

ISCC Technical Committee South America (ISCC TC SA)

5th Meeting

Buenos Aires, October 17, 2013

Update EU framework conditions

ISCC and ISCC PLUS – state of affairs and developments in South America

Waste and residues

Proposal biodiverse grassland of the European Commission

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Content of the presentation

- 1 Update EU framework conditions**
- 2 ISCC and ISCC PLUS – state of affairs and developments in South America**
- 3 Waste and residues**
- 4 Proposal biodiverse grassland definition of the European Commission**

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The RED and the FQD have set the framework for the implementation of the 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 (except for biofuels produced from waste and residues other than agricultural, forestry (...) residues)
- In addition, double counting options for biofuels produced from wastes and residues, including UCOME
- Minimum GHG savings
- Use of voluntary certification schemes

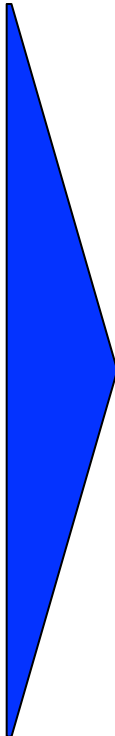
Fuel Quality Directive (FQD) (2009/30/EC)

- 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 a strong impact on fuel markets and the share and type of renewables used in the fuel market

Last year the European Commission published a proposal to amend the RED and the FQD



- 
- The main goal of the 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

Amendments by the European Parliament to the Commission proposal on targets, multiple counting and iLUC emissions

Targets

- Cap of 6% of conventional biofuels, incl. dedicated energy crops on land
- Share of renewables in transport should be at least 7.5% by 2020 in each Member State
- Share of advanced biofuels should be at least 0.5% by 2016, 2.5% by 2020

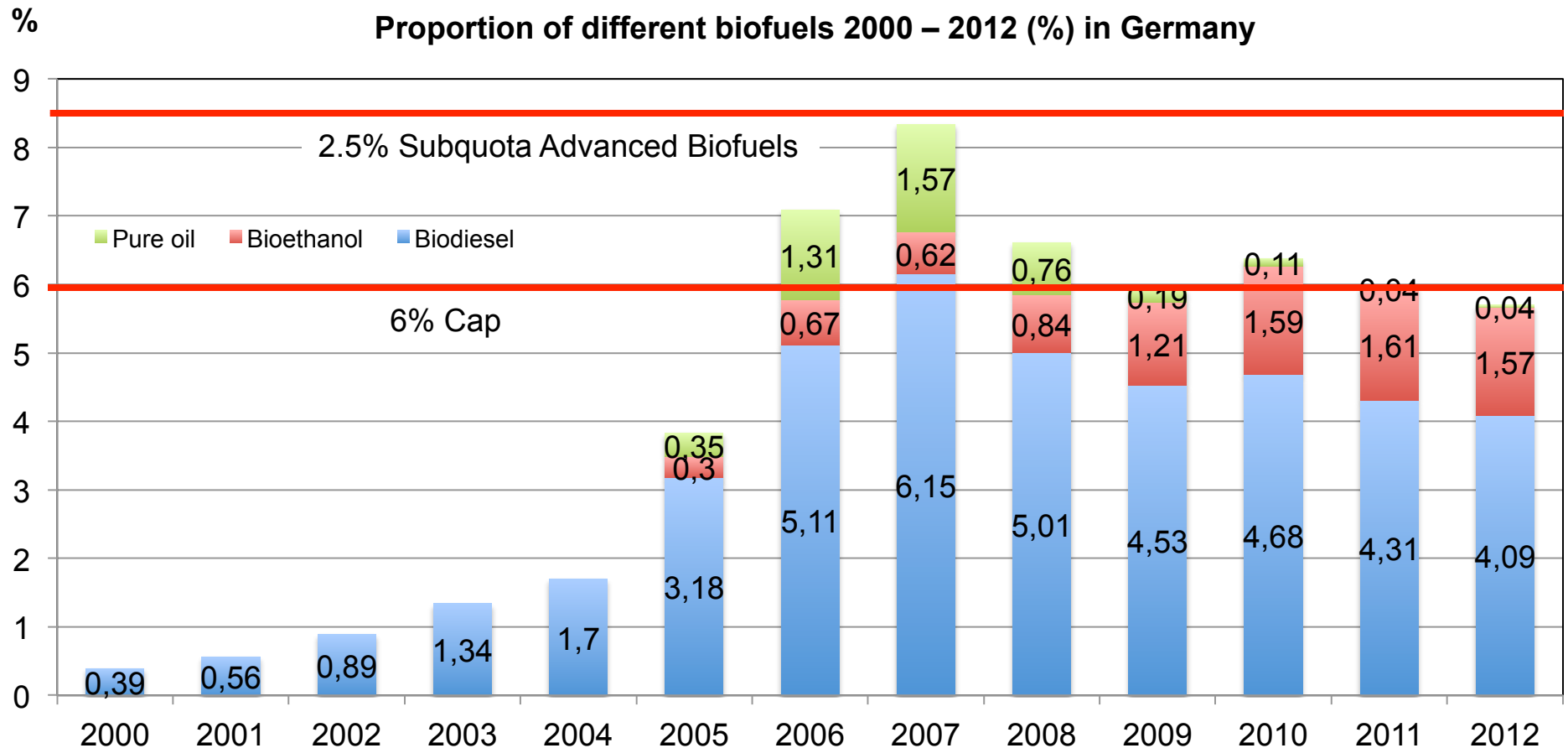
Multiple Counting

- Biofuels based on algae, renewable liquids, gaseous fuels of non-bio origin, CCS, bacteria qualify for advanced fuels sub-target and count 4 times toward target
- UCOME and TME count twice, but fall outside the advanced sub-target
- Biofuels based on waste and residues, straw, husks etc. are single counted, but count on sub-target

