



ISCC Regional Stakeholder Dialogue, São Paulo, October 20, 2015

Update ISCC and ISCC PLUS and regulatory framework conditions in Europe

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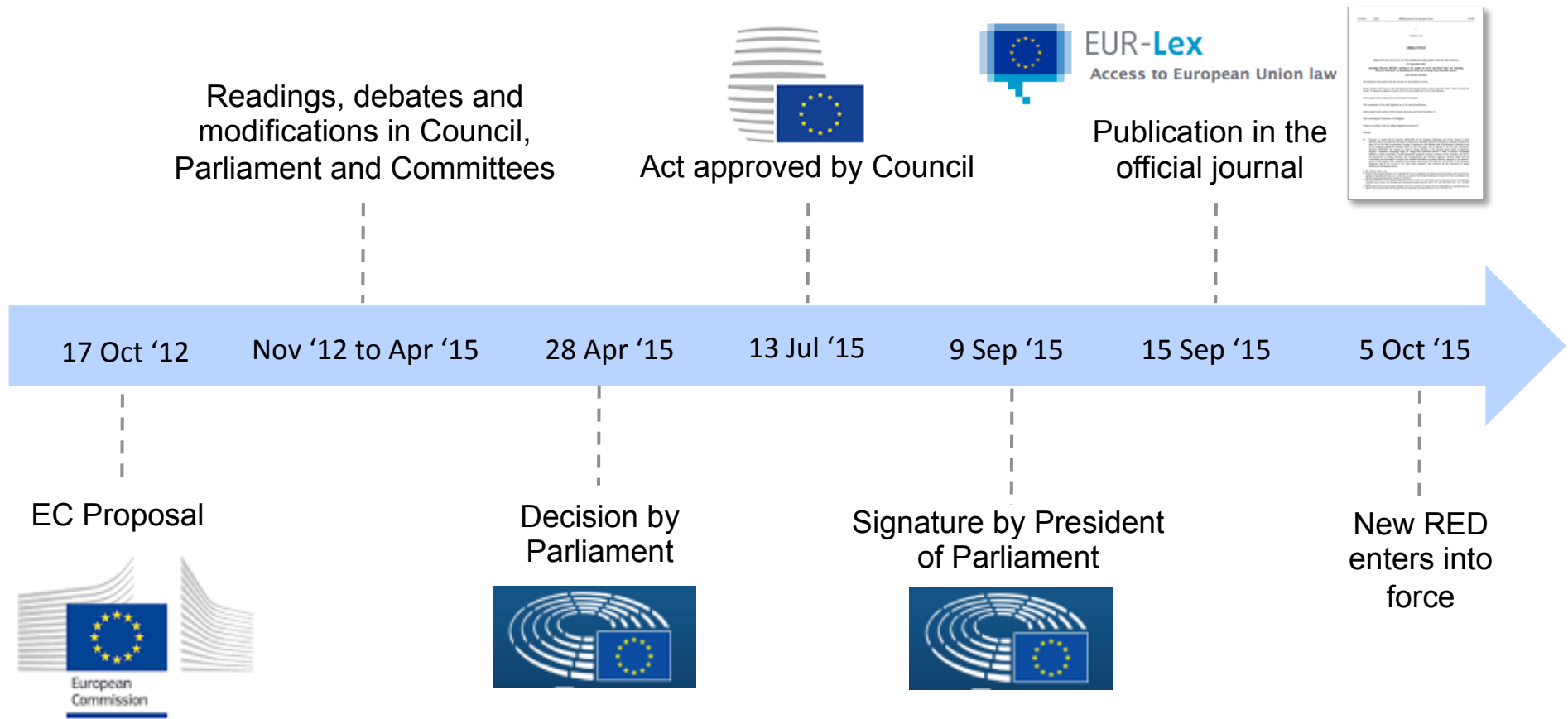
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- 2 Certification of Biomethane
- 3 Biodiverse Grassland
- 4 Biobased Economy, Food and Feed Markets
- 5 Latest ISCC Facts & Figures

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After many years of institutional debate, the amended RED directive entered into force on 5 October 2015



Directive amending RED/FQD: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:JOL_2015_239_R_0001&from=EN

The amended RED affects the biofuel policy until 2020 and poses many challenges to the biofuel industry

DIRECTIVES

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2015/1513 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 9 September 2015

amending Directive 98/70/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending
Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

ANNEX IX

Part A. Feedstocks and fuels, the contribution of which towards the target referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 3(4) shall be considered to be twice their energy content:

- (a) Algae if cultivated on land in ponds or photobioreactors.
- (b) Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste, but not separated household waste subject to recycling targets under point (a) of Article 11(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC.
- (c) Bio-waste as defined in Article 3(4) of Directive 2008/98/EC from private households subject to separate collection as defined in Article 3(11) of that Directive.
- (d) Biomass fraction of industrial waste not fit for use in the food or feed chain, including material from retail and wholesale and the agro-food and fish and aquaculture industry, and excluding feedstocks listed in part B of this Annex.
- (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.

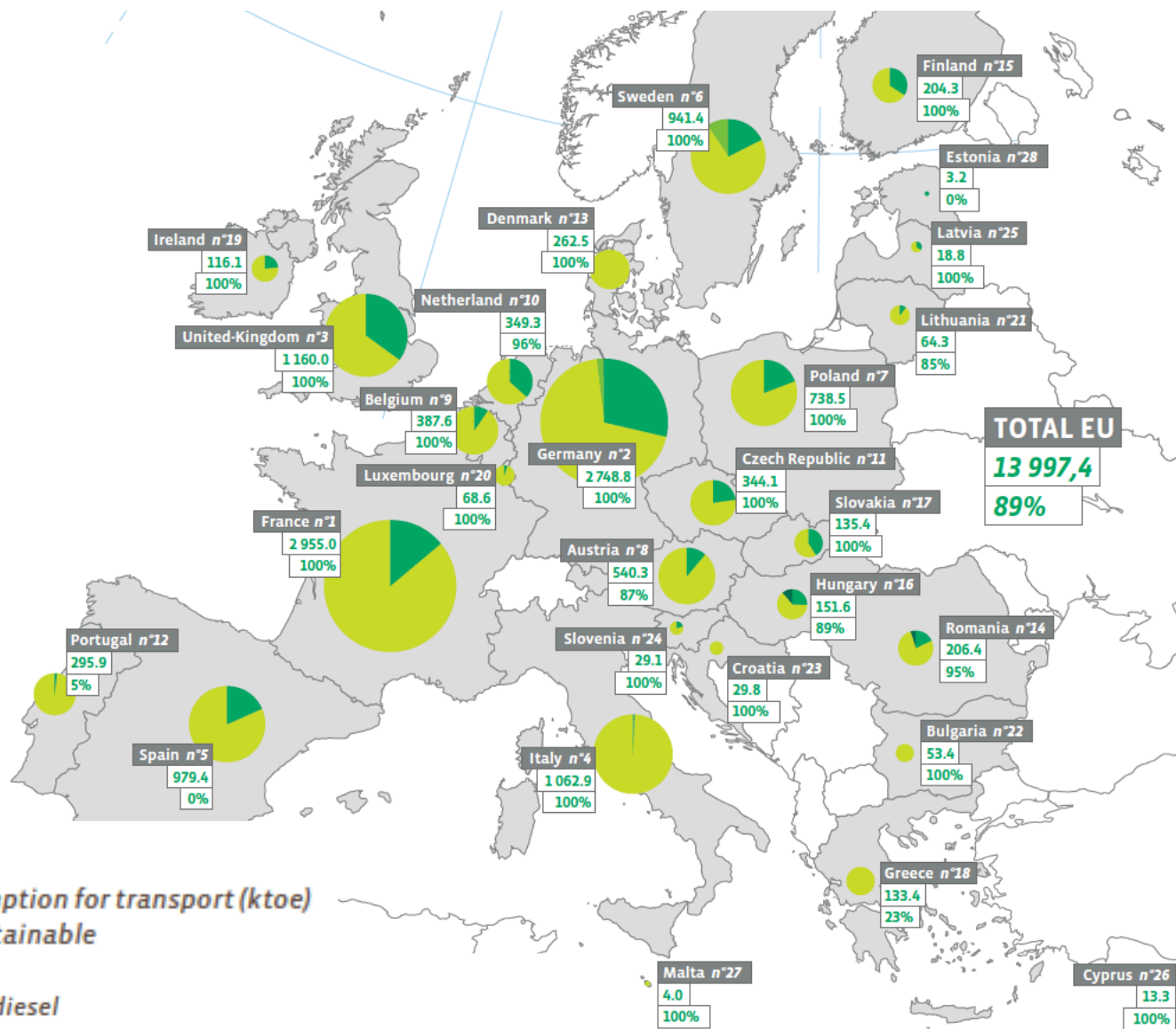
- **7% cap on food/feed crop biofuels**
- **Provisional ILUC factors**
- **0.5% mandate for advanced biofuels**
- **New obligations for Voluntary schemes:**
 - Regular reporting to the Commission
 - Transparency
- **Review clause for:**
 - ILUC factors
 - Default values
 - Energy content of transport fuel
- **Annex IX: feedstocks and fuels, the contribution of which towards the target (...) shall be considered to be twice their energy content**
- **New requirements will be incorporated into ISCC system documents for re-recognition**

Minimum biofuel incorporation target in EU Member States

| Country | Overall target | Target for petrol | Target for diesel |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| France | 7.57% | 7.00% | 7.70% |
| Poland | 7.10% | | |
| Slovenia | 7.00% | | |
| Sweden | 6.41% | 3.20% | 8.78% |
| Germany | 6.25% | 2.80% | 4.40% |
| Finland | 6.00% | | |
| Lithuania | 5.80% | 3.34% | 6.45% |
| Austria | 5.75% | 3.40% | 6.30% |
| Denmark | 5.75% | | |
| Portugal | 5.50% | | |
| Netherlands | 5.50% | 3.50% | 3.50% |
| Belgium | 5.09% | 2.66% | 5.53% |
| Ireland | 4.94% | | |
| Bulgaria | 4.94% | 3.34% | 5.53% |
| Hungary | 4.90% | 4.90% | 4.90% |
| Romania | 4.79% | 3.00% | 5.53% |
| Luxembourg | 4.75% | | |
| Czech Republic | 4.57% | 2.73% | 5.53% |
| Slovakia | 4.50% | 2.73% | 6.27% |
| Italy | 4.50% | | |
| Malta | 4.50% | | |
| Spain | 4.10% | 3.90% | 4.10% |
| United kingdom | 3.90% | | |
| Greece | 2.64% | | |
| Croatia | 2.06% | | |
| Mean target | 5.15% | 3.58% | 5.81% |

Source: Biofuel Barometer – Euroobserver – July 2015.

