ISCC Technical Committee South East Asia
Inaugural Meeting
Bangkok, April 9, 2013

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ISCC System GmbH
Weissenburgstr. 53
D-50670 Köln
www.iscc-system.org
e-mail: info@iscc-system.org
Content of the presentation

1. Update EU framework conditions
2. ISCC - State of affairs
3. ISCC PLUS
4. ISCC in South East Asia
5. Aims and processes of the TC South East Asia
Update EU framework conditions
Certification is based on the relevant legal documents from the European Commission and their national implementation.

Renewable Energy Directive → Transformation into national legislation → Implementation requirements

- Specification of legal requirements (structure, process)
  - Administrative Regulation
  - Guidelines
  - Communication EC
- Public authority for acceptance process and surveillance
- Recognized certification systems
- Recognized certification bodies

- Protection of high nature value areas
- Protection of areas with high carbon stocks
- GHG savings (methodology, defaults, etc.)
- Sustainable agriculture
- Social standards
The RED and FQD have set the framework for the implementation of renewable energy regulations for the transport sector in the EU

**Renewable Energy Directive (RED)**
(2009/28/EC)
- 10% mandatory target (2020) for the use of renewable energy in transport
- Sustainability requirements
- Minimum GHG savings
- Double counting options for biofuels produced from wastes and residues, including UCOME
- Use of voluntary certification schemes

**Fuel Quality Directive (FQD)**
(2009/28/EC)
- The obligation for suppliers of fossil fuel to gradually reduce life cycle greenhouse gas emissions (decarbonization strategy) by a minimum of 6% by 2020

Both Directives have an impact on future fuel markets and the share and type of renewables used in the fuel market
The RED contains important GHG requirements for biofuels and bioliquids

- **GHG saving requirements:**
  - Today: 35%
  - 2017: 50%
  - 2018: 60% for installations in which production started from 2017 onwards

- **Grandfathering:**
  - Biofuels/bioliquids produced by installations that were in operation on 23 January 2008 are exempted from complying with the GHG saving criterion until 1 April 2013

- **Methodology:**
  - The RED contains “default values” and “disaggregated default values” that can be used in certain cases*
  - The RED contains a calculation methodology for “actual values”
  - Decarbonization (FQD)

* Certain restrictions are in place for the use of the default value for cultivation
In addition, the Fuel Quality Directive (2009/30/EC) implements a decarbonization strategy for the transport sector

- The combustion of road transport fuel is responsible for around 20% of EU GHG emissions
- Fuel suppliers must report the life-cycle GHG emissions of their fuel and reduce them from 2011 onwards
- Suppliers should, by 31 December 2020, gradually reduce life cycle GHG emissions by up to 10% per unit of energy from fuel and energy supplied
- This reduction should amount to at least 6% by 31 December 2020, obtained through the use of biofuels, alternative fuels and reductions in flaring and venting at production sites (additional 4% by CCS, electric vehicles and CDM possible)
13 voluntary schemes have been fully or partially recognized by the European Commission. In addition, national schemes exist.

13 Schemes recognized by the EC

- ISCC
- Bonsucro EU only partially recognized (GHG, grassland)
- RTRS EU RED
- RSB EU RED
- 2BSvs only partially recognized (GHG, grassland)
- RBSA
- Greenergy only partially recognized (grassland)
- Ensus (only ethanol)
- Red Tractor (only crops)
- SQC (only crops)
- Red Cert EU
- NTA 8080
- RSPO RED only partially recognized (GHG)

Different characteristics of schemes

- Company schemes vs. multi-stakeholder schemes
- Partially and fully recognized schemes (grassland, GHG)
- Multi vs. single feedstock schemes
- Global vs. national/ regional schemes
- Schemes only for biofuels vs. schemes covering all end-use
- Mass balance period