iLUC Emissions

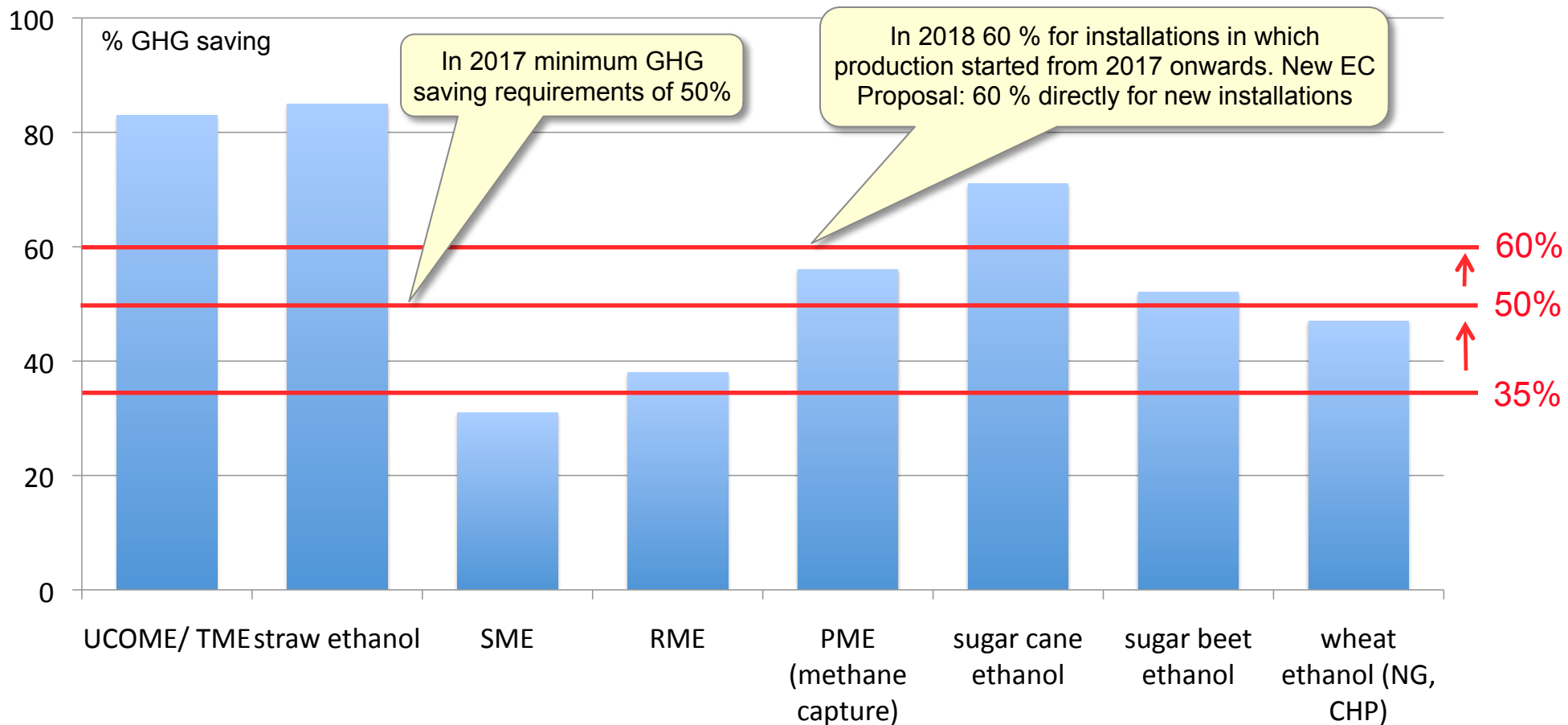
- iLUC factors should be included in the FQD accounting from 2020 onwards
- Obligation of Member States to report on iLUC removed
- Review iLUC science by June 2016
- Review by end 2017 effectiveness of measures taken in tackling iLUC