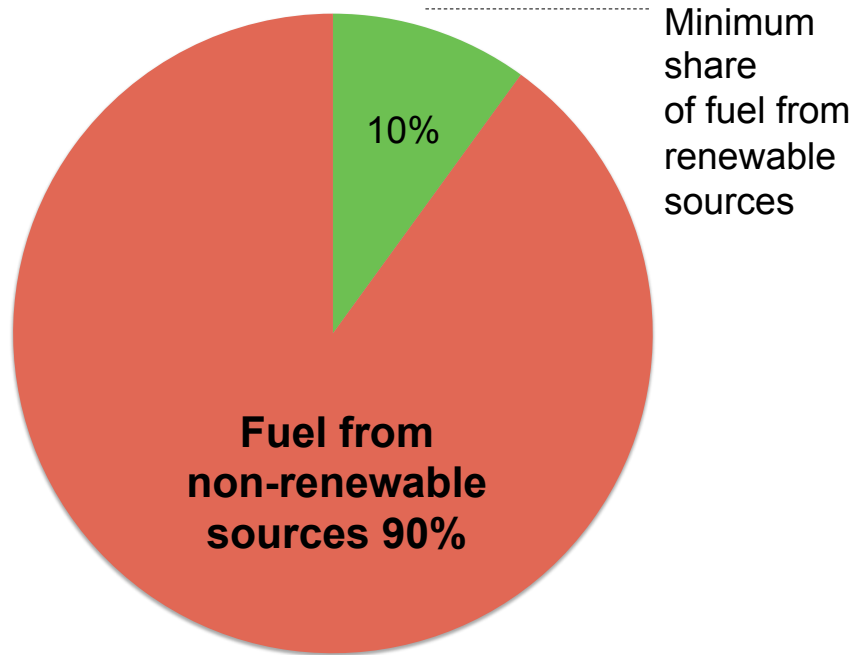
Biofuel consumption in the transport sector in EU Member States (kilo tons of oil equivalents)



Use of food crops for the production of biofuels is limited to 7% of total fuel consumption

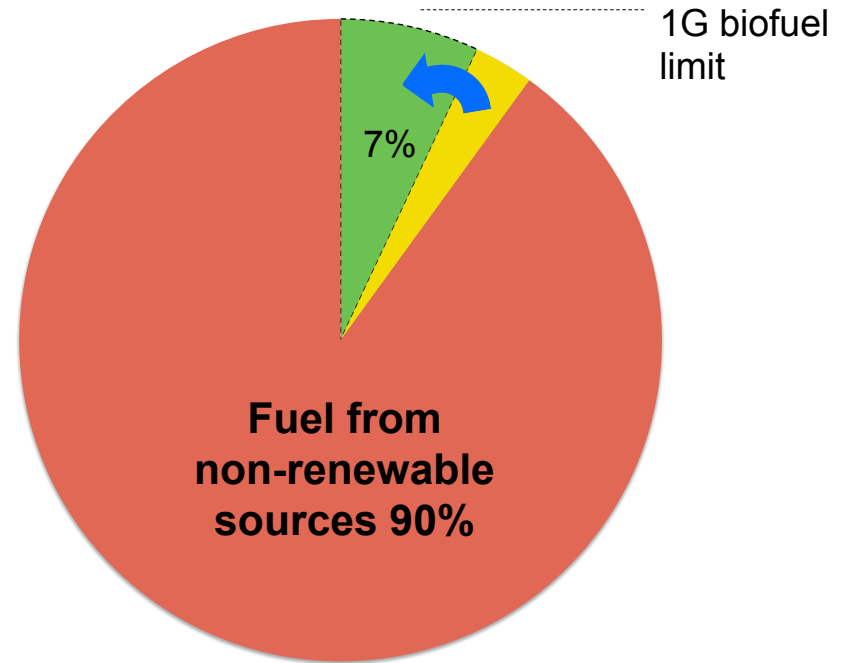
Old RED Directive, Art. 3 Par. 4:

(Each Member State shall ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in all forms of transport **in 2020 is at least 10 %** of the final consumption of energy in transport in that Member State.



Amended RED Directive:

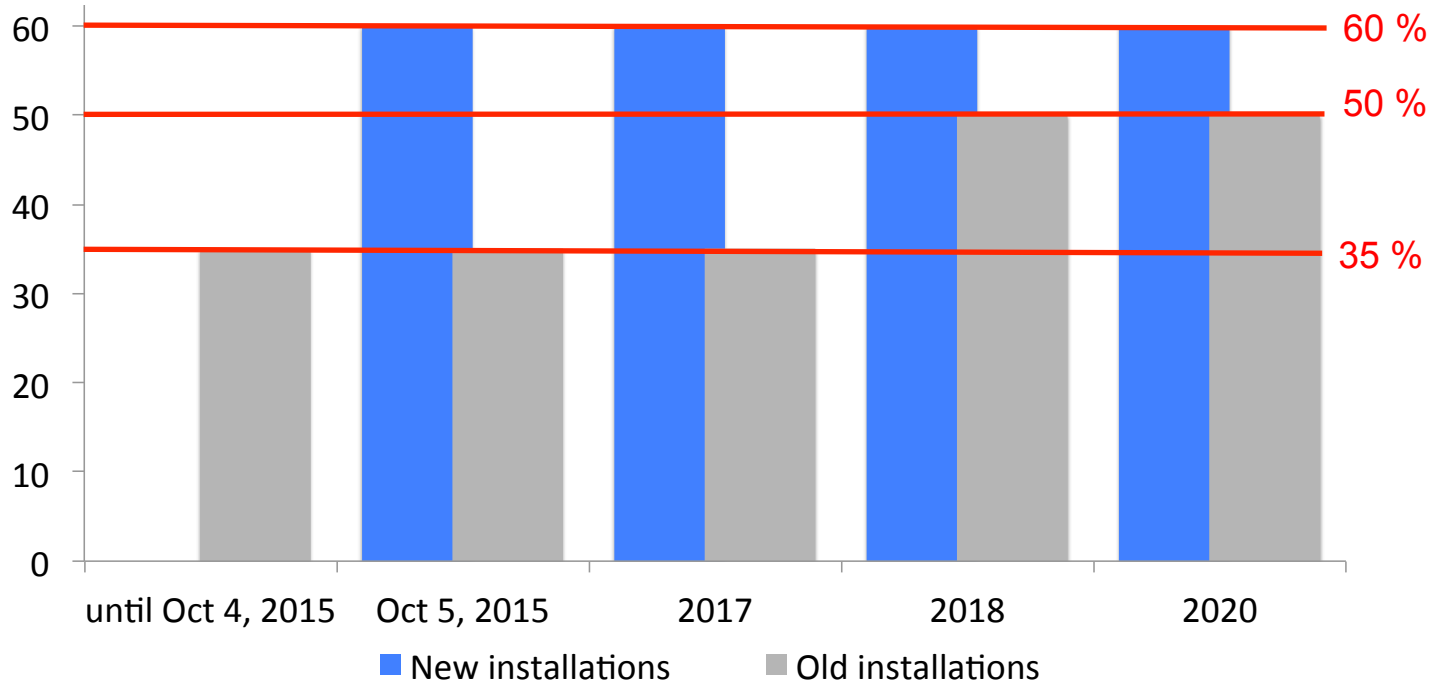
For the calculation of biofuels (...), the share of energy from biofuels produced from (...) **food crops (...)** shall be **no more than 7 %** of the final consumption of energy in transport in the Member States in 2020.



Increasing GHG emission savings requirement for old and new installations

Amended RED GHG saving requirements

% GHG saving compared to fossil fuel

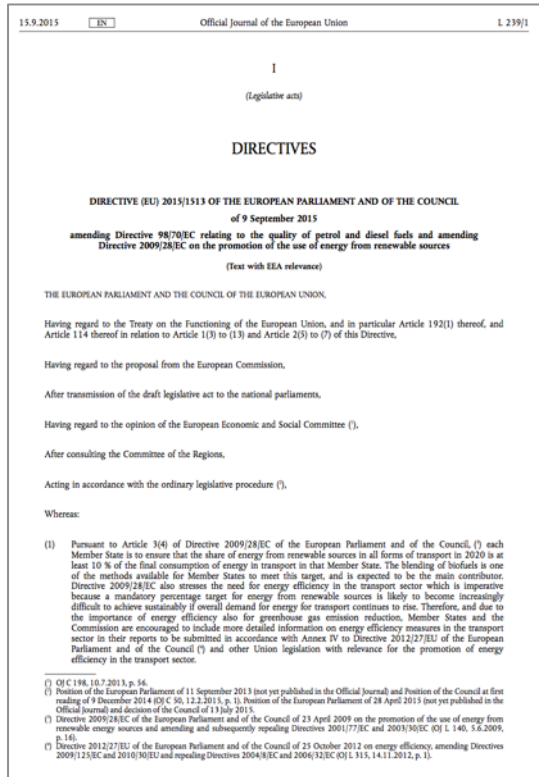


Amended RED GHG saving requirements:

- Today: 35 % (existing installations)
- 60 % for new installations starting operations after October 5, 2015
- 50 % for installations operational before October 5, 2015 from January 1, 2018 onwards

The amended RED defines “renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin”. Certification under ISCC possible

DIR 2015/2013



- *Liquid and gaseous fuels other than biofuels whose energy content comes from renewable energy sources other than biomass, and which are used in transport*
- „Renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin“ are listed under Annex IX (feedstocks and fuels, the contribution of which towards the target referred to(...) shall be considered to be twice their energy content

Examples

- *Organic municipal solid waste (e.g. plastic waste) and other industrial wastes (e.g. end-of-life tires)*
- *Feedstocks from carbon capture:*
 - *CO₂ from naturally occurring sources (such as geological emissions) or waste sources*
 - *Other, CO₂ and/or CO and/or hydrogen containing gaseous waste streams*

New annex IX contains list with feedstock and fuels that can be considered twice their energy content towards national targets (I)

Annex IX, Part A: Feedstocks and fuels, the contribution of which towards the target referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 3(4) shall be considered to be twice their energy content:

- a) Algae if cultivated on land in ponds or photobioreactors
- b) Biomass fraction of mixed municipal waste, but not separated household waste subject to recycling targets (...)
- c) Bio-waste (...) from private households subject to separate collection (...)
- d) Biomass fraction of industrial waste not fit for use in the food or feed chain, including material from retail and wholesale and the agro-food and fish and aquaculture industry, and excluding feedstocks listed in part B of this annex
- 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 industries (e.g. bark, branches, pre-commercial thinnings, leaves, needles, tree tops, saw dust, cutter shavings, black liquor, fibre sludge, lignin and tall oil)
- p) Other non-food cellulosic material (...)
- q) Other ligno-cellulosic material (...) except saw logs and veneer logs
- r) Renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin

New annex IX contains list with feedstock and fuels that can be considered twice their energy content towards national targets (II)

Annex IX, Part A: Feedstocks and fuels, the contribution of which towards the target referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 3(4) shall be considered to be twice their energy content (continued):

- s) Carbon capture and utilisation for transport purposes, if the energy sources is renewable in accordance with point (a) of the second paragraph of Art. 2
- t) Bacteria, if the energy source is renewable (...)


Annex IX, Part B: Feedstocks, the contribution of which towards the target referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 3(4) shall be considered to be twice their energy content:

- a) Used cooking oil
- b) Animal fats classified as category 1 and 2 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*)

(*) Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption (...)

Biofuels produced out of feedstocks mentioned in Annex IX, Part B, do not count towards the national target of advanced biofuels (0.5%)

Certification of wood- based biofuels

 **DRAFT**

Guidance for the certification of wood-based bioenergy
- Draft -

1 Introduction

Compared to agricultural production, biomass production in the forest shows some peculiarities. In contrast to agricultural crops, trees have a rotation cycle of often more than 50 years. Forest management is more extensive than agricultural management. In addition, supply chain management, logistics, administrative structures and land tenure are different.

The forest sector must fulfil the requirements of the RED if biomass from the forest sector is used for bioenergy (in particular biofuels and bioliqids). However, due to the nature of forestry, additional guidance for applying ISCC is necessary.