➡️ Partially recognized schemes (GHG) cannot be applied for soy, palm supply chains and ethanol plants without CHP (exception grandfathering until March 2013)
The recognized schemes show different characteristics. Not all of them have received a full recognition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly Editorial</th>
<th>The Certification Mat</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KINGSMAN</td>
<td>Bonsucro</td>
<td>ISCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognized by the EU Commission</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member State recognition</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Germany, Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme Operational</td>
<td>Yes. Since June 2011</td>
<td>Yes. Since January 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme Operational under EU RED</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes. Since January 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme users (number of registrations/certifications)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>750 registrations and 519 certifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass coverage</td>
<td>Sugarcane and ethanol</td>
<td>All kinds of biomass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical focus</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Global</td>
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<tr>
<td>Validity of the certificate</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>1 year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual Audits</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognized certification bodies (CB)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scheme Members</td>
<td>Global stakeholder initiative, open to</td>
<td>Global stakeholder initiative, open to</td>
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<tr>
<td>Membership fee (annual)</td>
<td>£200 - £13,000</td>
<td>£50-£3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Membership compulsory for certification</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registration fee (per site in the supply chain)</td>
<td>$650-$1,300</td>
<td>$50-£500 (1 time)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual certification fee</td>
<td>£50-£650</td>
<td>£150-£250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quantity dependent fee</td>
<td>£0.02-£0.03/mt</td>
<td>£0.027-£0.05/mt</td>
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</table>
Summary of current situation

Certification is established and shows positive effects. Some challenges remain, e.g.:

- Different technical member state requirements
- Waste to biofuels and double counting
- Mass balance application
- Partially recognized schemes
- Grassland
- GHG: default values, aggregated values for agriculture, schemes without GHG tool
- Deliveries between certification schemes, double accounting
- Missing regulation and monitoring

→ Need for harmonization
  - Further regulation is necessary (EC, member states, implementing authorities (REFUREC))
  - Consensus on minimum requirements between voluntary schemes (ISCC initiated first meeting)

→ Need to extend certification to other end-uses of biomass, also as a means to tackle iLUC. ISCC PLUS is increasingly being used for food, feed and biochemistries

- The major goal of the new proposal is to tackle iLUC.
- Reaching the 2020 targets of the RED (10% renewable fuels in transport sector) and of the FQD (minimum of 6% GHG reduction per energy unit of fuel supplied) will become more difficult.
# The EC proposal and its impact on biofuels and biofuels certification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Aims of the proposal</th>
<th>Impact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limit contribution that conventional biofuels make towards the RED target (5%)</td>
<td>Stagnation in conventional biofuels markets. Reaching the 2020 10% target difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage market penetration of advanced (low-iLUC) biofuels</td>
<td>„Boom“ in „waste to biofuels“, negative impact on market volume. Security of supply chains crucial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadruple counting also for renewable fuels from non-biological origin</td>
<td>Market potential difficult to estimate. Certification and security of supply chains crucial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raising the GHG saving threshold for new installations to 60%</td>
<td>Improvements of GHG emissions, use of actual values, reliable calculations required</td>
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<td>Obliging Member States and fuel suppliers to report the estimated iLUC emissions of biofuels</td>
<td>Taking account of the iLUC factors, oil based biofuels would not achieve any GHG savings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 2020, biofuels only if they lead to substantial GHG savings (incl. iLUC) and are not produced from food and feed crops</td>
<td>New feedstock and technologies required. Adaptations of certification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As GHG thresholds increase and grandfathering comes to an end, individual GHG calculations become even more important.
Default GHG emissions of biofuels (gCO$_2$eq/MJ) including iLUC according to new EC Proposal.$^1$ No iLUC for UCOME/TME and straw ethanol

GHG emission savings compared to fossil fuels, iLUC considered according to new EC Proposal¹

% GHG savings

RME: -28%  SME: -35%  PME with CH4 capture: -10%  UCOME/TME: 83%  Wheat, NG in boiler: 20%  Wheat, NG in CHP: 33%  Wheat, straw in CHP: 55%  Wheat straw ethanol: 84%  Sugar beet: 37%  Sugar cane: 56%

Threshold of 50%
Threshold of 35%

Increasing importance of individual GHG calculations and the use of aggregated values for farming

- uniform procedures
- transparent and fully documented
- update of all input data possible
- based on recognized RED methodology
- Comparability of results
- Calculation independent of final use
- Can be used for certification audits
RED Article 21, 2 allows for double counting. More and more member states implement it. So far in a non-harmonized way.

**RED, Article 21, 2**

- ... the contribution made by biofuels produced from
  - Wastes
  - Residues
  - Non-food cellulosic material
  - Ligno-cellulosic material
  - shall be considered to be **twice** that made by other biofuels.