In Germany, the market share of biofuels was nearly 6 % in 2012



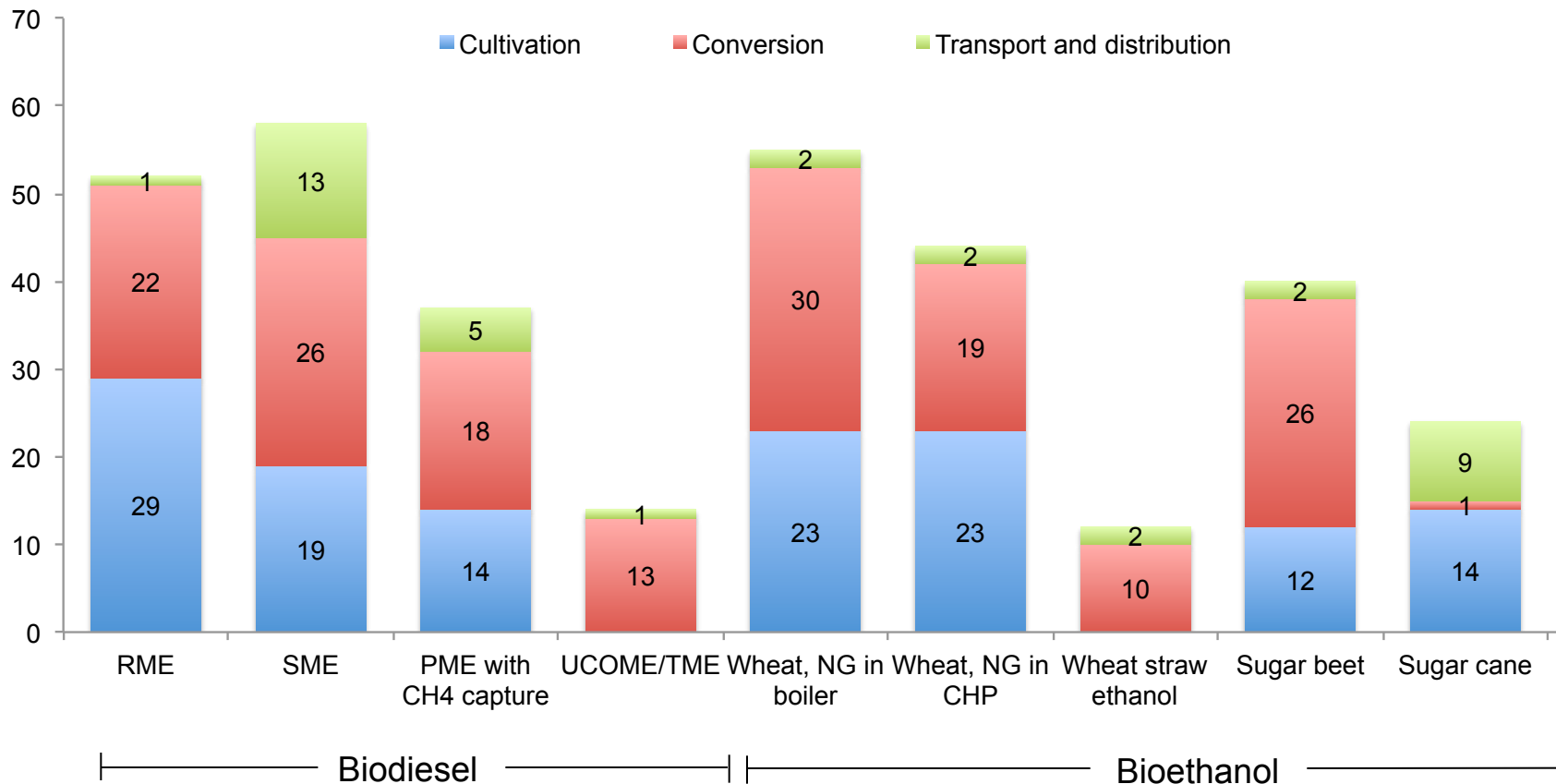
As GHG thresholds increase and grandfathering no longer possible, individual GHG calculations become even more important

% GHG saving according to default value from RED



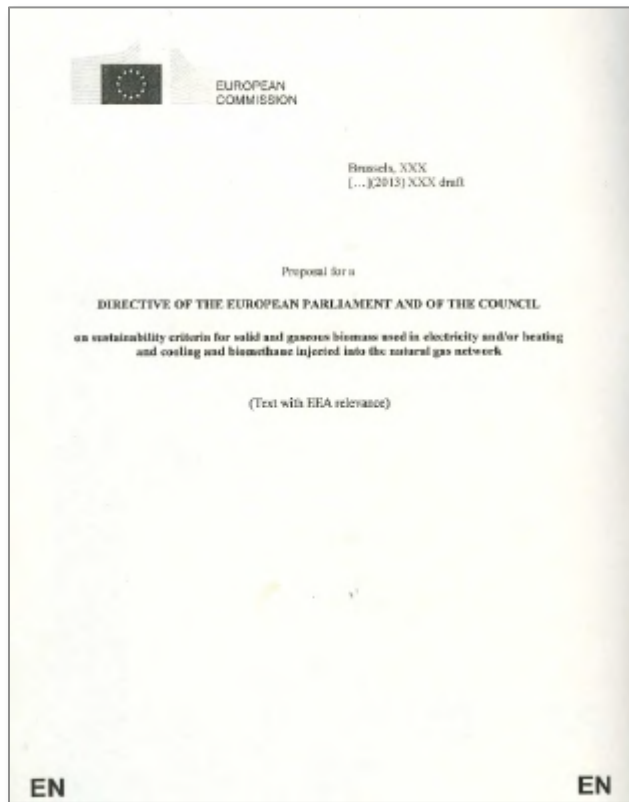
The main reasons for high GHG emissions of biofuels are emissions during cultivation of biomass and the process energy for conversion

gCO₂eq / MJ



Update RED: EC draft proposal for sustainability requirements of solid and gaseous biomass

Proposal EC – solid and gaseous biomass



- GHG savings of at least 60 %
- No biomass from land with high biodiversity value (no go areas)
- No biomass from converted land with high carbon stock
- Biomass from forests only if managed sustainable according to international principles and criteria (specification of principles and criteria is expected to come later)
- Biomass from agriculture shall comply with “Good Agricultural Practices” (GAP)
- Draft proposal resembles current RED requirements

Argentina and Indonesia are confronted with provisional anti-dumping duties for their biodiesel exports to the EU....

