Waste & Residue Supply Chains
ISCC Measures and Updates

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Regional Committee Meeting Southeast Asia, Jakarta, 24 October 2019
Wastes & Residue as Feedstock and W&R based biofuels are growing segments fuelled by incentives as well as mandates. This could create a rising propensity for fraud. Hence strengthening the ISCC system to make it more robust is vital.

On-site audits by CB and integrity audits by ISCC

Additional desk audits

Internal review

Stakeholder involvement

Trainings and Qualifications

Sanctions
Fraud investigation in The Netherlands, UK and Belgium

- Investigation by the authorities is still ongoing, no official information is available
- ISCC has pressed for criminal charges against Biodiesel Kampen and is waiting to get access to the case files
- Biodiesel Kampen was suspended by ISCC for 60 months following an Integrity Assessment
- Biodiesel Kampen was declared bankrupt by a Dutch court
ISCC actions to further strengthen the certification of waste and residue based supply chains

- Working Group “waste“, sub-group palm wastes
- Technical Stakeholder Committee “Waste, Residues and Advance Low Carbon Fuels"
- Several ISCC Stakeholder Meetings (TC Europe, CB meeting, Associations, EC, etc.)
- Additional Measures communicated
- Additional Measures to be implemented

Outlook:
- TYC database
- Additional online training
- Review regarding recognition of other schemes for w/r
- …
ISCC Technical Committee Waste, Residues and Advanced Low Carbon Fuels

- **Important platform for stakeholders** to engage in a dialogue to tackle challenges and opportunities
- **Objectives** of the Committee
  - Discussion of certification of waste and residue-based supply chains
  - Elaboration on advanced low carbon fuels and certification requirements
  - Ensure integrity of supply chains and the certification of feedstocks with a potentially higher risk
  - Particular focus on Europe, Asia and North America
- **Working Group**: Elaboration of *concrete and practical measures* on how to further strengthen the ISCC certification process of waste and residues
To further strengthen the system and to ensure integrity ISCC has/will implement additional measures, developed by the **stakeholder working group**

**Additional Measures**

- Mass balance verification prior to audit
- Submitting individual GHG calculation to ISCC
- More detailed verification requirements at PoO
- Notifications about withdrawn certificates
- Mandagtory surveillance audit*

*Traders and collecting points dealing with both, virgin and waste material: Surveillance audit must take place three and six months after initial audit. Generally in waste and residue based supply chains: Surveillance audit must take place after six months.
Verification of the Existence of Points of Origin

* list of all points of origin (PoO) that have signed the ISCC Self-Declaration to be submitted to the auditor prior to the audit of the collecting point.

* Based on this list, the auditor shall verify the existence of at least the square root of all PoOs

Mass Balance Verification prior to the Audit

* shall submit the mass balance prior to the audit to the certification body (CB) conducting the ISCC audit.
Submitting Individual GHG Calculations to ISCC

To further facilitate a prompt investigation by ISCC in case of alleged non-compliance of actual GHG emission values, ISCC has decided that individual GHG calculations shall generally be submitted to ISCC by the CB together with the certification documents.

-Obligation of system user to conduct the individual GHG calculation according to the methodology that is specified
-remains the sole responsibility of the GHG expert at the CB and its auditors to verify the compliance of the actual GHG calculation.
Mandatory Surveillance Audits

ISCC will introduce mandatory surveillance audits after the first (initial) certification of any system user in a **high-risk supply chain**.

A high risk applies to such economic operators that are collecting, processing, storing or trading materials, which are or may be eligible for extra incentives in individual EU Member States (e.g. double-counting), such as waste and residues or waste and residue-based products.

