Verification and Audit Requirements for Scattered Supply Bases to Secure Export Markets

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## Key learning points

1. ISCC operates a well established certification process for waste/residues

2. Certification starts at Point of Origin (PoO). Large number of PoO can be covered

3. ISCC provides different options for the certification of Points of Origin

4. Traceability is ensured through the forwarding of sustainability declarations
ISCC certifies all kinds of waste-related materials such as UCO, animal fats, fish oil, processing or agricultural crop residues.

- **Waste and processing residues**
  - UCO
  - Landfill gas
  - Tall oil
  - End-of-life tires
  - Municipal solid waste

- **Renewable non-bio feedstocks:**
  - Power-to-Gas
  - Power-to-Energy

- **Forestry / agricultural crop residue**
  - Forest residue
  - Husks
  - Straw

- **Processing residues**
  - CO2
Each element of the supply chain needs to be certified. For waste and processing residues, certification starts at the point of origin.

**Example: UCOME supply chain**

No sustainability requirements for cultivation for waste and residues.

Points of Origin (PoO) may be audited based on a sample or can become certified on a voluntary basis.

* Individual or group certification possible on a voluntary basis
For animal fat / tallow the rendering plant is usually considered the point of origin

- For animal fat / tallow of the EU categories 1, 2 or 3* corresponding permits from competent authorities must be available to prove the category in accordance with EU regulation
- If the EU categories do not apply (or cannot be verified), the material must be considered as “uncategorized”

Points of origin: Three options under ISCC certification

Option 1:
- **PoO issues self-declaration** to certified collecting point
- PoO may be audited as part of sample
- **Option applied for most PoOs (e.g. restaurants)**

Option 2:
- **Direct certification** as Point of Origin
- Direct delivery to certified processing units/traders
- **Option suitable for big PoOs (e.g. food processors)**

Option 3:
- Certification as **Central Office** of Points of Origin (group certification)
- Sample of PoO may be subject to audit
- PoOs issue self-declaration to head of the group
- **Option applicable for big PoOs**
Audit of collecting point and points of origin: General set-up

- **Audit at Collecting Point:**
  - Verification of points of origin
  - Types/ volumes of wastes/ residues collected/ sold
  - Bookkeeping/ mass balance
  - Management & Controlling systems in place

- **Point of origin and self-declaration:**
  - With self-declaration confirmation of:
    - Type of waste/ residue (e.g. UCO)
    - Compliance with ISCC requirements
    - Allowance of access by auditors, if required

**Note:**
Only CP, not traders, can receive material with a self-declaration from PoO
ISCC provides self-declarations for specific materials. Translations into several languages are available:

- **Self-declarations for**
  - all waste/residue materials
  - Used Cooking Oil only
  - Food Waste only

- **Available in 20 languages**

- **Self-declaration for waste/residues materials and UCO now also available in Mandarin**

- **Further translations upon request**
Specific requirements for certain types of points of origin

**Public containers:** specific requirements

**Private households:** no self-declaration, no audit

**Communal collecting points** as PoO:
- Ensure control of suppliers
- Number of suppliers available
- Quantities must be verifiable by auditor

- Additional set-ups possible
- Contact ISCC for further guidance

Types of points of origin:
- Public containers
- Private household
- Communal /public CP

Collection

Self-declaration

Self-declaration?

Collecting Point

Certificate

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Collecting points may use the service of dependent collecting points who act on behalf of the certified collecting point.

- Self-declarations and contracts with PoO must be with certified collecting point.
- Dependent collecting points:
  - Operations **collecting material on behalf** of a certified collecting point.
  - Do not become owner of collected material.
  - Do not need to be certified individually.
  - Are audited on a sample basis.
  - Separate mass balances must be kept for each dependent collecting point.
Supply chain and market challenges

• ISCC provides **established and recognized certification process** for waste/ residues

• Waste/ residues do **not need to comply** with cultivation sustainability requirements

• Traceability starts at the point where the **waste or residue occurs or is generated**

• All supply chain elements need to be **audited and certified individually**. Only at the point of origin group auditing approaches can be considered

• ISCC provides **different options for points of origins** to supply waste and residues as sustainable under ISCC

• ISCC covers **high number of points of origin** and **scattered supply chains**

• Sustainability declarations forwarded through entire supply chain, allowing **full traceability**
Many thanks for your attention!

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