Friday, October 4th 2013 - 06:45 UTC

European Union considering punitive duties on Argentine bio-diesel

Argentine bio-diesel production is being hit by punitive duties on imports from its highest export market and Argentine soyoil price plummets due to EU biodiesel duties

The EC has proposed duties equivalent to between 20% to 25% on bio-diesel imports from Argentina and of between 121 to 150% on imports from Indonesia.

Currently a provisional duty is implemented.

Additionally the EC allegedly has plans to remove Argentina from the list of developing countries and thus finalizing some tariff privileges. The EU absorbs 70% of Argentina's bio-diesel exports.

Argentine producers pledge to fight EU biodiesel duties

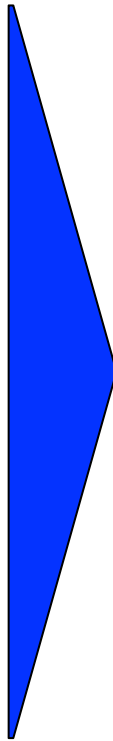
REUTERS - Reuters - Thu, Oct 3, 2013 12:44 PM EDT



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
 Argentina's Biodiesel Boom Turns to Bust on EU Tariffs, Policies

...a final decision can be expected at the end of November 2013

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 490/2013 of 27 May 2013 Imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of biodiesel originating in Argentina and Indonesia	
THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION	1. Parties concerned by the investigation
Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union;	(1) The Commission's publicly invited the complainants, other known Union producers, the known exporting producers in Argentina and Indonesia, known importers, suppliers, distributors, users and associations known to be interested, and the authorities of Argentina and Indonesia of the initiation of the investigation. The scope of findings invited all parties concerned by the investigation to cooperate. Commission and other interested parties
Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1225/2007 of 26 November 2007 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community (1), in particular Article 7 thereof;	(2) interested parties have given or opportunity to make their views known in writing and to request a hearing within the time limits in the notice of initiation;
After consulting the Advisory Committee;	(3) The complainant, exporting producers in Argentina and Indonesia, importers and the authorities of Argentina and Indonesia made their views known. All interested parties, who so requested and showed that they were particularly affected, were given an opportunity to make their views known in writing.
Whereas	3.1. Sampling
the Commission	(4) In view of the large number of exporting producers in Argentina and Indonesia, certified producers in the Union and Union producers involved in the proceedings and in order to complete the investigation within the mandatory time limits, the Commission announced in the notice of initiation that it might limit to a reasonable number the exporting producers in Argentina and Indonesia, the certified importers and Union producers that would be investigated by selecting a sample in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation; this process was also referred to as 'sampling';
1. Initiatives	3.2. Sample of exporting producers in Argentina
(1) On 19 August 2012, the European Commission (the Commission) announced by a notice published in the Official Journal of the European Union (2) the initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding with regard to imports into the Union of biodiesel originating in Argentina and Indonesia (the biodiesel concerned);	(1) In order to enable the Commission to decide whether sampling would be necessary and, if so, to select a sample, all exporting producers in Argentina were requested to make themselves known to the Commission and provide information requested in the notice of initiation.
(2) The investigation was initiated following a complaint lodged on 7 July 2012 by the European biodiesel Union (the complainant) on behalf of producers representing more than 50% of the total Union production of biodiesel. The complaint contained prima facie evidence of dumping of the said product and of material injury resulting therefrom, which was considered sufficient to justify the initiation of the investigation;	(2) The exporting producers in groups of exporting producers provided the requested information and agreed to be included in the sample. Following two conferences requested by complainant to the Union for an assessment of all during the 1 st
(3) On 30 January 2013 the Commission made requests of the same product originating in the countries concerned subject to registration under Commission Regulation (EU) No 75/2013 of 28 January 2013 (3);	(3) The remaining eight groups of exporting producers requested for the certificate holder reported in the letter during day 17
(4) On 20 November 2012, the Commission announced by notice published in the Official Journal of the European Union (4) the initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding with regard to imports into the Union of biodiesel originating in Argentina and Indonesia and continuation of separate investigation;	
2. Investigation period	
(1) The investigation of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 (the review period) on 15. The investigation of material injury for the assessment of injury covered the period from 1 January 2009 to the end of the 10 10th period considered;	



Provisional anti-dumping (AD) duty on imports of biodiesel originating from Argentina and Indonesia

- Filed by European biodiesel producers (EBB)
- 104,92 € per net ton of biodiesel from Argentina
- 83,84 € per net ton of biodiesel from Indonesia
- Valid for six months. In November decision on extension to five years
- No anti-dumping measures for vegetable oils

Commission Regulation (EU) No 490/2013 of 27 May 2013 imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of biodiesel originating in Argentina and Indonesia.