The protection of land with high biodiversity value is of particular relevance for primary forests and protected areas. Biodiverse grassland has to be protected as well. However, it is less relevant in practical terms in forestry. Protection of land with high carbon stocks (e.g. continuously forested areas, peatland, wetland) is of high relevance for forestry.

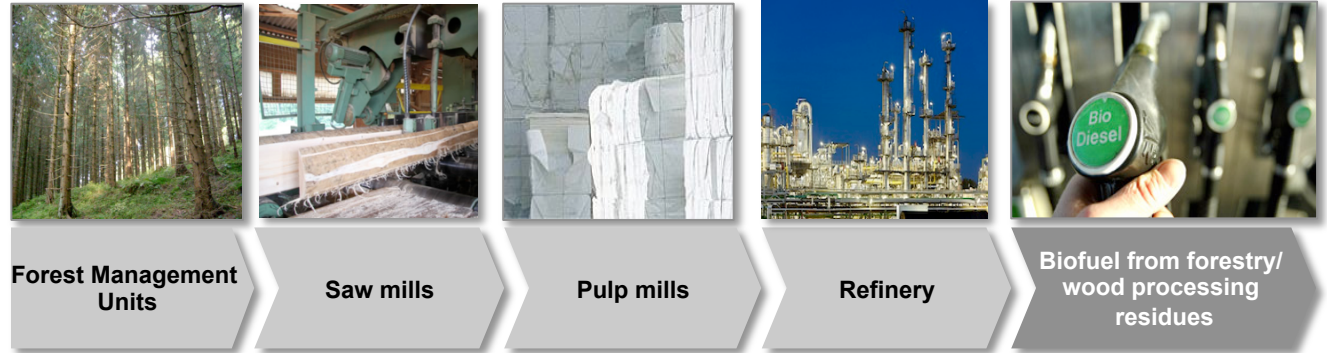
The utilisation of wood from forests is allowed as long as the status of the land is not changed. Due to extensive management practices GHG emissions are very low in forestry.

This document provides guidance for the certification of wood-based bioenergy and their supply chains (e.g. supply chains using round wood, bark, wood dust, wood chips, forest residues, black and brown liquor, crude tall oil).¹ This guidance document is valid in addition to the existing requirements under ISCC EU.

The European Commission does not recognize existing forest certification schemes as voluntary schemes for purposes of the RED. The schemes (FSC, PEFC) do not include all RED requirements. However, the schemes partly cover the requirements of RED and ISCC. ISCC sustainability requirements focusing on relevant social (e.g. safe working conditions, compliance with human and labor rights and compliance with law; ISCC Principles 3-5) and economic sustainability criteria (good management practices; ISCC Principle 6) are also covered by the existing forest certification schemes FSC and PEFC. Contrary to this, the land use related sustainability requirements (ISCC Principle 1) as well as the GHG emission saving requirements are not sufficiently addressed.

¹ Those inputs for bioenergy production have different statuses in certain countries. This document applies guidance for input material classified as a product or a by-product in certain countries.

Seite 8



- Wood-based biofuels must fulfil RED requirements
- FSC and PEFC not recognized by the Commission
- Classification as co-product and as processing residue/ waste
- Based on the assessments and pilot auditing ISCC developed draft ISCC guidance document for the certification of wood-based bioenergy
- Guidance document submitted to the EC

Certification of wood-based supply chains: Example UPM in Finland



Location: Lappeenranta, Finland
Company: UPM
ISCC System user since 2014

Achievements:

- Advanced biofuel production
- First ISCC certified wood based biofuel
- No food vs. fuel
- Low iLUC

Prospects:

- ISCC PLUS certification for wood based biomaterials



Trailer available at www.iscc-system.org

Mandatory sustainability requirements in the US/ Californian biofuels market



Renewable Fuels Standard 2 Overview

| Fuel | RIN Code | % reduction from displaced gasoline/diesel (2005 baseline) | Definition |
|----------------------|----------|--|---|
| Renewable fuel | D6 | 20% | Fuel produced from renewable biomass and that is used to replace or reduce the quantity of fossil fuel present in a transportation fuel.** |
| Advanced biofuel | D5 | 50%* | Renewable fuel other than ethanol derived from corn starch. |
| Biomass-based diesel | D4 | 50% | Includes both biodiesel (mono-alkyl esters) and non-ester renewable diesel (including cellulosic diesel). It includes any diesel fuel made from biomass feedstocks. |
| Cellulosic biofuel | D3 | 60% | Renewable fuel derived from any cellulose, hemicelluloses, or lignin each of which must originate from renewable biomass. |



Certification & Quality Assurance Programs;
Business and buyers want verification
RIN & LCFS credits

The Governor issued an Executive Order which will require additional reductions:

- GHG emissions reductions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 (interim step toward existing 80% by 2050 goal).
- All state agencies to implement appropriate measures
- ARB to update its climate change program scoping plan
- ARB has stated that the LCFS will play a major role in meeting the Governor's targets.
- Strong internal commitment to incorporate sustainability into the LCFS—and other programs.



CARB has been directed by its Board to consider a full range of sustainability parameters, considering a unified set of requirements covering the entire supply chain

Source: EPA, Genscape; CARB, June 2015

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1 RED ILUC and Low ILUC Biofuels

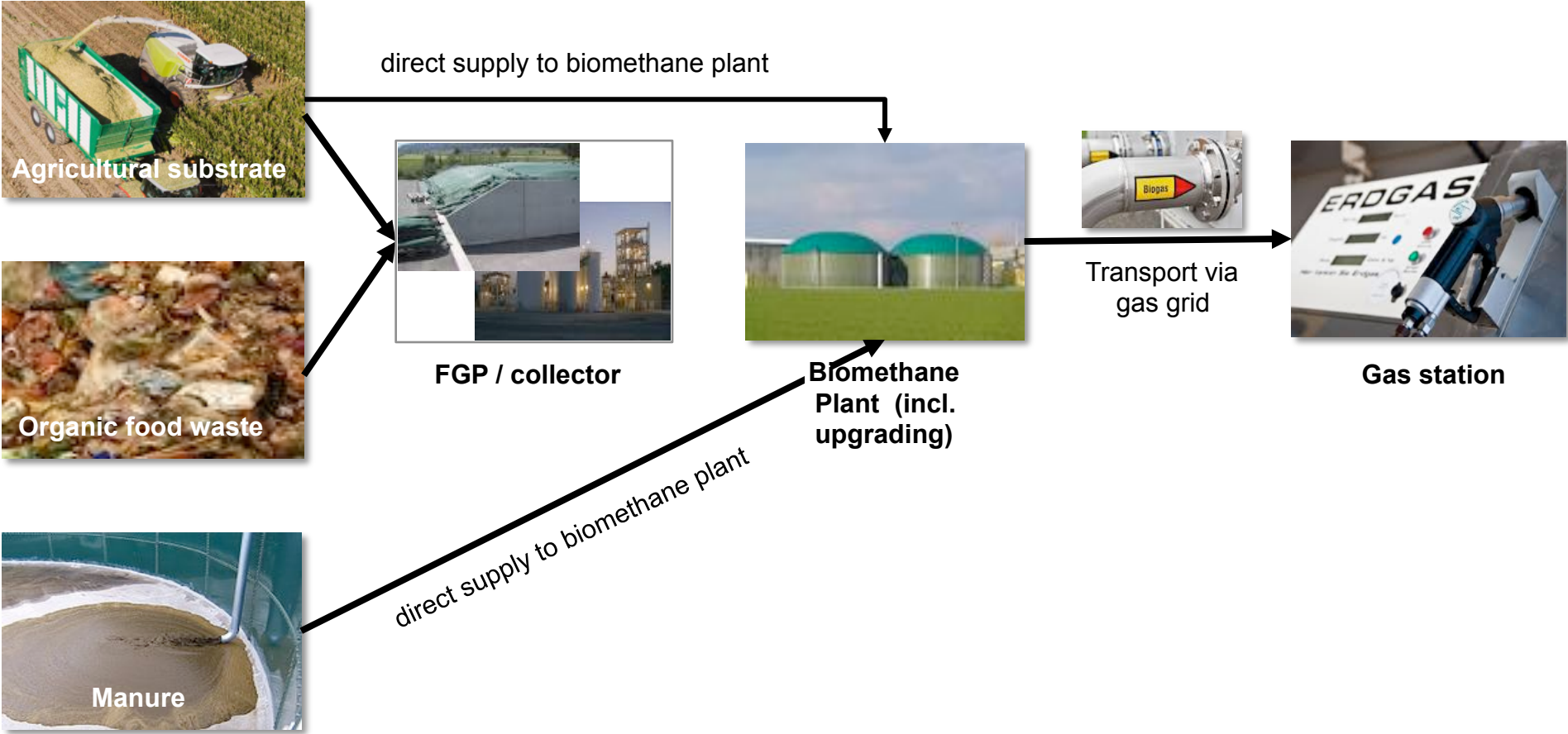
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3 Biodiverse Grassland

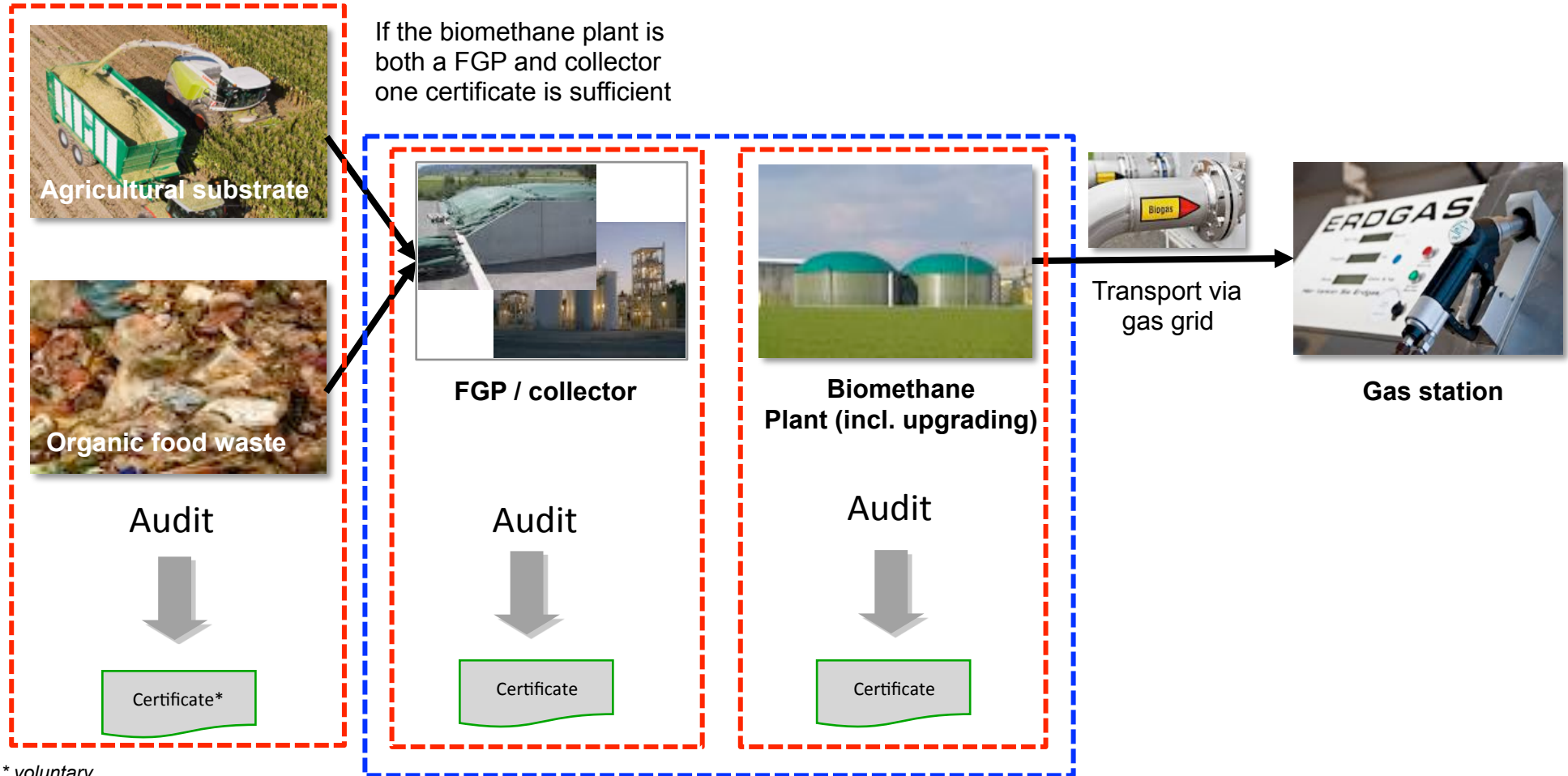
4 Biobased Economy, Food and Feed Markets

