



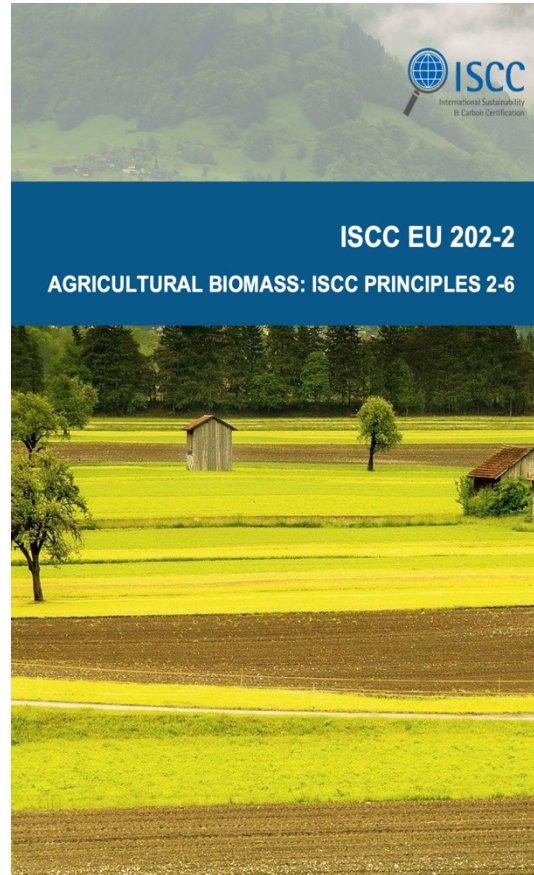
Certification solutions for smart agricultural practices

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How to increase availability of sustainably produced biomass?

- **Higher availability of sustainably produced biomass**
- **Sustainable agricultural concepts that do not create additional demand for agricultural land** (e.g. abandoned land, intermediate cropping, intercropping, agroforestry, silvopasture)
- **Agricultural practices that promote soil health and carbon sequestration in soil**
- **More efficient use of land**

ISCC Certification solutions for smart agricultural practices



- ISCC Principles 1-6 include requirements on sustainable and deforestation-free production of agricultural biomass
 - Certification of intermediate crops including catch crops, cover crops or ley crops possible
 - **Low ILUC Risk Certification is under development**
Additionality measures for low ILUC risk feedstocks:
 1. cultivating unused land
 2. achieving additional yield increase
 - **ISCC CORSIA Guidance for low LUC Risk Certification**
- **Development of Regenerative Agriculture Add-on**

ISCC Sustainability Principles



Principle 1

Protection of land with high biodiversity value or high carbon stock



Principle 2

Environmentally responsible production to protect soil, water and air



Principle 3

Safe workers conditions



Principle 4

Compliance with human and labour rights and responsible community relations



Principle 5

Compliance with land rights, laws and international treaties



Principle 6

Good management practices and continuous improvement

What is Regenerative Agriculture?

Regenerative Agriculture

Regenerative agriculture can help mitigate climate change by **sequestering carbon** from the atmosphere through agricultural practices that target **soil restoration**. Healthier soils, in turn, are also more **resilient** to the effects of climate change, resulting in higher and more stable yields and helping to improve farmers' livelihoods and increase **food security**.

Regenerative Agriculture practices

Regenerative Agriculture practices include e.g.:

- Cover crops, intermediate crops, intercropping
- No tillage
- Agroforestry
- Silvopasture

Benefits of Regenerative Agriculture

Biodiversity

- Restore and increase biodiversity
- Fundamental to agricultural production and food security
- Regulates ecosystem function

Soil health

- Increasing SOC and soil fertility
- Decreasing soil compaction
- Preventing erosion
- Enhancing nutrient and moisture availability
- Improving pest and disease control

Carbon sequestration

- Mitigate climate change by sequestering carbon from the atmosphere
- Increasing soil organic carbon
- Lowering GHG emissions

Resilience to climate change

- Helps to reduce the vulnerability to drought, pests and diseases
- Increases resilience to climate-related risks

Food security

- Higher and more stable yields
- Helping to improve farmers' livelihoods
- Increase food security



ISCC Regenerative Agriculture focuses on

Four different key facts has been defined to generate a positive impact on the ecosystem through the implementation of regenerative farm practices



1

Soil Health

The implementation of soil conservation practices and their effect on improving soil biological, chemical and physical properties will directly impact soil fertility and the reduction of inputs.