Content of the presentation

1

Update EU framework conditions

2

ISCC and ISCC PLUS – state of affairs and developments in South America

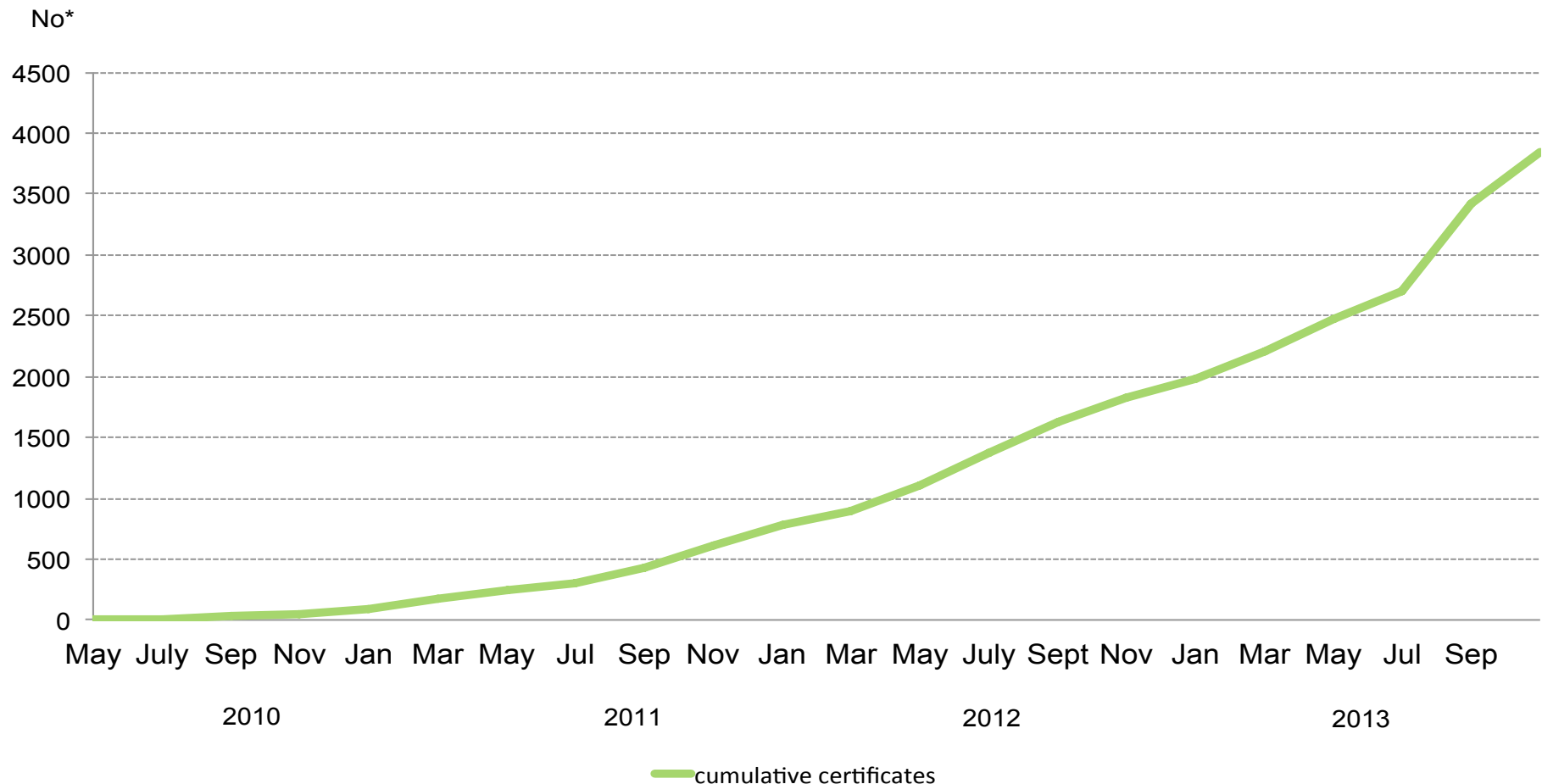
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Waste and residues

