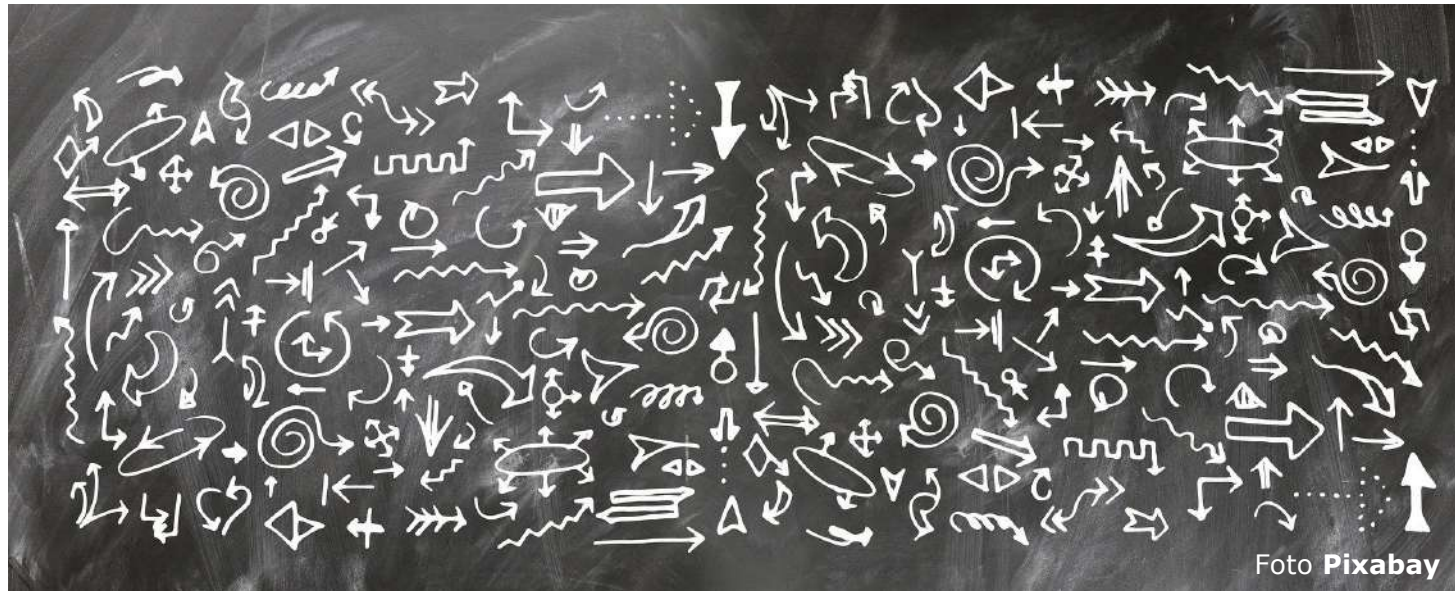


3rd ISCC Technical Stakeholder Meeting “Waste, Residues and Advanced LowCarbon Fuels”





Strengthening the Certification Process: The Auditor’s Point of View



Cologne / Bad Aussee, 01.09.2020

Matthias Grill, agroVet GmbH

Content

-  Main Topics & General Aspects
-  Challenges & Implications
-  Credibility versus Acceptance
-  Approaches
-  Conclusion

Main Topics

Demand Waste & Residues



Number of Certificates



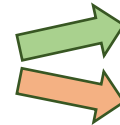
Amount of Waste & Residues



Variety of Materials



Credibility



General aspects (RED II)

Advanced biofuels

(85) Advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in an annex to this Directive, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, and renewable electricity in the transport sector can contribute to low carbon emissions, stimulating the decarbonisation of the Union transport sector in a cost-effective manner, and improving, *inter alia*, energy diversification in the transport sector while promoting innovation, growth and jobs in the Union economy and reducing reliance on energy imports. An obligation on Member States to require fuel suppliers to ensure a minimum share of advanced biofuels and certain biogases, is intended to encourage continuous development of advanced fuels, including biofuels. It is important to ensure that that obligation also promotes improvements in the greenhouse gas performance of the fuels supplied to meet it. The Commission should assess the greenhouse gas performance, technical innovation and sustainability of those fuels.