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Agricultural substrates, manure and organic food wastes are relevant feedstocks. Biomethane can be transported via the gas grid



The whole supply chain has to be certified



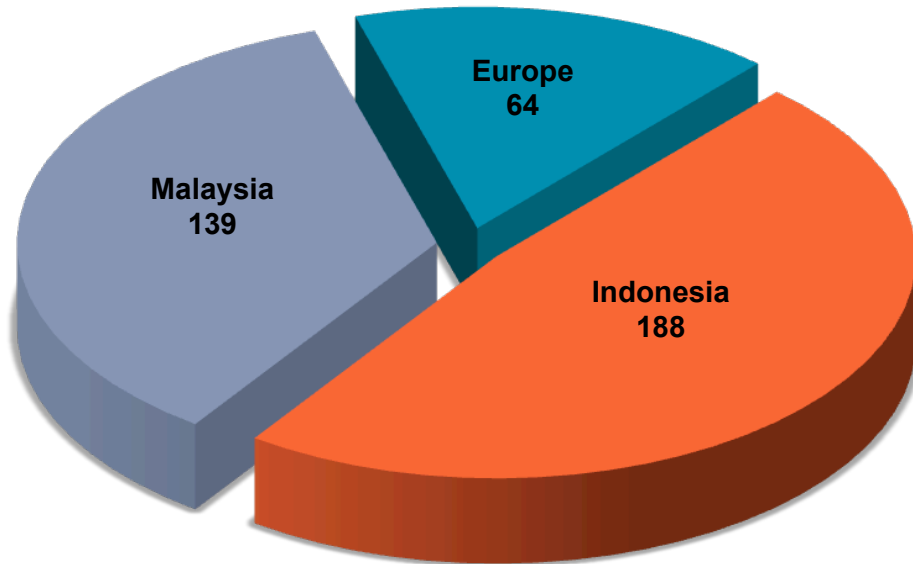
Working group “Methane Reduction and Avoidance” established in Southeast Asia



- Working group “**Methane Reduction and Avoidance**” (WGMR) was set up in the framework of the ISCC Technical Committee Southeast Asia
- Working group was established in March 2015
- Until today, methane capture is methodology that has been studied and used the most
- Not all mills have the capacity to install methane capture facilities
- Purpose of the working group:
 - To explore methodologies implemented in palm oil mills to reduce methane emissions from open ponds other than methane capture
 - To collect and/or conduct studies on the calculation of methane reduction compliant with methodologies accepted by the RED
 - Create awareness for urgency of topic and produce results in as quickly as possible (threshold for minimum GHG reduction and implementation in FQD is coming up)



Around 400 certificates are valid in the palm oil sector – ISCC is ready to certify palm oil operations in Latin America



| Certificates per type | Indonesia | Malaysia | Europe |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Cultivation of palm* | 108 | 93 | / |
| Oil Mill | 131 | 95 | / |
| Refinery | 34 | 22 | 31 |
| Biodiesel Plant | 7 | 21 | 43 |

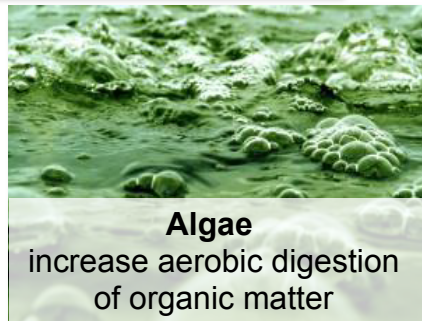
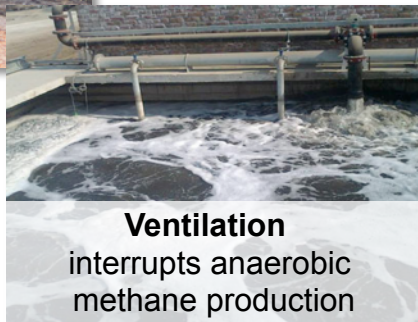
Numbers as of 15 September 2015. Each certificate may be issued for more than one product and type of operation.

*Includes certificates for central offices and first gathering points of palm

Only few palm oil mills have implemented technical measures to reduce methane emissions from POME ponds



CH₄ from POME treatment



Oil mill **without** methane capture

Oil mill **with** methane capture

➔ Within ISCC, options can be integrated. Different options and specific GHG data must be evaluated

Significant improvement of GHG performance of PME if captured methane could be purified and further used

Methane captured at palm oil mills



Local heat/ power production



Regional/ national energetic use



Feedstock for the chemical industry



Fuel for gas cars



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Within ISCC, biodiverse and carbon rich areas are protected. Land use change after January 2008 is not allowed



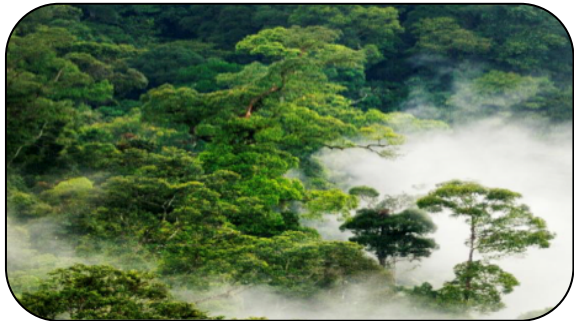
Wetlands



Forested areas



Peatlands



Primary forests



Designated areas



Highly biodiverse grassland

Since 1 October 2015 the Regulation of the EC regarding highly biodiverse grassland applies



Wetlands



Forested areas



Peatlands



Primary forests



Designated areas



Highly biodiverse grassland

Since 1 October 2015 the Regulation of the EC regarding highly biodiverse grassland applies

9.12.2014

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 351/3

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1307/2014 of 8 December 2014

on defining the criteria and geographic ranges of highly biodiverse grassland for the purposes of Article 7b(3)(c) of Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and Article 17(3)(c) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC⁽¹⁾, as amended by Directive 2009/30/EC⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 7b(3)(c) thereof,

Having regard to Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC⁽³⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 17(3)(c) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Directives 98/70/EC and 2009/28/EC lay down that biofuels and bioliquids may only be counted towards the established targets and economic operators may only benefit from public support if they comply with the sustainability criteria laid down in those Directives. As part of this scheme, biofuels and bioliquids can only be counted towards the targets or benefit from public support in case they are not made from raw material obtained from land that in or after January 2008 was highly biodiverse grassland, unless in the case of non-natural highly biodiverse grasslands evidence is provided that the harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve its grassland status.
- (2) Article 17(3)(c) last subparagraph of Directive 2009/28/EC and Article 7b(3)(c) last subparagraph of Directive 98/70/EC request the Commission to establish the criteria and geographic ranges to determine which grassland qualifies as highly biodiverse grassland under Article 7b(3)(c) of Directive 98/70/EC and Article 17(3)(c) of Directive 2009/28/EC.
- (3) Highly biodiverse grasslands differ among climatic zones and may include, inter alia, heaths, pastures, meadows, savannahs, steppes, scrublands, tundra and prairies. These areas develop distinct characteristics for instance with regard to the degree of tree cover and the intensity of grazing and mowing. For the purposes of Article 7b(3)(c) of Directive 98/70/EC and Article 17(3)(c) of Directive 2009/28/EC, it is therefore appropriate to use a broad definition of grassland.
- (4) Directives 98/70/EC and 2009/28/EC distinguish between natural and non-natural highly biodiverse grassland and provide definitions for both of these. It is therefore appropriate to include operational criteria in these definitions. It is appropriate, for the purpose of this Regulation, to consider degraded grassland as being impoverished in terms of biodiversity.
- (5) Compliance with Article 7b(3)(c) of Directive 98/70/EC and Article 17(3)(c) of Directive 2009/28/EC is verified in accordance with Article 7c(1) and (3) of Directive 98/70/EC and Article 18(1) and (3) of Directive 2009/28/EC.
- (6) Comprehensive information on geographic ranges of highly biodiverse grasslands is not available at international level. Therefore, this Regulation provides geographic ranges only for those highly biodiverse grasslands for which information is already available.
- (7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on Sustainability of Biofuels and Bioliquids established by Article 25(2) of Directive 2009/28/EC.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58.
⁽²⁾ OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 85.
⁽³⁾ OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 16.

Regulation sets criteria and geographic ranges of highly biodiverse grassland to comply with the RED and FQD

Highly biodiverse grassland may include heaths, pastures, meadows, savannahs, steppes, scrubland, tundra and prairies

Article 1:

- Definition of terms grassland, natural, non-natural highly biodiverse grassland and human intervention

Article 2:

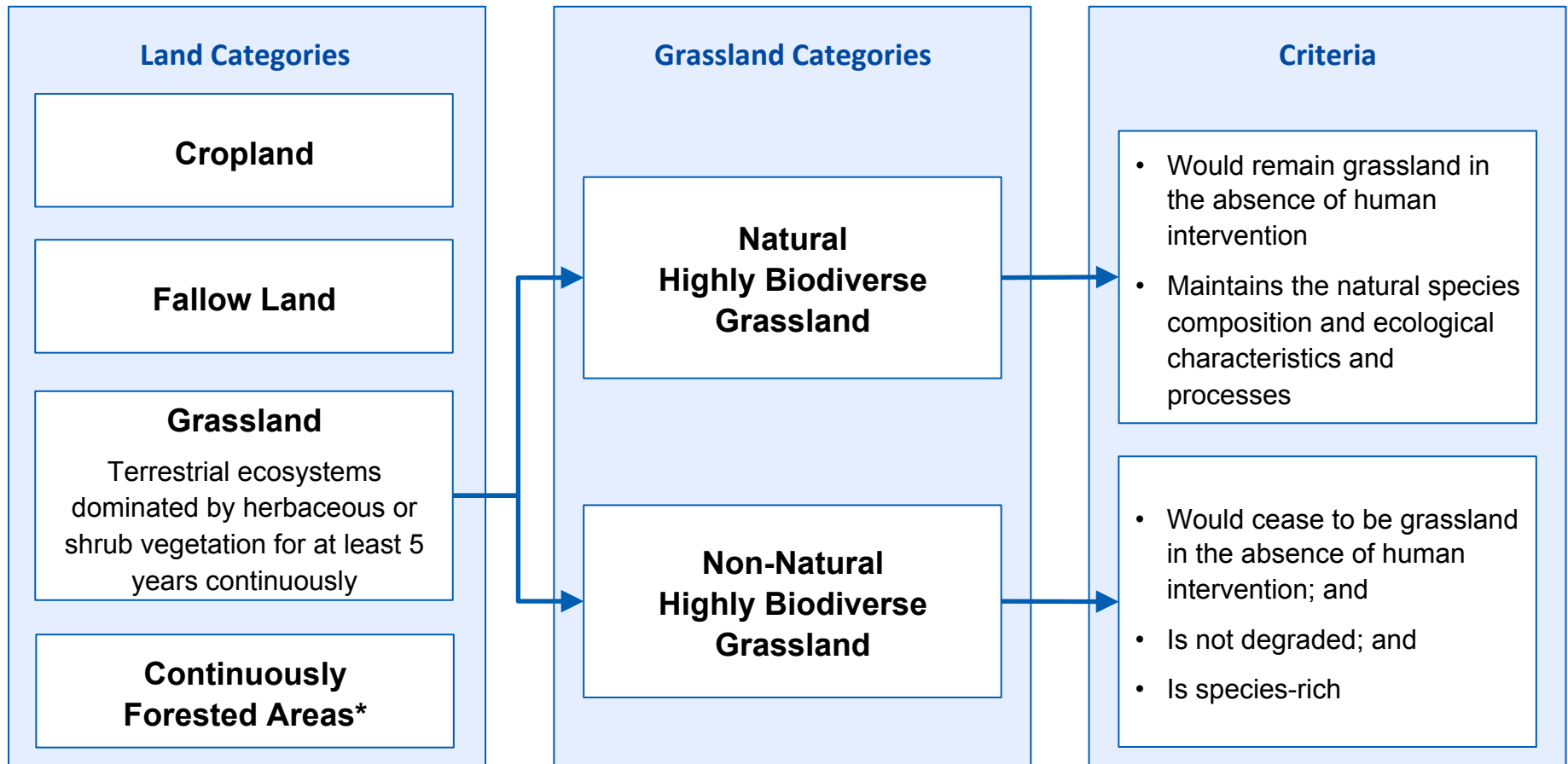
- Definition of geographic ranges of the EU in which grassland shall always be regarded as highly biodiverse

Article 3:

- Where evidence is provided that harvesting of raw material is necessary to preserve grassland status, no further evidence for compliance has to be shown

Commission Regulation (EU) No 1307/2014 of 8 December 2014 on defining the criteria and geographic ranges of highly biodiverse grassland

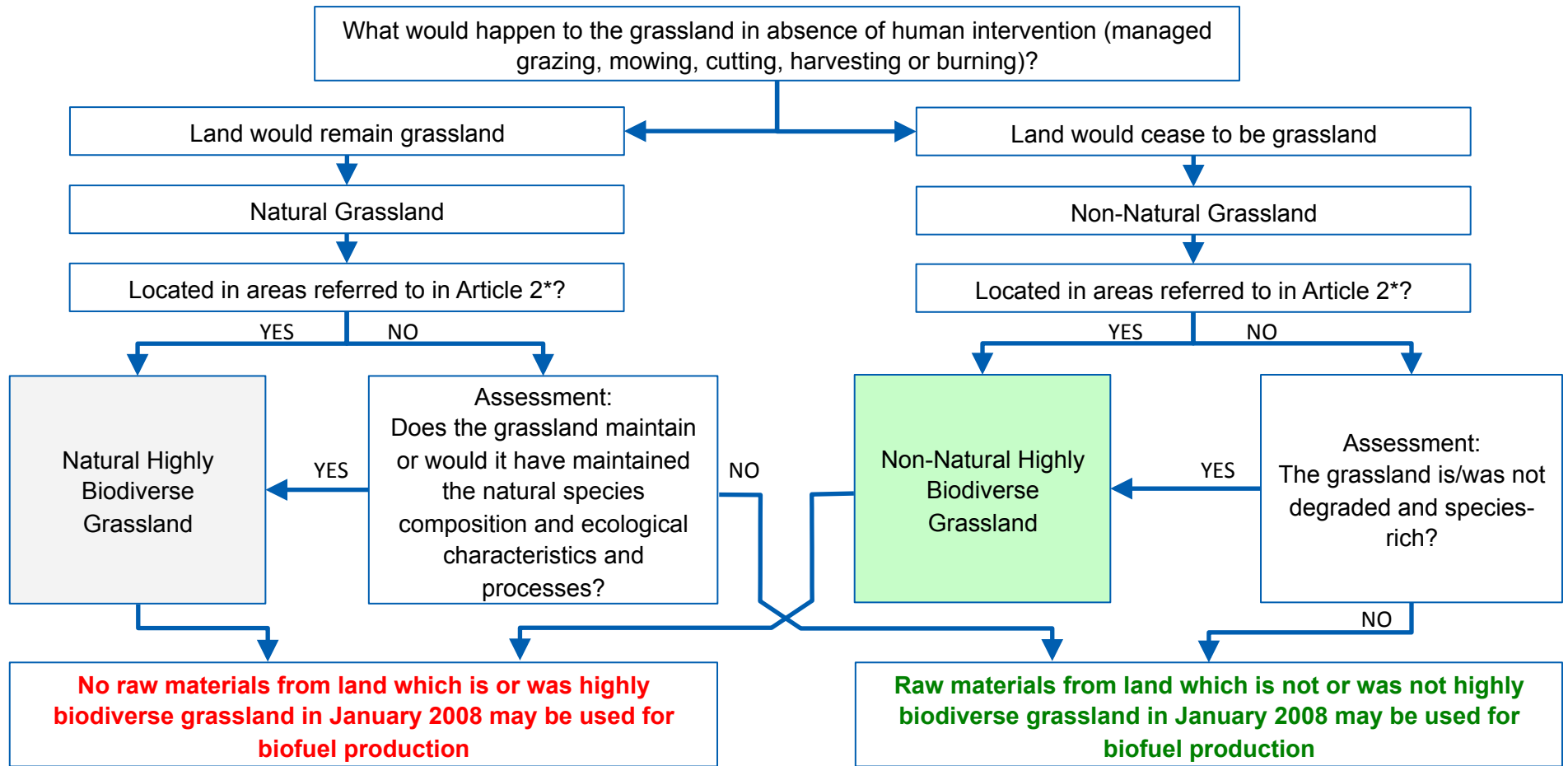
With the new regulation in place a conversion of grassland is possible if it can be demonstrated that it is not highly biodiverse



* Excluding agroforestry systems, which include land-use systems where trees are managed together with crops

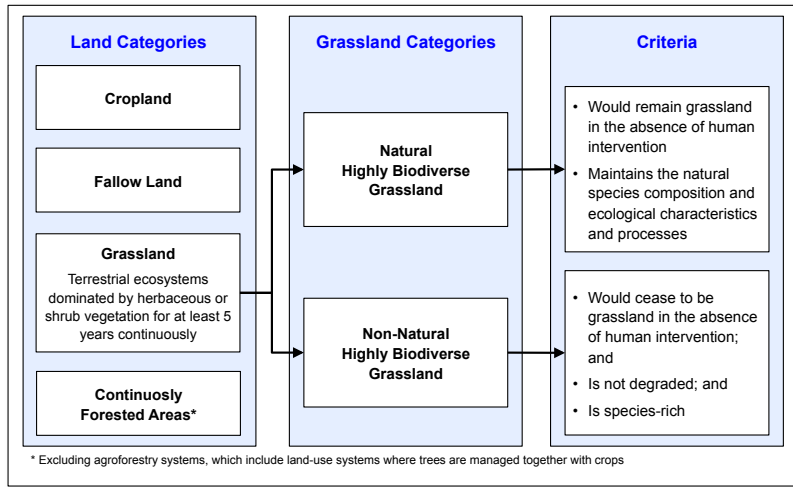
ISCC has developed a guidance to assess status of grassland.

Until recognition by EC conversion of grassland remains prohibited



* Commission Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of 17 December 2013 on defining the criteria and geographic ranges of highly biodiverse grassland

Highly biodiverse grassland: Assessment of High Biodiversity



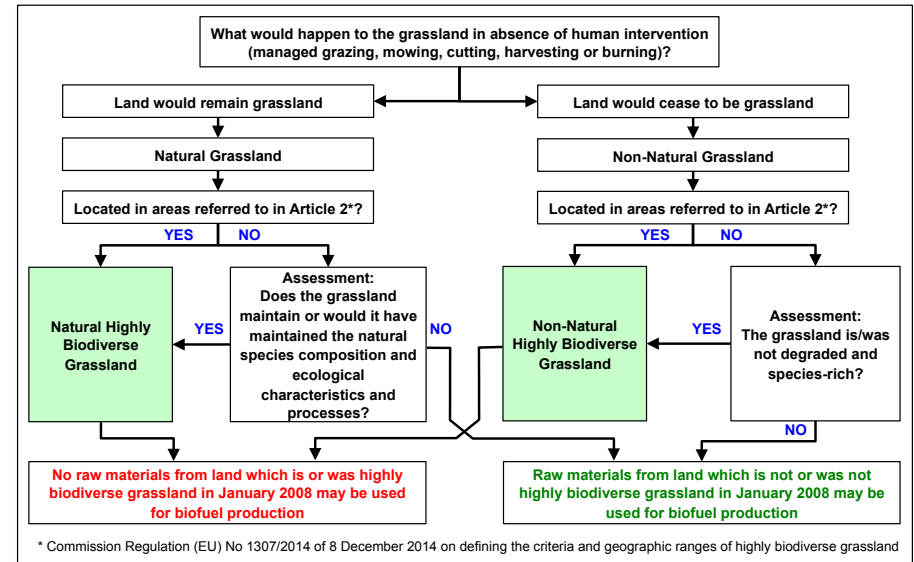
CB auditor:

Establishes whether an assessment is/was necessary (depending on the land category), whether it came to the conclusion claimed by the operator and whether the expert that conducted the assessment fulfilled all requirements

Independent expert:

Establishes case by case whether a specific area is, or was highly biodiverse grassland

- External, independent and no conflict of interest
- Tertiary education with a focus on biology and/or biodiversity, Specific qualification for the purpose of assessing the biodiversity of an area
- Knowledge of local conditions and relevant tools



* Commission Regulation (EU) No 1307/2014 of 8 December 2014 on defining the criteria and geographic ranges of highly biodiverse grassland

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State of affairs of sustainability certification in different markets

Energy



- Mandatory sustainability requirements in the EU biofuels markets already in place since 2010
- Sustainability requirements for solid biomass (e.g. for wood pellets) under discussion

Food



- Procurement guidelines and zero net deforestation for 2020 by Consumer Goods Forum
- Company specific programs (e.g. Unilever, McDonalds)

Feed



- European Feed Association (FEFAC) committed to responsibly produced soy; standard being developed, benchmarking of different schemes by ITC
- Initiatives to foster regional supplies (e.g. Danube soy)

Chemistry



- Government supported initiatives (INRO, GreenDeal) to define sustainability requirement for biobased chemicals
- Several companies already certified (e.g. SABIC, Braskem, NatureWorks, Neste, Elopak)

