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The European Commission (EC) has sent out communications to voluntary schemes. They have major impacts.

- RED/FQD Amendment (2015/1513/EC)
- Re-recognition of ISCC EU under EU RED
- Reporting requirements for voluntary schemes
- Note on conducting & verifying actual calculations of GHG emission savings
- GHG note becomes mandatory
The RED and FQD set the framework for the implementation of the renewable energy regulations for the transport sector in the EU


- 10% mandatory target (2020) for the use of renewable energy in transport
- Obligatory sustainability requirements
- Minimum GHG savings
- Use of voluntary certification schemes
- Double-counting options for biofuels produced from waste and residues, including UCOME


- Fossil fuel suppliers are obligated to gradually reduce life cycle greenhouse gas emissions by a minimum of 6% by 2020 (decarbonization strategy)
- Obligatory sustainability requirements
- Minimum GHG savings

Both Directives have a strong impact on fuel markets and the share and type of renewables used in the fuel market
The FQD sets the framework for the decarbonization of the transport sector. In 2015 changes were made in an Amendment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Quality Directive (FQD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2009/30/EC from 2009</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Decarbonization strategy:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Obligation for mineral oil companies to <strong>gradually reduce life cycle greenhouse gas emissions</strong> compared to the fuel baseline standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• By a minimum of <strong>6% by 2020</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Additionally indicative <strong>2%</strong> by means of electric road vehicles or carbon capture and storage and <strong>2%</strong> by means of Clean Development Mechanisms <strong>by 2020</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Specification of <strong>means of implementation</strong>: Biofuels (meeting RED requirements), waste &amp; residues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amendment 2015/1513/EC</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Requirement to set out detailed rules for the uniform implementation of the <strong>reduction obligation</strong> and on <strong>GHG calculation method</strong> for fuel suppliers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Further means of implementation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Renewable fuels of non-biological origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Carbon capture and utilization for transport purposes (CCU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Possibility to include biofuel supplies for use in <strong>aviation</strong> in reduction obligations (if RED requirements are fulfilled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Possibility to fix a <strong>maximum contribution</strong> of biofuels from <strong>cultivated crops</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Annex IX contains list with feedstocks and fuels that may be eligible for double-counting towards national Member State targets

Examples for potentially double-counting material according to Annex IX RED:

- Straw
- Palm oil mill effluent and empty palm fruit bunches
- Tall oil pitch
- Used cooking oil
- Animal fats classified as category 1 and 2 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council
ISCC uses GRAS: Remote sensing tool to implement site- and region-specific sustainability risk analysis & land use verification

**GRAS**
Global Risk Assessment Services

With GRAS sustainability can be checked from your desktop

Web-Tool

- Biodiversity
- Land Use Change
- Carbon Stock
- Social Indices

The development of GRAS has been supported by:

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GRAS can do risk assessments for sourcing areas, followed by detailed analysis where required. Example of a palm oil sourcing area

**Sourcing Area and Land Use Change (LUC) Heatmap**

**Detailed Analysis**

- **Landsat Imagery 2015, Pansharpened and Enhanced**

- **50 km**

- **November 2014**

- **December 2015**

- **Burn Scars**

- **LUC**

© GRAS GmbH
On plantation level GRAS can identify date and type of LUC. GRAS can differentiate between replanting and actual deforestation.
GRAS can verify that supplying regions or plantations have not been cleared by burnings.
ISCC supports the Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Cop21

Governments agreed:

- A long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to **well below 2°C** above pre-industrial levels
- To aim to limit the increase to **1.5°C**, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change
- On the need for **global emissions to peak as soon as possible**, recognising that this will take longer for developing countries
- To undertake **rapid reductions thereafter** in accordance with the best available science

GHG requirements already implemented in ISCC. Detailed methodology for international supply chains in place

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ISCC PRINCIPLE 1 & 2: Protection of land with high biodiversity value or high carbon stock. Production in an environmentally responsible way including the protection of soil, water and air:

- **Affordable and clean energy**
- **Climate action**
- **Life below water**
- **Life on land**

ISCC PRINCIPLE 3: Safe working conditions:

- **Good health and well-being**
- **Clean water and sanitation**

ISCC PRINCIPLE 4: Human rights, labour rights and land rights:

- **No poverty**
- **Zero hunger**
- **Quality education**
- **Gender equality**
ISCC is member of the United Nations Global Compact initiative

• World’s leading corporate sustainability initiative with more than 12,000 corporate participants and other stakeholders based in more than 160 countries

• Participants agreed on two objectives:
  • Integrate ten UN universal principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption in business activity around the world, and
  • Catalyse actions in support of broader UN goals, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

• ISCC offers knowledge and support to platforms and special workstreams; promotes partnerships projects; engages with stakeholders and support companies in engaging and implementing the UN Global Compact sustainability efforts
Many thanks for your attention!

Contact

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