General aspects (RED II)

Annex IX feedstocks / fuels

Part A

Feedstocks for the production of biogas for transport and advanced biofuels, the contribution of which towards the minimum shares referred to in the first and fourth subparagraphs of Article 25(1) may be considered to be twice their energy content

Part B

Feedstocks for the production of biofuels and biogas for transport, the contribution of which towards the minimum share established in the first subparagraph of Article 25(1) shall be limited and may be considered to be twice their energy content:

General aspects (RED II)

Annex IX

Part A

- (a) Algae if cultivated on land in ponds or photobioreactors
- (b) Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste
- (c) Biowaste from private households subject to separate collection
- (d) Biomass fraction of industrial waste not fit for use in the food or feed chain
- (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 marcs 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
- (p) Other non-food cellulosic material;
- (q) Other ligno-cellulosic material except saw logs and veneer logs

General aspects (RED II)

Annex IX

(a) Used cooking oil

Part B

(b) Animal fats classified as categories 1 and 2 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

Challenges & Implications

GHG Savings	Burocracy
Double Counting	small scale Collectors
Fraud	Certification - Costs and Efforts
National Systems versus EU System	Acceptance by System Users
Mutual Recognition of Certification Systems	System Credibility
Waste Material – Definition & national Acceptance	Database Solutions
Origination of feedstock	Auditor Qualifications
Country specific requirements and practizes	CB Accreditation
Feedstock availability	Traceability & Plausibility

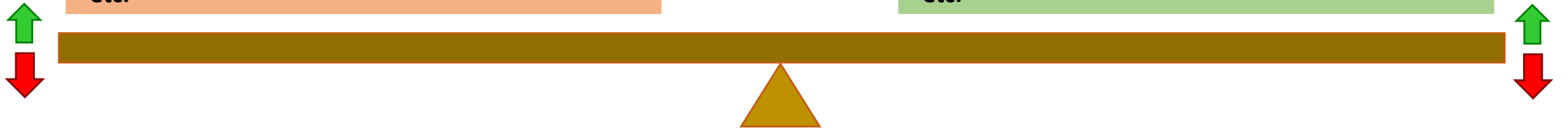
Credibility versus Acceptance

Credibility

- Increased Acceptance by buyers and society
- Comprehensive Requirements and Processes
- Uniform Accreditation Requirements
- Increased Number of Audits
- Qualification of Auditors
- Harmonized Systems, Materials & Methodology
- Level Playing Field for all Certification Systems
- Avoidance of any kind of Risks
- etc.

Acceptance by System Users

- Low resp. reasonable Certification Costs
- Simple(r) Requirements and Processes
- Reasonable resp. reduced Burocracy
- Low Auditfrequency
- Low resp. reasonable preparational efforts
- Full Market Access
- International Acceptance of Certification System
- Certification System „Hopping“
- etc.



Approaches

National Systems

National DE System (obsolete)	Lessons learnt:	
	+	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - only partly improved credibility - onsite audits of Points of Origin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveillance Audits - Increased prices - Size related audit frequency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high audit frequency - high audit/certification costs - technical investements (e.g. separate tanks, etc.) - missing or lower acceptance by System Users - not compatible with EU System - Double Certification (partly necessary)
Example new INS (Italian National System)	Current Development:	
	+	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementation in progress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - market access Italy - no further experiences yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementation in progress market access exclusivley Italy - not compatible with EU System - Double Certification (partly needed) - no further experiences yet

Approaches

ISCC EU

- Regular communication with Stakeholders
(e.g. TC's, Trainings, Meetings, Updates etc.)
- Voluntary Measures implemented (beyond RED)
- Only selected recognition of other voluntary Schemes
- Updated List of Materials for Waste & Residues
- Regular CB Meetings
- Training and Qualification of Auditors
- Mass Balance (Pre-Audit Submission)
- Adaption of Self Declaration
- Verification of Points of Origin
- Surveillance Audits (3 months / 6 months)
- Support of System Users (Documents, Service, Website,, etc.)
- Integrity Audits

Conclusion

- Credibility versus Acceptance: reasonable, feasible (and dynamic) balance ✓
- Integration of Stakeholders and System Users (ongoing) ✓
- Service for System Users ✓
- List of Materials (Guidance Document) continuously updated ✓
- Additional measures and activities implemented ✓
- Continuous Improvement ✓
- Harmonization of other Systems – role of EC and Accreditation Requirements (?)
- Avoidance Certification System „hopping“ – role of other Certification Systems (?)

Thanks for attention!