**Examples of Member State implementation**

- Double Certification of waste derived biofuels
  - 36. BImSchV
  - modalités du double comptage
  - Regeling dubbeltelling betere biobrandstoffen
  - Bekendtgørelse af lov om bæredygtige biobrændstoffer og om reduktion af drivhusgasser fra transport
  - Decree 23/01/12
In Germany, ISCC and REDCert are recognized as appropriate schemes to fulfill the requirements of the 36. BImSchV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registrier-Nummer</th>
<th>Name des Zertifizierungssystems</th>
<th>Datum der Bekanntgabe</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weissenburgstraße 53</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50670 Köln</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DEUTSCHLAND</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Südstraße 133</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53175 Bonn</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>DEUTSCHLAND</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The new EC Proposal includes the option of quadruple counting and provides “positive lists” for double and quadruple counting.

### EC Proposal, Annex IX

#### Double counting
- UCO
- animal fats cat. I, II
- non-food cellulosic material
- ligno-cellulosic material except saw logs and veneer logs

#### Quadrupel counting
- Algae
- Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste and industrial waste
- Straw
- Animal manure and sewage sludge
- POME, EFBs
- Tall oil pitch
- Crude glycerine
- Bagasse
- Grape marcas and wine lees
- Nut shells, husks, cobs, bark, branches, leaves, saw dust and cutter shavings
Double counting mechanisms and the new EC Proposal lead to a run on non-iLUC biofuels causing many challenges.

**Biodiesel Germany 2011**
- **biodiesel, volume related**: rape 80%
- **palm**: 5%
- **waste**: 14%
- **Other**: 0.3%

Source: BLE 2012

**Biofuels Netherlands**
- **biofuels for fulfilling targets**
  - FAME 35%
  - FAME double counting 32%
  - ethanol 25%
  - other 8%

Source: nea 2012

**Biodiesel UK**
- **biodiesel, volume related**
  - UCO 89%
  - other 11%

Source: RTFO 2012
For Germany system users need to be certified under the ISCC DE extension 36th BlmschV for double counting material.

Certification requirements for double counting material entering the German market.
Under the 36th BImSchV only 2 certification systems were recognized with the number of eligible countries limited

Recognized certification systems
- ISCC DE and REDcert DE

Eligible countries
- Austria
- Belgium
- (Bosnia Herzegovina)
- Bulgaria
- Cambodia
- Canada
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Hongkong (without China)
- Hungary
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malaysia
- Netherlands
- Northern Ireland
- Norway
- Peru
- Poland
- Republic of Korea
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- UK
- USA
Under the 36th BImSchV 22 certification bodies were currently recognized by the German authorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14 recognized certification bodies are cooperating with ISCC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SGS</td>
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<tr>
<td>TÜV Süd</td>
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<td>Global Creative Energy</td>
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<td>GUT Cert</td>
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<td>PCU Deutschland</td>
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<td>agroVet</td>
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<td>DEKRA</td>
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<td>ABCert</td>
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<td>TÜV Rheinland</td>
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<td>ASG cert</td>
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<td>Bureau Veritas</td>
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<td>Intertek</td>
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<tr>
<td>TÜV Nord</td>
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<td>teccert</td>
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</table>
Certification requirements for double counting material are different under ISCC DE 36th BlmSchV compared to those under ISCC EU

Certification requirements for double counting material under ISCC – Example UCOME

- **Point of origin**
  - UCO
  - Collecting point
  - Melting plant
  - Refinery/biodiesel plant
  - Trader/warehouse

- **Self declaration waste/residue**
  - Multi-site certificate
  - Site-specific certificate
  - Site-specific certificate
  - Multi-site certificate

- **Product Identity (Nählichkeit)**
  - Mass balance

- **Points of origin with more than 10 metric tons of material (e.g. UCO) per month need to be audited. Sampling could be applied**

- **Three additional on site checks within 12 months, for sources of waste origination (e.g. restaurants) based on samples defined by BLE**

- **Certificate >10 mt p.m.**
The 36th BImSchV requires physical segregation of sustainable and non sustainable material up to and including the last interface.

**Segregation**

Batch 1 (certified) 1.000 t

Batch 2 (not certified) 3.000 t

Under the 36th BImSchV, sustainable and non-sustainable material (eligible for double counting) cannot be physically mixed up to and including the last interface.