4

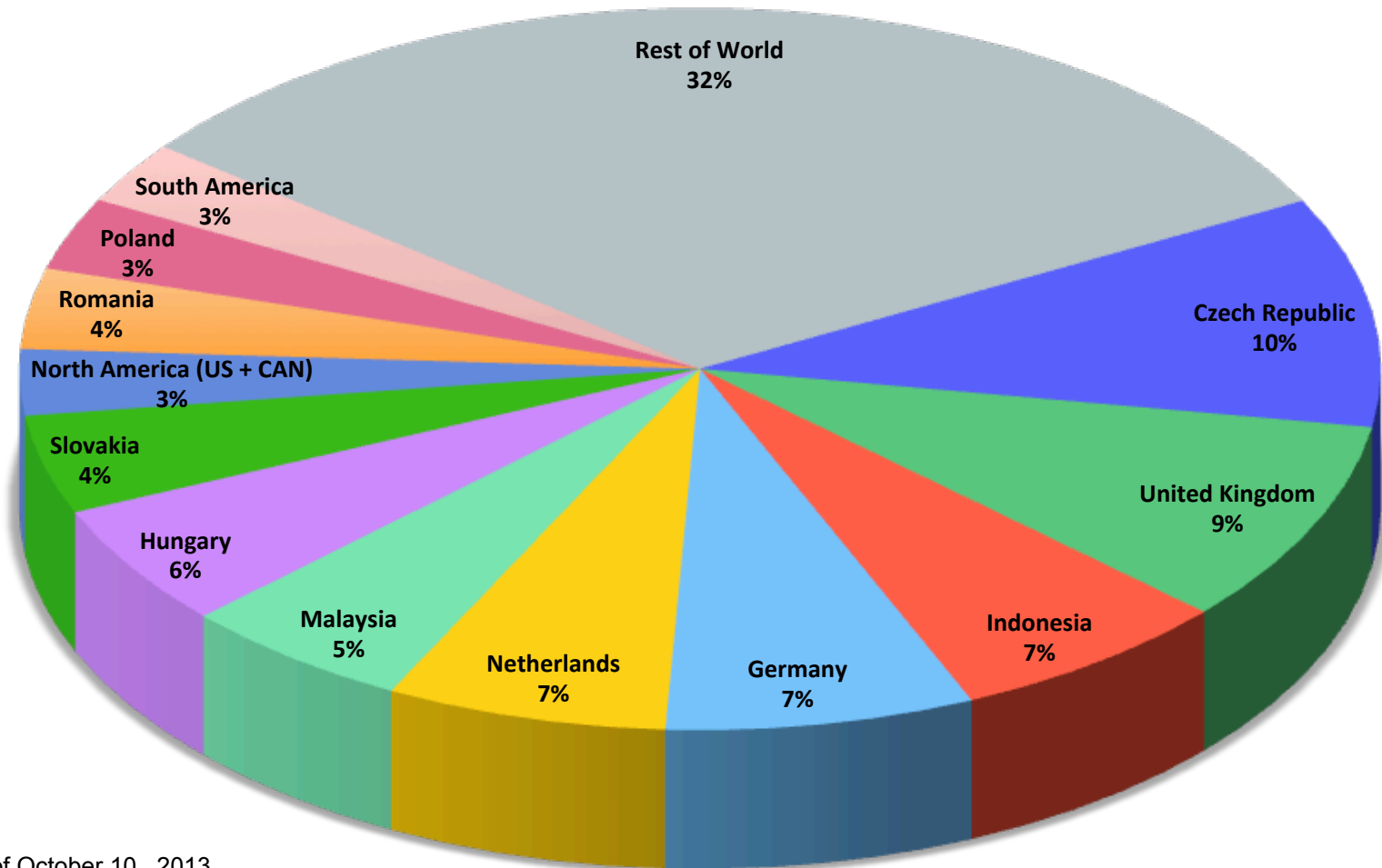
Proposal biodiverse grassland definition of the European Commission

More than 4000 ISCC certificates have been issued – a sharp increase since the last TC SA meeting



* Numbers as of October 9, 2013

ISCC is a global system



* Numbers as of October 10, 2013

ISCC cooperates with 24 certification bodies and has trained more than 400 auditors