More and more companies commit to zero-deforestation (I)



Ensure traceability of palm oil and palm kernel oil to our supplier mills by December 31, 2015 and to plantations by 2020 to ensure zero deforestation in our palm oil supply chain



Working with governments and other partners to embed no-deforestation objectives into national and international policies



McDonald's is committed to eliminating deforestation from our global supply chains



We support a zero-tolerance approach to deforestation



Our deforestation policy targets our four raw materials with the greatest impacts on forests: beef, palm oil, pulp and paper and soy. By 2020, these supply chains will be deforestation free

More and more companies commit to zero-deforestation (II)



Danone committed to a forest footprint policy in 2012 to eliminate deforestation impacts from its supply chain by the year 2020



No Deforestation of High Carbon Stock (HCS) Forests or High Conservation Value (HCV) Areas



No-Deforestation and Responsible Sourcing Policy in place in 2013



L'Oréal committed to zero deforestation and says it will source 100 percent renewable raw materials from sustainable sources by 2020



“... to ensure that products have not led to deforestation and that Nestlé and its suppliers are responsible stewards of the forests and forested areas from which they are sourcing materials”

The recently released FEFAC soy sourcing guidelines are criticised by NGOs as not sufficiently addressing deforestation



FEFAC SOY SOURCING GUIDELINES

Version 1.0 – 11 August 2015

- **FEFAC:** European Feed Manufacturers' Federation
- FEFAC's deforestation principle: "No soy is produced on land that is illegally deforested after a certain cut-off date mentioned in national legislation"

Sources: www.fefac.eu, www.feednavigator.com

'We cannot endorse this minimum level as it is now' - NGOs slam FEFAC soy sourcing guidelines



By Jane Byrne

24-Sep-2015

Last updated on 24-Sep-2015 at 21:52 GMT

Post a comment



Bio-based chemicals are a strong driving force behind the ISCC PLUS growth

Elopak launches beverage cartons featuring renewable polyethylene

Published on: 03.12.2014



Elopak has announced today the launch of beverage cartons featuring certified renewable polyethylene (PE). A wide range of PE will be commercially available in a few months, making Elopak the first company to offer beverage cartons with a renewable coating to the European market. As an industry leader, Elopak is introducing this second generation renewable PE, made of European-sourced PE, in competition with food supply.

Elopak aims to replace all fossil-based raw materials with renewable materials in its ambitious Future Proofed Packaging Strategy. "This is a key milestone in our strategy to reduce the environmental footprint of our products. We have a vision to achieve zero net impact on the environment, and this is an important step towards that goal," said Elopak's CEO Niels Petter Wright.



Examples



ISCC PLUS certified oilseeds are taking off: ADM production facilities recently received ISCC PLUS certification for feed and food markets

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Press Release | Fri Aug 21, 2015 5:30am EDT

ISCC PLUS certified oilseeds are taking off

* Reuters is not responsible for the content in this press release.

ISCC System GmbH / ISCC PLUS certified oilseeds are taking off . Processed and transmitted by NASDAQ OMX Corporate Solutions. The issuer is solely responsible for the content of this announcement.

Cologne, 21 August 2015

Sustainable Edible Oils

In order to enhance the sustainability of their softseed supply chain, several ADM Oilseeds production facilities in Europe have been ISCC PLUS-certified. This enables them to supply the food industry with certified sustainable edible oils from crops including rapeseed and sunflower seeds.

"ISCC remains one of Europe's most respected sustainability schemes, which makes ISCC PLUS the perfect infrastructure to ensure sustainability throughout the supply chain - from the farm to the consumer," explains Albrecht Baetge, ADM, Sustainability Manager Europe. "ISCC's existing structure and experience are clear advantages of the ISCC PLUS standards for food and feed oils compared to other programs, and therefore easily complies with sustainability requirements of major food oils customers."

Through the ADM Sustainable Oilseeds Program, which is based on ISCC PLUS principles, participating rapeseed and sunflower growers in Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and the Czech Republic are developing environmental management systems and implementing sustainable agricultural practices that address soil fertility, water protection, energy efficiency and biodiversity protection. Farms are subject to audits to help ensure

Joint ISCC and ADM press release from 21 August 2015

| Number of certificate | certificate holder | certified as | in put | add-ons | product cat. | valid from | valid until | issued by | map | certificate | audit report |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------|----------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----|-------------|--------------|
| ISCC-PLUS-Cert-DE105-83276801 | ADM Paraguay S.R.L., Villeta - Central, Paraguay | OM | Soybean | - | FEED | 19.08.2015 | 18.08.2016 | PCU | | | |
| ISCC-PLUS-Cert-10015104 | ADM Europort B.V., Europort Rotterdam, Netherlands | OM, RE | Rape/canola, Soybean | GHG | FEED, FOOD | 29.06.2015 | 28.06.2016 | SGS | | | |
| ISCC-PLUS-Cert-10015103 | ADM Prague s.r.o., Prague, Olomouc, Czech Republic | OM, RE | Rape/canola, Sunflower | GHG | FEED, FOOD | 05.06.2015 | 04.06.2016 | SGS | | | |
| ISCC-PLUS-Cert-10015095 | ADM Szamotuly Sp. z o.o., Szamotuly, Poland | OM, RE | Rape/canola | GHG | FEED, FOOD | 05.05.2015 | 04.05.2016 | SGS | | | |
| ISCC-PLUS-Cert-10015092 | ADM Hamburg Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg, Germany | OM, RE | Rape/canola, Soybean, Palm | GHG | FEED, FOOD | 25.03.2015 | 24.03.2016 | SGS | | | |
| ISCC-PLUS-Cert-10015088 | ADM Spycck GmbH, Kleve, Germany | OM, RE | Rape/canola, Sunflower | GHG | FEED, FOOD | 19.02.2015 | 18.02.2016 | SGS | | | |
| ISCC-PLUS-Cert-10015089 | ADM Spycck GmbH, Straubing, Germany | OM, RE | Rape/canola | - | FEED, FOOD | 19.02.2015 | 18.02.2016 | SGS | | | |
| ISCC-PLUS-Cert-10015087 | ADM Mainz GmbH, Mainz, Germany | OM, RE | Soybean | GHG | FEED, FOOD | 12.02.2015 | 11.02.2016 | SGS | | | |

Argentina: First ISCC PLUS certificate for Camelina production in South America



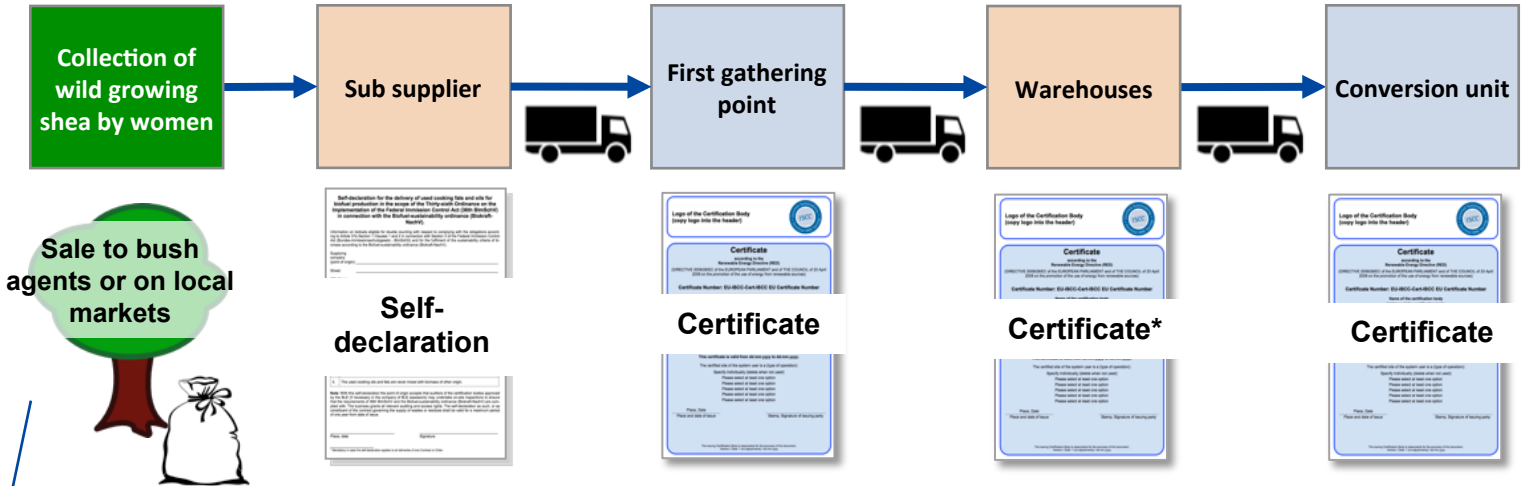
- Certificate has been issued for Argentinian company Chacraservicos
- Camelina is used in food, feed and biochemical industry, as well as for biodiesel or jet fuel production
- Camelina is low in demand and can be grown on areas where cultivation of other crops is not viable (i.e. interesting crop alternative for marginal or abandoned fields)
- ISCC article from 5 October 2015 with further information on Camelina certification (see www.iscc-system.org)

Brazil: First ISCC PLUS certificate for sugar cane production and ethanol plant



- Certificate has been issued for Usina Conquista do Pointal
- Production of bioethanol as feedstock for chemical / bioplastics industry
- So far, 320 ISCC certificates for ethanol plants have been issued
- Further ethanol plants in South America in Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru ISCC certified

In July 2015 the first ISCC certificates for the collection of wild growing shea have been issued



IOI's press release on the shea certification has been internationally shared on various websites

IOI Loders Croklaan Applications Delivering On Ideas Taking Responsibility

You are here: Home > News > IOI Loders Croklaan Successfully Obtains Certification for its Sustainable Shea Supply Chain

IOI Loders Croklaan Successfully Obtains Certification for its Sustainable Shea Supply Chain

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Sustainability 2015.09.17

After two years of extensive cooperation with ISCC and certification body SGS Germany, IOI Loders Croklaan is the first vegetable oils & fats company to obtain ISCC certification for its shea supply chain.

"A new milestone in our journey towards a sustainable and transparent supply chain. This third party certification is the ultimate result of all the effort we have put into sustainable shea practices in recent years. We are supporting the construction of warehouses in Ghana to improve the earnings of women collecting shea from wild growing trees. We are also one of the pioneers of the Global Shea Alliance and actively participate in their sustainability programme. Prior assessments performed by Rainforest Alliance found no major sustainability hot spots in our West African shea supply chain", said Joost van Ginneken, Supply Chain Manager Africa at IOI Loders Croklaan.

Shea trees grow only in Africa, in a belt stretching from Sudan to Senegal. Shea trees are not cultivated but only grow wild. Only the shea that is not locally used is sold. The shea fruits fall from the tree when ripe and are collected and dried by local women in small savannah villages. Millions of people in West Africa, especially in rural areas, depend on shea for their livelihood. Shea is most commonly used in cosmetics and food manufacturing and, to a lesser extent, a fraction derivative is partly used in biorefinery. IOI Loders Croklaan has been producing shea and its applications for over 50 years.

Juliane Pohl, ISCC System Manager: "For this first certification of a shea supply chain, all existing requirements of the ISCC System have been implemented. Together with SGS and IOI Loders Croklaan, the specific factors were discussed and taken into account. For example, there is no land use change for shea. The traceability through the supply chain is ensured and social aspects have been discussed with NGOs. We are happy that IOI Loders Croklaan has chosen ISCC to prove the sustainability of its shea supply chain."