**Mass balance**

Batch 1 (certified) 1.000 t

Batch 2 (not certified) 3.000 t

Under ISCC EU, sustainable and non-sustainable material (eligible for double counting) can be physically mixed and mass balance can be applied.
For the German market waste and residue based „double counting“ material has to comply with the 36th BImSchV – example UCOME

- On site check by the auditor based on sampling
- Sample size depends on risk and number of suppliers of the collection point

- Product identity of batches required
- Associated collectors who gather UCO on behalf of the collector (first gathering point) are audited based on a 5% sample

- Product identity of batches required (Nämlichkeit)
- Batch documentation must include conversion factor

- Product identity of batches required (Nämlichkeit)
- Batch documentation must include conversion factor

- Proof of sustainability data (csv file)
- Issuance of a “double counting proof” (Doppel-gewichtungsnachweis)
- Mass balance applicable

3 additional on site checks by the auditors between regular certification audits
Declining price premiums for certified biofuels compared to non-certified biofuels

**Example FAME 0 vs. FAME 0 RED ($/mt)**

- **Increasing volumes of certified biofuels available**
- **Decreasing market volumes for non-certified biofuels**
- **Cap traditional biofuels**

Source: 2013 Argus Media Limited.
Due to double counting, high price premiums for UCOME are paid on top of FAME 0

Price premiums UCOME

- Fraud at restaurant level unlikely as UCO prices paid to restaurants are low
- Closer attention should be paid to large sources of waste origination
- UCO collectors, traders and conversion units must be controlled

Source: Starsupply Commodity Brokers, 2013.
Trace Your Claim aims at ensuring reliable, fraud free supply chains for ILUC free biofuels

- The Trace Your Claim database provides **security and traceability** for sustainability claims
- It is an **independent database**, globally applicable, **open** for all system users of recognized certification schemes and **fulfils member states' double counting requirements**
- The database provides the security of a closed system, covering feedstock origination and all processing steps. It **reduces documentation and verification costs**
- Trace Your Claim is a secure tool for registration and handling of ‘double counting’ material on a global basis. The database covers the **entire supply chain** from the point of origin via further processing and conversion towards trade and final use by quota obligated parties
- **Interfaces** will be provided to other public databases as well as databases operated by national authorities (e.g. Nabisy) and up- and download functions in order to ease data handling
ISCC - state of affairs
ISCC is already operational since the beginning of 2010. More than 250 stakeholders contributed to its development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept Phase</th>
<th>Pilot Phase</th>
<th>Regular Operations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>China</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder Workshops</td>
<td>Stakeholder Workshops in Europe and overseas</td>
<td>Stakeholder workshops in several countries</td>
<td>01/10: Recognition in Germany</td>
<td>05/10: Inauguration of ISCC e.V.</td>
<td>07/10: Application for EC recognition</td>
<td>10/10: Technical committee in Brussels</td>
<td>02/11: General Assembly in Brussels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ISCC is used by companies in 70 countries
More than 2400 certificates have been issued so far

* Numbers as of March 28, 2013
ISCC is not a „German system“: more than 90% of the certified system users are located outside of Germany

* Numbers as of March 28, 2013
ISCC cooperates with 22 certification bodies, which guarantee the implementation of the standard
ISCC e.V. - the different stakeholders are united in one association
ISCC PLUS
In the future environmental and social sustainability criteria will attract increasing attention in various markets.

System requirements

Environmental / social criteria

RED criteria

• Reassessment of the RED in 2012
• Food industry initiatives towards biodiversity
• Feed industry sustainability requirements
• Sustainability requirements for solid biomass
• Aviation industry sustainability requirements
• Finance industry requirements
Sustainability requirements will be proliferated to other regions and market segments.
Currently, ISCC operates ISCC DE and ISCC EU for biomass and biofuels and ISCC PLUS for conventional and chemical markets.

**ISCC DE**
Recognized by the BLE in January 2010 for the German market

**ISCC EU**
Recognized by the EC in July 2011 for 27 EU member countries

**ISCC PLUS**
- ISCC Chemicals
- ISCC Bioplastics
- ISCC SRC
- ISCC Feed
- ISCC Food
- ISCC voluntary add-ons (e.g. biodiversity, GHG, consumables)
ISCC PLUS is the certification scheme covering sustainability certification for food, feed, tech./chemical and bioenergy (current non RED) applications.
Already RED certified system users have the chance to untap additional market opportunities

Additional market opportunities and economies of scale for ISCC system users

- Oil mills and refineries: potential to sell sustainable food and feed products
- Ethanol plants: potential to sell sustainable products, e.g. sugar for food use, feed Lactic Acid for PLA etc.
- Traders and first gathering points: economies of scale (i.e. allocation of certification costs to higher volumes)
- Farms: economies of scale (i.e. allocation of certification costs to higher volumes)
In the food industry, Unilever’s Sustainable Living Plan is considered as a benchmark.
ISCC PLUS can be applied to all palm oil applications and products

Palm oil is used in more than half of packaged supermarket products today.