Certification bodies using the ISCC scheme

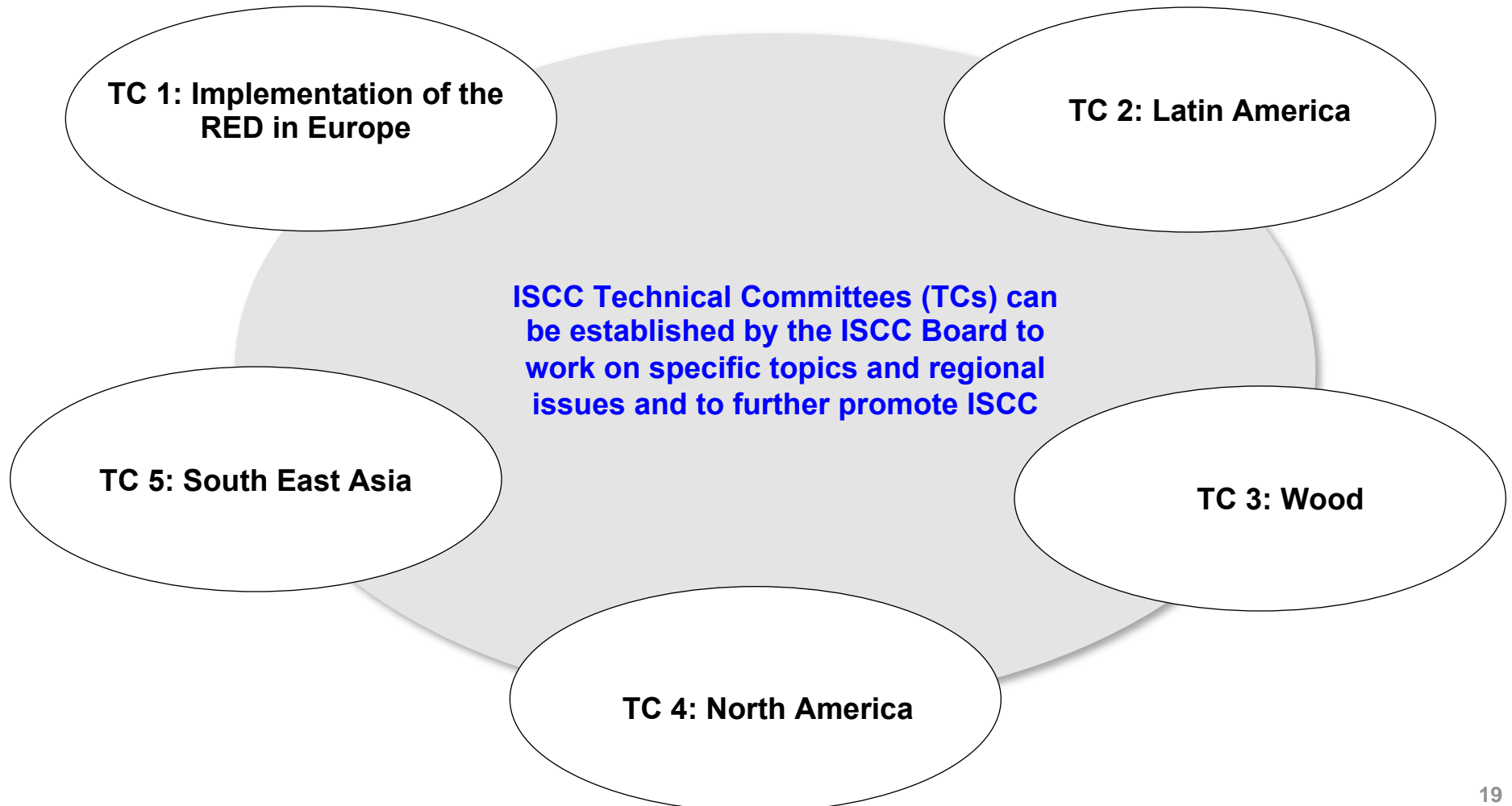


ISCC e.V. – About 70 members have joined the association

Member - Selection



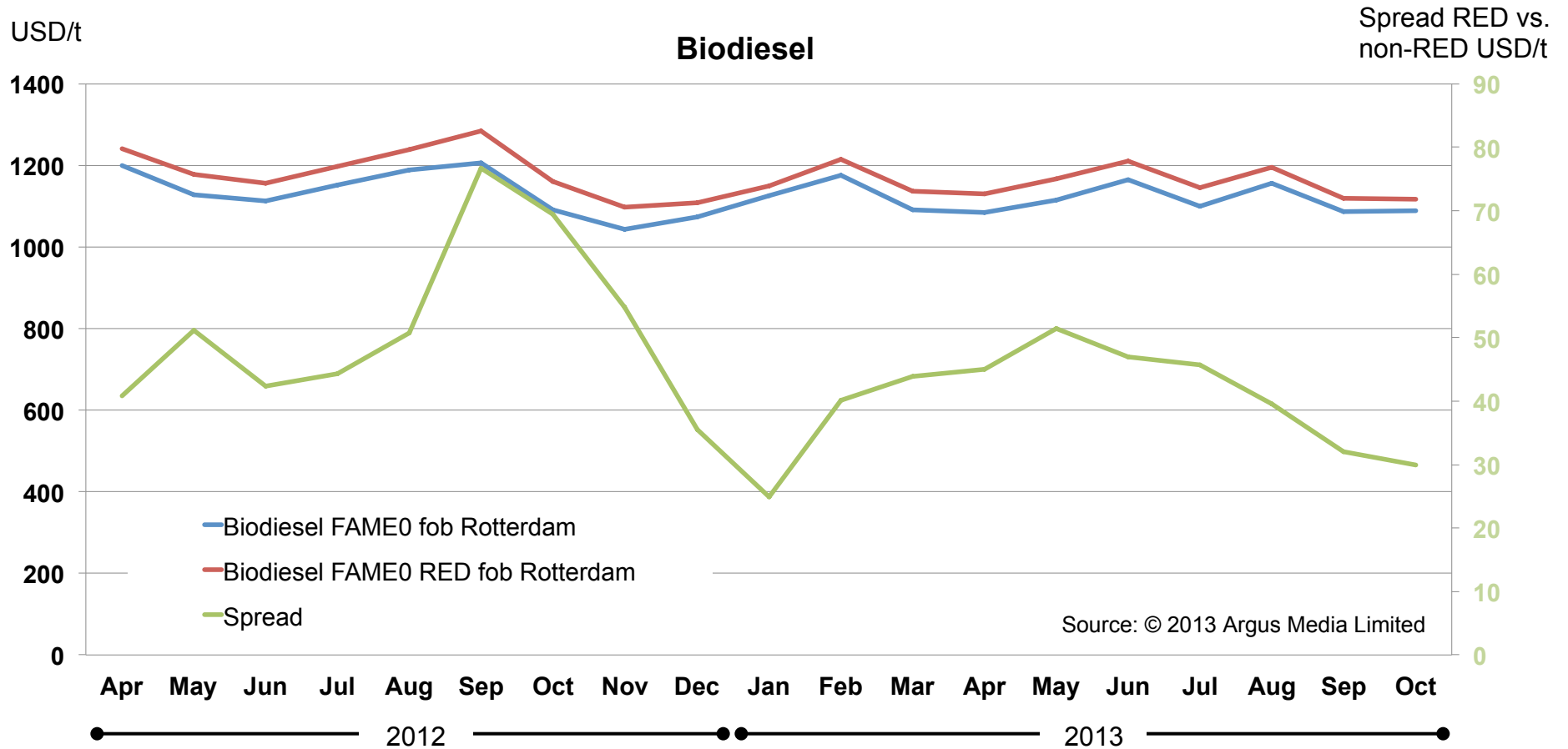
Five Technical Committees (TCs) are active within ISCC