"During the audits in West Africa, I was able to verify that the shea nuts from the supplier network of IOI Loders Croklaan are collected from wild growing shea trees. Collecting shea nuts has been deeply anchored in the traditional lifestyle of female villagers for centuries. Selling the nuts which are not consumed domestically to companies like IOI Loders Croklaan is a welcome opportunity for them to earn some extra money," according to Sven Theml, Business Development Manager Sustainability at SGS Germany.

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Home > Nieuws > IOI Loders Croklaan certificeert keten shea met ISCC

IOI Loders Croklaan certificeert keten shea met ISCC

Printen

WORMERVEER, 18 september 2015 12:14 | Maurice de Jong Toevoegen aan Mijn VMT



Vergroten

Gerelateerde berichten

- Algenproducent Spireaax: wij nemen CO2 en geven

food ingredients 1st ABOUT US CONTACT US ADVERTISING FREE NEWSLETTER SIDEMAP RSS FEED

IOI Loders Croklaan Obtains Certification for its Sustainable Shea Supply Chain

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18 Sep 2015 --- After two years of extensive cooperation with ISCC and certification body SGS Germany, IOI Loders Croklaan is the first vegetable oils & fats company to obtain ISCC certification for its shea supply chain.



wards a sustainable and transparent certification is the ultimate result of all shea practices in recent years. of warehouses in Ghana to improve shea from wild growing trees. We are Global Shea Alliance and actively programme. Prior assessments performed by Rainforest Alliance found our West African shea supply chain," said Joost van Ginneken, Loders Croklaan.

Candy INDUSTRY

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Ingredients News Sustainability

IOI Loders Croklaan to carry sustainable shea

IOI Loders Croklaan gets ISCC certification for shea supply chain.



Seeds of Vitellaria paradoxa from the Shea tree, taken next to a field in southern Burkina Faso. Photo by Marco Schmidt via Wikipedia.

Selection of websites that have published the IOI press release from 17 September 2015

ISCC supports companies and initiatives striving for sustainable and deforestation-free food, feed and biochemical supply chains

- Unilever: ISCC PLUS (with Add-ons Environmental Management and Biodiversity and Classified Chemicals) fully recognized. ISCC PLUS is considered fully equivalent to the Unilever Sustainable Agriculture Code
- Sustainable Agriculture Initiative: ISCC supports the the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative, SAI.
- Consumer Goods Forum: ISCC is one of the recommended standards to prove the compliance with the criteria set by the Consumer Goods Forum (currently for soy)
- IDH: ISCC cooperates with the sustainable trade initiative (IDH)
- Forum Sustainable Palm Oil: ISCC PLUS is one of the recognized standards in the German forum
- INRO: ISCC is recognized by the German Initiative for sustainable supply of raw materials for the industrial use of biomass (INRO)
- Green Deal: ISCC is a partner of Green Deal – the Dutch initiative to set up sustainability criteria for biobased polymer products
- Declaration of Abu Dhabi: ISCC is one of the first signatories of the Abu Dhabi declaration initiated by GlobalGAP, International Trade Center and SAI



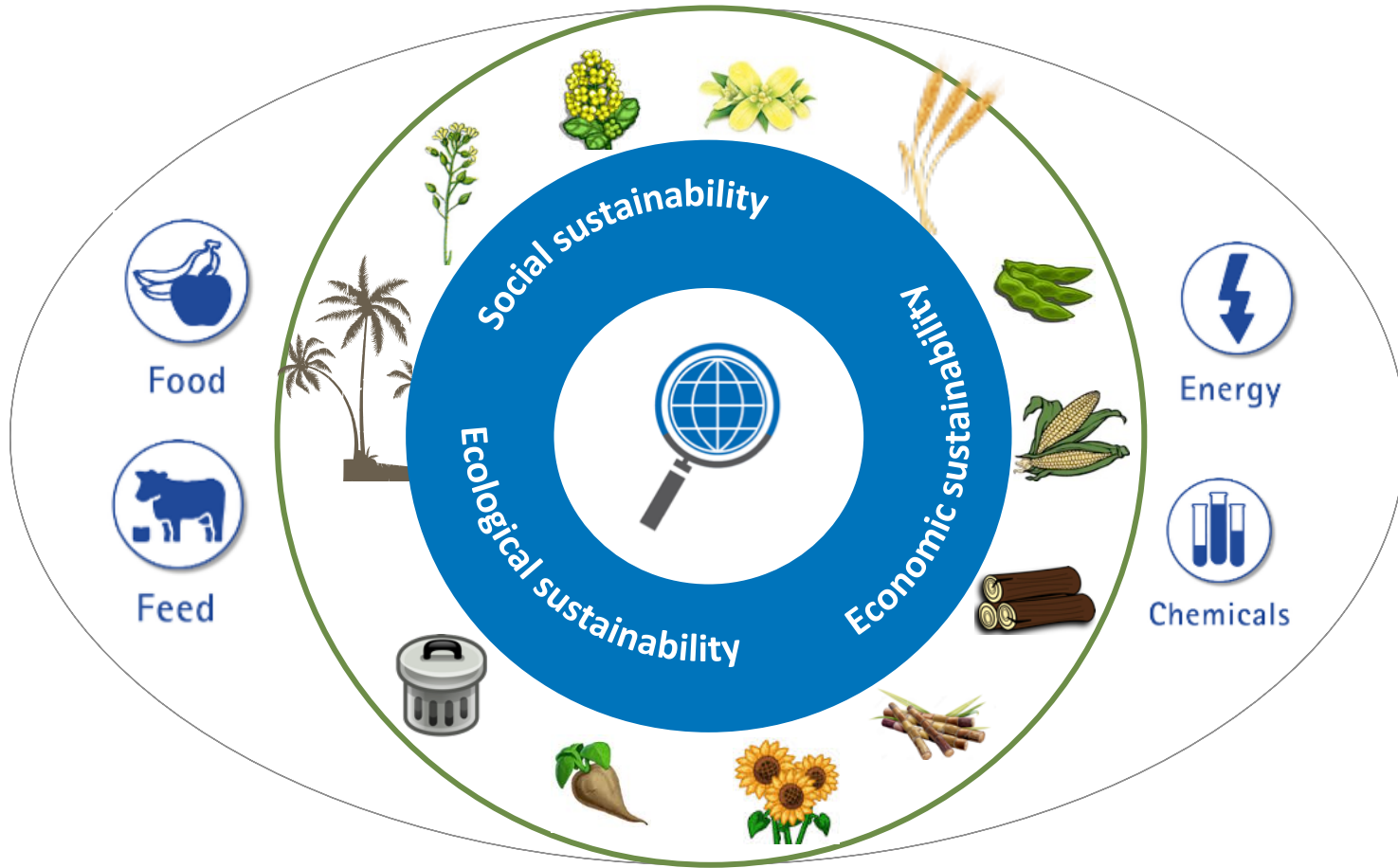
Content

- 1 RED ILUC and Low ILUC Biofuels
- 2 Certification of Biomethane
- 3 Biodiverse Grassland
- 4 Biobased Economy, Food and Feed Markets
- 5 Latest ISCC Facts & Figures

ISCC is a multistakeholder initiative. It is governed by an association with around 80 members. ISCC is open to new members



ISCC is a globally leading certification system for all kind of agricultural and alternative feedstock



Farmers /plantations have to meet a balanced set of ecological / social criteria, others get audited against traceability and GHG emissions

On farm / plantation level:



Protection of biodiversity



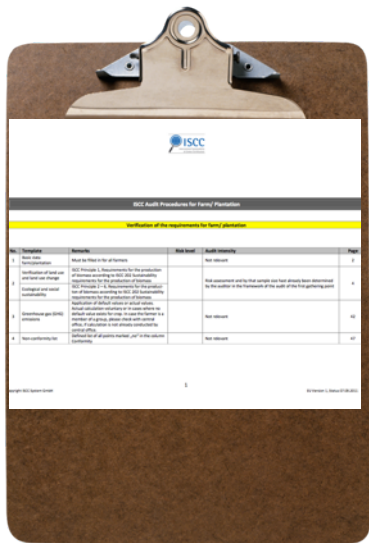
Preservation of carbon sinks



Good agricultural practice



Human and social rights



Mandatory controls

In the supply chain:



Traceability and GHG emissions

Currently, more than 3,000 system users in 100 countries

System users in
100
countries

9900
certificates
3000
system users

32
certification bodies
600
ISCC trained auditors

42 Trainings
(Basic, PLUS, GHG,
LUC, Waste)

Stakeholder
dialogue:
80 ISCC Association
members



Strong regional
stakeholder
dialogue:
5 TCs

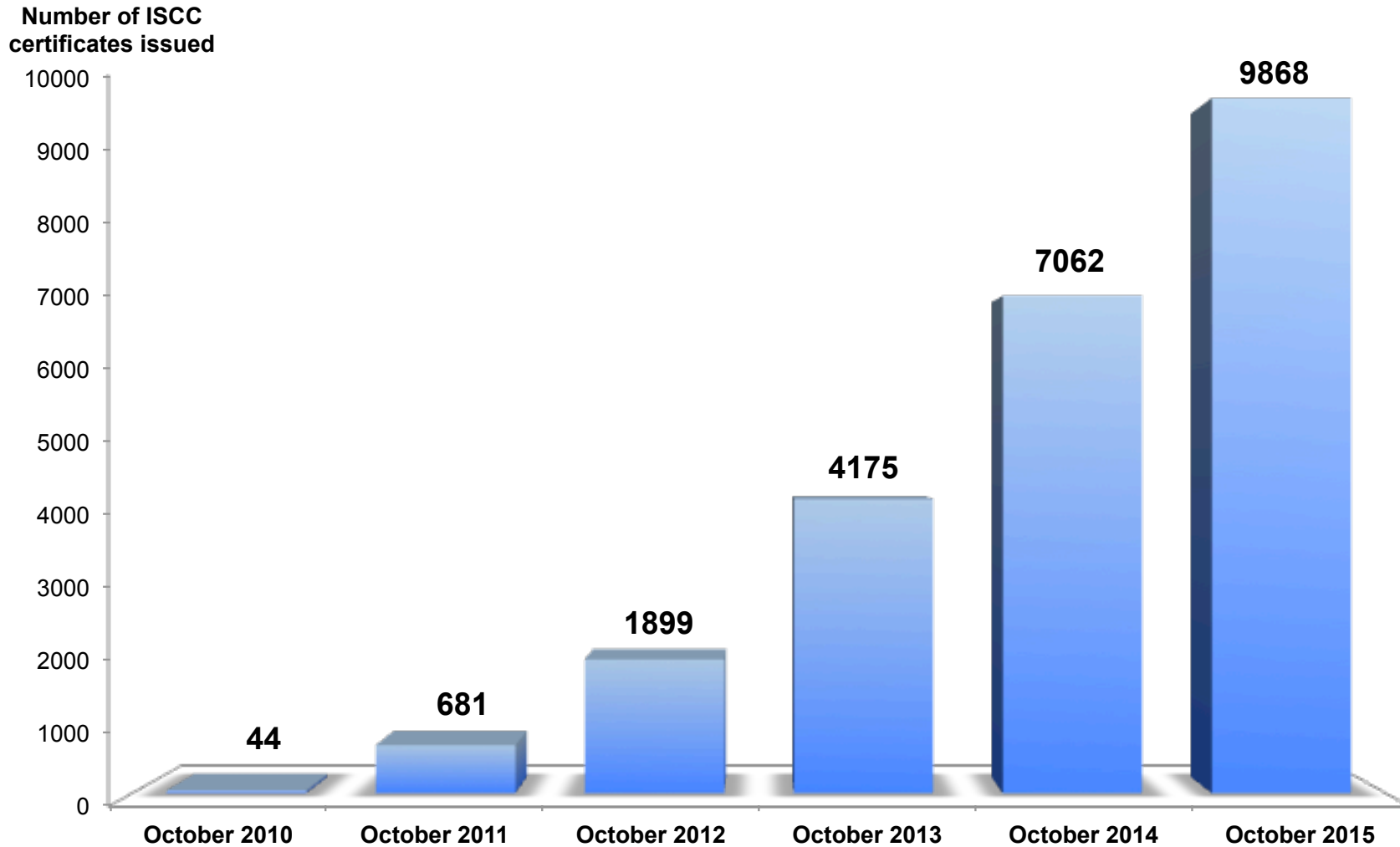
**Integrity
Program**
3 auditors

Innovative fuels
(low iLUC, non-bio
renewable, etc.)