Source: MVO
Sustainability certification of agricultural inputs is on the agenda of the chemical industry
ISCC PLUS has taken off – Examples of ISCC PLUS certificates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Certificate Holder</th>
<th>Certified As</th>
<th>In Put</th>
<th>Add-ons</th>
<th>Product Cat.</th>
<th>Issued</th>
<th>Valid Until</th>
<th>Issued By</th>
<th>Map</th>
<th>Certificate</th>
<th>Audit Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISCC-PLUS-Cert-10012006</td>
<td>ADM Meinz GmbH, Mainz, Germany</td>
<td>OM, RE, BP, TR, WH</td>
<td>Rape / canola, Palm, Soybean, RME, PME, SME</td>
<td>FEED</td>
<td>13.08.2012</td>
<td>12.08.2013</td>
<td>SGS</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISCC-PLUS-Cert-10012005</td>
<td>ADM Hamburg Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg, Germany</td>
<td>OM, RE, BP, TR, WH</td>
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<td>FEED</td>
<td>13.08.2012</td>
<td>12.08.2013</td>
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ISCC in South East Asia
ISCC in South East Asia

• More than 330 certificates have been issued for South East Asia since 2010
• Currently there are 202 valid certificates for 6 countries in South East Asia
• Indonesia holds 52% of all currently valid certificates in South East Asia
• Malaysia holds 36% of all currently valid certificates in South East Asia
• Palm is the major raw material
• Only in Thailand first gathering points and sugar mills for sugar cane are certified
Currently 202 valid ISCC certificates in South East Asia

Numbers as per March 27, 2013
Types of operations certified in Malaysia*

*Each certificate may be valid for more than one type of operation

Numbers as per March 27, 2013
Types of operations certified in Indonesia*

*Each certificate may be valid for more than one type of operation
Numbers as per March 27, 2013
Types of operations certified in South East Asia (without MY and ID)*

*Each certificate may be valid for more than one type of operation

Numbers as per March 27, 2013
Under the 36th BImSchV only 2 certification systems were recognized with the number of eligible countries limited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible countries</th>
<th>Recognized certification systems</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>ISCC DE and REDcert DE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>(Bosnia Herzegovina)</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Hongkong (without China)</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
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For Germany system users need to be certified under the ISCC DE extension 36th BlmschV for double counting material

Certification requirements for double counting material entering the German market
The first gathering point / central office is „responsible“ for the self declarations / self assessment of the plantations/farmers
Aims and processes of the TC South East Asia
Interaction between stakeholders, association and operational certification system

Stakeholder
- Agriculture & Conversion
- Trade, Logistics & Users
- NGOs, Social, Research, Others

General Assembly

Board

Technical Committees

ISCC Association (e.V.)

Operations
- Registry
- Qualification
- Quality Control
- Marketing
- Development /Projects

ISCC System GmbH
Five Technical committees now active within ISCC

- TC I: EU
- TC II: South America (ISCC TC SA)
- TC III: Solid Biomass
- TC IV: North America (ISCC TC NA)
- TC V: South East Asia (ISCC TC SEA)

ISCC Technical Committees (TCs) can be established by the ISCC Board to work on specific topics and regional issues and to further promote ISCC.
Objectives of the Technical Committee South East Asia

• Platform for constructive dialogue on the implementation of sustainability regulations in South East Asia

• Strong involvement of stakeholders from South East Asia

• Application of ISCC for further feedstock

• Application of ISCC in the domestic markets

• Consideration of specific national and regional regulatory frameworks for the adaptation of ISCC requirements in South East Asia

• Improvement of risk assessment

• Analysis of land use and land use change and impact on biodiversity

• Facilitation of audits on farm level

• Marketing of ISCC and ISCC PLUS in South East Asia

• Communication strategy

• Aggregated GHG values
Become part of the ISCC family. www.iscc-system.org