Water health

Regenerative farm practices address the reduction of input that directly impacts soil and water conditions. Also, encourage the implementation of practices that improves water use efficiency.

3



Farm



2

Biodiversity

Restoring natural ecosystems by improving soil health through rebuilding organic matter is one of the main focuses of implementing regenerative practices

Carbon sequestration

Regenerative farm practices address the reduction of input that directly impacts soil and water conditions. Also, encourage the implementation of practices that improves water use efficiency.

4



ISCC Regenerative Ag practices & their impacts

RA practice	Soil health	Water health	Biodiversity	Greenhouse gas	
				Carbon sequestration	Reducing emissions
1. No-tillage	Direct	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Direct
2. Soil cover	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	Indirect
3. Crop diversification	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Direct	Indirect
4. IPM	Indirect	Direct	Direct	No impact	Indirect
5. INM	Direct	Direct	Direct	No impact	Direct
6. Agroforestry	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	Indirect
7. Efficient irrigation and drainage	Indirect	Direct	No impact	No impact	Indirect
8. Ecological focus areas	Indirect	Direct	Direct	Direct	Indirect
9. Riparian buffer zones	Indirect	Direct	Direct	Direct	Indirect
10. Habitat for pollinators	No impact	No impact	Direct	No impact	No impact
11. Integrated crops and livestock	Direct	Indirect	No impact	Indirect	No impact
12. Controlled grazing practices	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Direct	Direct

	Direct impact
	Indirect impact
	No impact

Regenerative Agriculture Initiative: ISCC Program

Six different phases are set up for the entire process of the initiative project



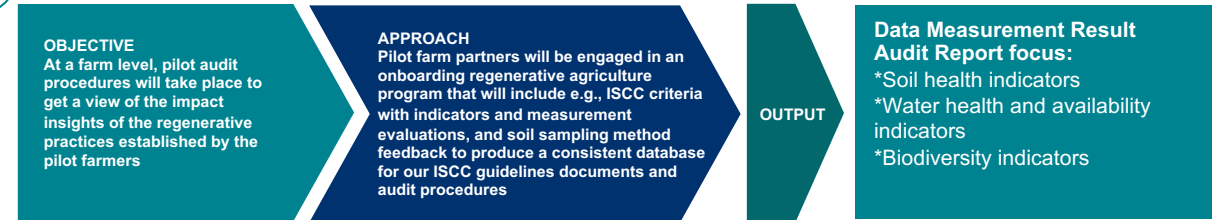
INTRODUCTORY PHASE : Point of starting for Regenerative Agriculture Practices Definition



PHASE I: Definition of Indicators and Measurements



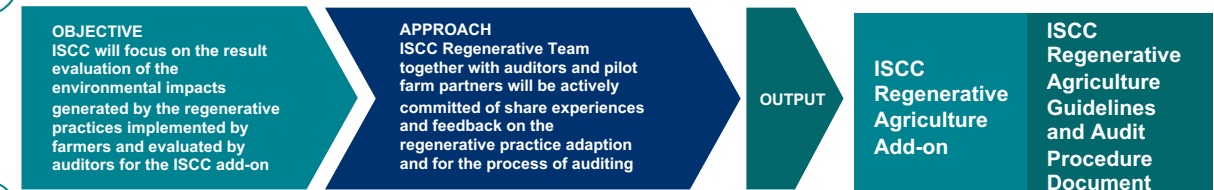

PHASE IV: Monitoring & Data Measurement Collection




PHASE II: Farm Selection




PHASE V: Evaluation, Analysis of Data and Set-up




PHASE III: Planning & Implementation of Pilot Projects




PHASE VI: Knowledge Exchange & Training





Thank you!

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