New procedures
(e.g. due to GHG
quota)

200
ISCC PLUS
certificates

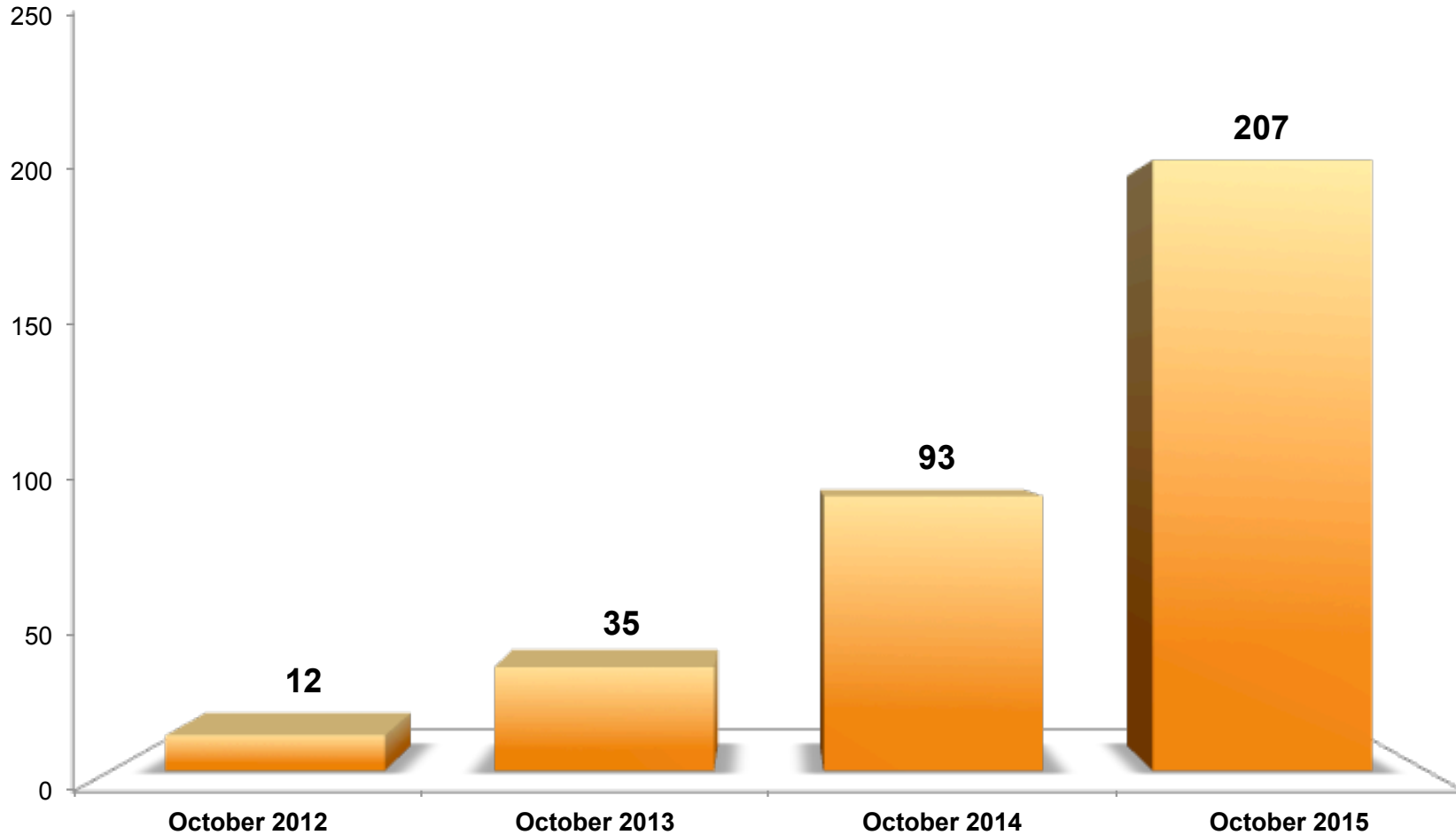
Since 2010 almost 10,000 ISCC certificates have been issued



Numbers as of 9 October 2015

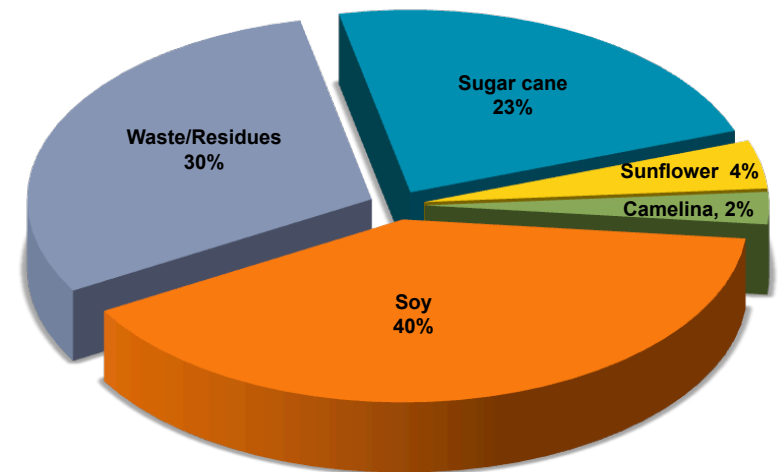
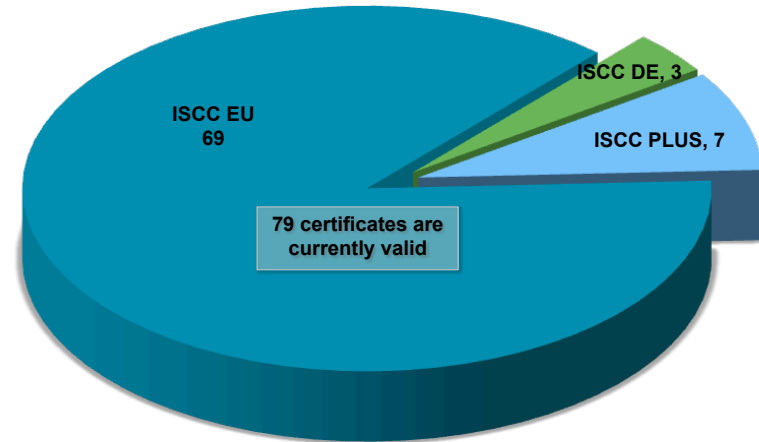
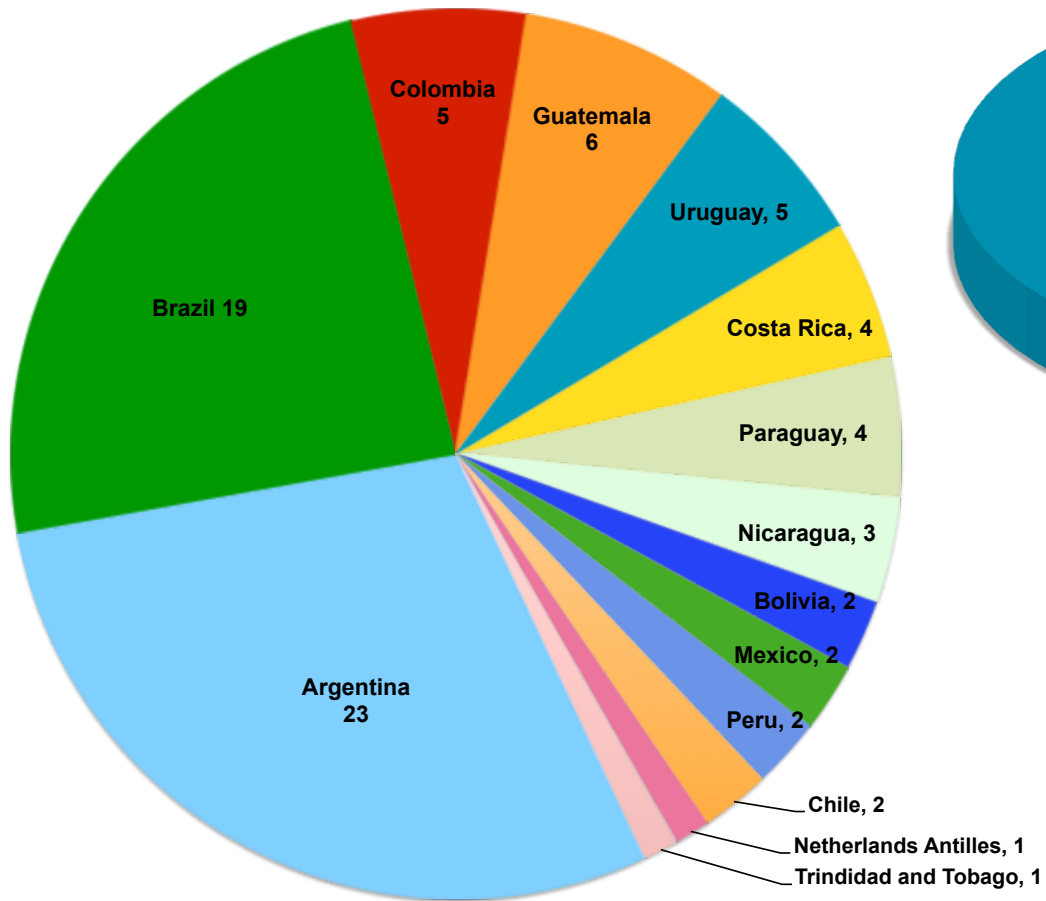
Development of ISCC PLUS certificates since 2010

Number of ISCC PLUS certificates issued



*Numbers as of 9 October 2015

ISCC in South America – Valid certificates



*Numbers as of 2 October 2015. Each certificate may be issued for more than one product and type of operation.

Upcoming ISCC trainings and events in 2015 and 2016

- **ISCC Basic Training**
Cologne (Germany), 27 – 29 October 2015
- **ISCC Plantation Audit and Land Use Assessment Training – Implementation of Deforestation-free supply chains**
Jakarta (Indonesia), 2 – 3 December 2015
- **Meeting of working group “Land Use Change”**
Jakarta (Indonesia), 4 December 2015
- **6th ISCC Global Sustainability Conference**
Brussels (Belgium), 17 February 2016