**Availability of Evidence during the Audit:**
Every ISCC system user is obligated to keep the evidence that is required to verify compliance with the ISCC requirements. This evidence must be provided to the auditor during the audit.
**ISCC Self-Declaration for Points of Origin Producing Used Cooking Oil (UCO)**

**Information about the Point of Origin (e.g. restaurant, catering facility, etc.):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postcode, location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phone number**

**Amount of UCO produced by the Point of Origin per month (estimate in kilograms)**

**The UCO produced by the Point of Origin is entirely of vegetable origin (optional)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipient of the UCO (Collecting Point)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**By signing this self-declaration, the signatory confirms the following:**

1. Deliveries of UCO covered under this self-declaration consist entirely of UCO and are not mixed with fresh oil. Used Cooking Oil (UCO) refers to oil and fat of vegetable or animal origin which has been used to cook food for human consumption.
2. UCO covered under this self-declaration meets the definition of a waste. This means the UCO is a material that the Point of Origin discards or intends or is required to discard and that the UCO was not intentionally modified or contaminated to meet this definition.
3. Documentation of UCO quantities delivered is available.
4. Applicable national legislation regarding waste prevention and management (e.g. for transport, supervision, etc.) are complied with.
5. Auditors from certification bodies or from ISCC (may be accompanied by a representative of the Collecting Point) can examine on-site whether the statements made in this self-declaration are correct.

**Place, date  Signature**

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**Updated ISCC Self-Declaration for Points of Origin Producing Used Cooking Oil (UCO)**

**Additional Information:**

- Approximate amount of UCO generated per month
- Phone number of PoO
- Statement: “UCO covered under this self-declaration meets the definition of a waste. This means the UCO is a material that the Point of Origin discards or intends or is required to discard and that the UCO was not intentionally modified or contaminated to meet this definition.”
- Option to indicate whether UCO is entirely of vegetable origin (necessary requirement for the German market only which does not count UCO of animal origin towards the German quota)
- ISCC asked for feedback via public consultation until 15 October 2019

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1 If this field is marked, this means that the Point of Origin exclusively uses vegetable oil (e.g. rapeseed or sunflower oil) and no oil or fat of animal origin for cooking or frying. If this field is not marked, it is assumed that the UCO produced by the Point of Origin is (at least partly) from animal origin (e.g. from using lard, butter, tallow, etc.) and that the Collecting Point cannot sell the UCO from this Point of Origin as being "entirely of vegetable origin".

Note: Vegetable oil which has been used for cooking or frying meat and which therefore contains an unavoidable part of animal origin can still be considered as "UCO entirely of vegetable origin."
Notification about Withdrawn Certificates and Suspended System Users

- Support for system users about validity of certificates
- No release from the obligation to ensure and verify the validity of suppliers’ ISCC certificates!
- Interested parties can subscribe for the notification service: https://www.iscc-system.org/certificates/withdrawn-certificates/

Date of Withdrawal: 06.09.2019
Certificate: [Redacted]
Certificate holder: [Redacted]
Address: [Redacted]
Valid from: 18.09.2018

Please find the withdrawn certificate [here on the ISCC website].

Your ISCC team

Additional note:
Due to our data protection policy, we are not allowed to share further information about the reasons for the withdrawal.

Serious infringements committed by a system user lead to the withdrawal of the certificate and the suspension of the registered unit. For more information and examples for serious infringements please consult ISCC Document 102 "Governance", chapter 10.

This message is sent to you because you have subscribed to this distribution list. If you are not interested in receiving more notifications about withdrawn certificates, just hit unsubscribe.
Additional actions to strengthen the Certification Process for Waste & Residues Supply Chains

- **Trace Your Claim (TYC):** Database Solution to strengthen supply chain traceability piloting in Q4/2019
- **Sub Working Group on waste from the palm sector**
- **Update of Terms of Use** to include the framework and additional requirements set as a result of the working groups‘ outcomes as well as the extended measures of the integrity program
- Development of a specific **Waste & Residues Online Training** for auditors in addition to the Basic Training
- **Revision of the acceptance of other schemes** for the ISCC certification process for waste & residues

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As of 31 December 2019
Many thanks for your attention!