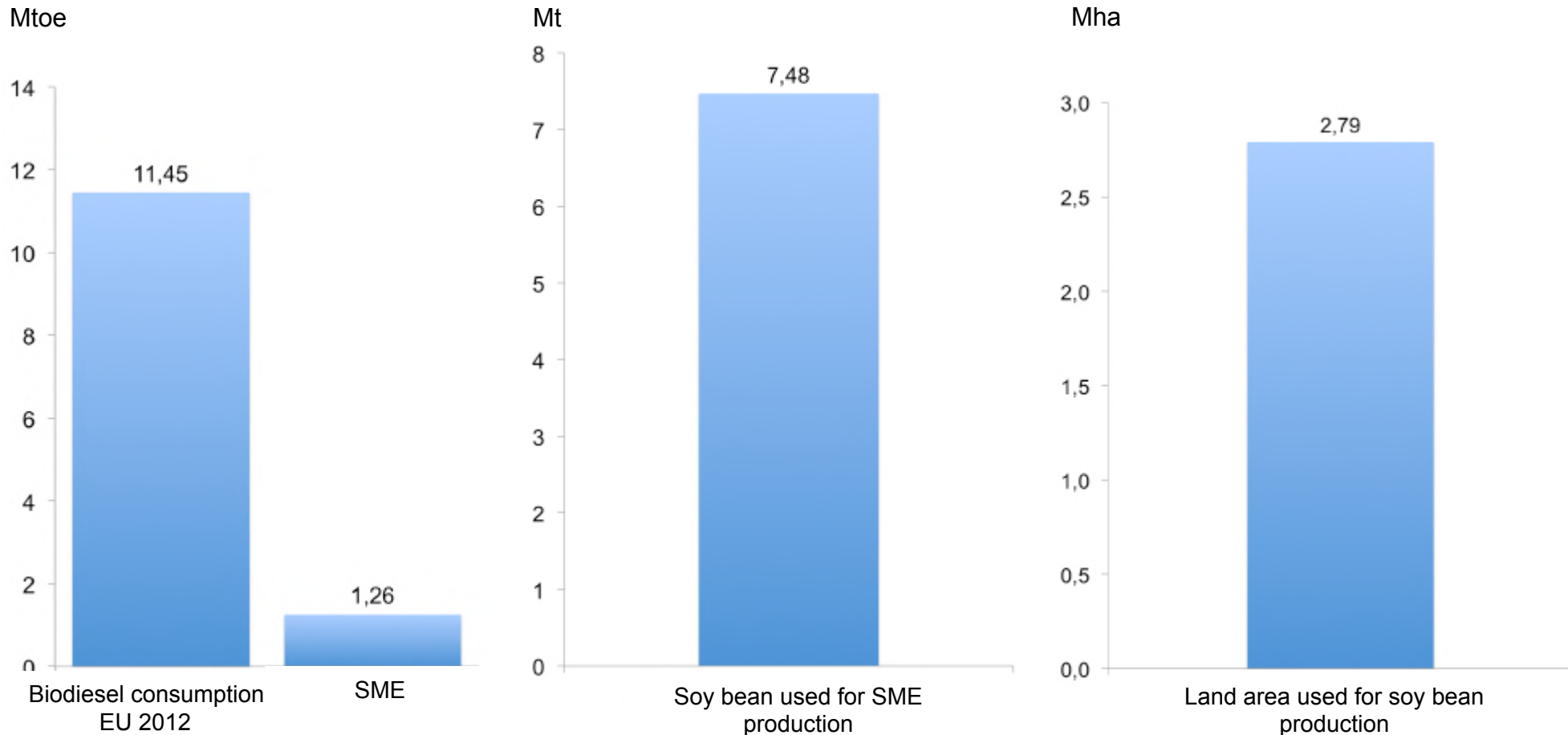
ISCC checklist 202 – New Excel tool to facilitate farm audits

ISCC 202 Checklist						
<input type="checkbox"/>	EU CC farms			clean up table view	Number of criteria in list to proof	99
<input type="checkbox"/>	ILO Labour Conventions ratified			Guidance OFF	Number of criteria still to proof	99
<input type="checkbox"/>	Family farm, no staff employed			Guidance ON	Number of Non-Comforties	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	No irrigation				Number of major must criteria violated	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	No storage of PP material on farm				Percentage of minor must criteria confirmed	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	No storage of fertilizer					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subcontractor service fertilizer					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subcontractor spraying					
No.	Criterion	Major Must	Minor Must	Findings	Conformity	
					No	Yes
0.1	Contracts with all first gathering points to which sustainable biomass will be or was delivered	X			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0.2	Copy of the signed self declarations	X			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0.3	Weighbridge protocols of delivered biomass for each truck/tractor as received from first gathering points (according to ISCC 203 requirements)	X			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0.4	Only, if default values are <u>not</u> applied: GHG calculation	X			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0.5	Only, if default values are not applied: List of GHG data e.g. emission factors, lower heating values and their sources	X			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0.6	Contracts with subcontractors (if relevant e.g. for spraying, harvesting etc.)	X			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
0.7	Status as CC farmers proved by valid copies of the CC application forms	X			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PRINCIPLE 1: Biomass shall not be produced on land with high biodiversity value or high carbon stock (according to Article 17(3), (4) and (5) of the Directive 2009/28/EC. HCV areas shall be protected.						
1.1	Biomass is not produced on land with high biodiversity value	X			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Price premiums are paid for certified products

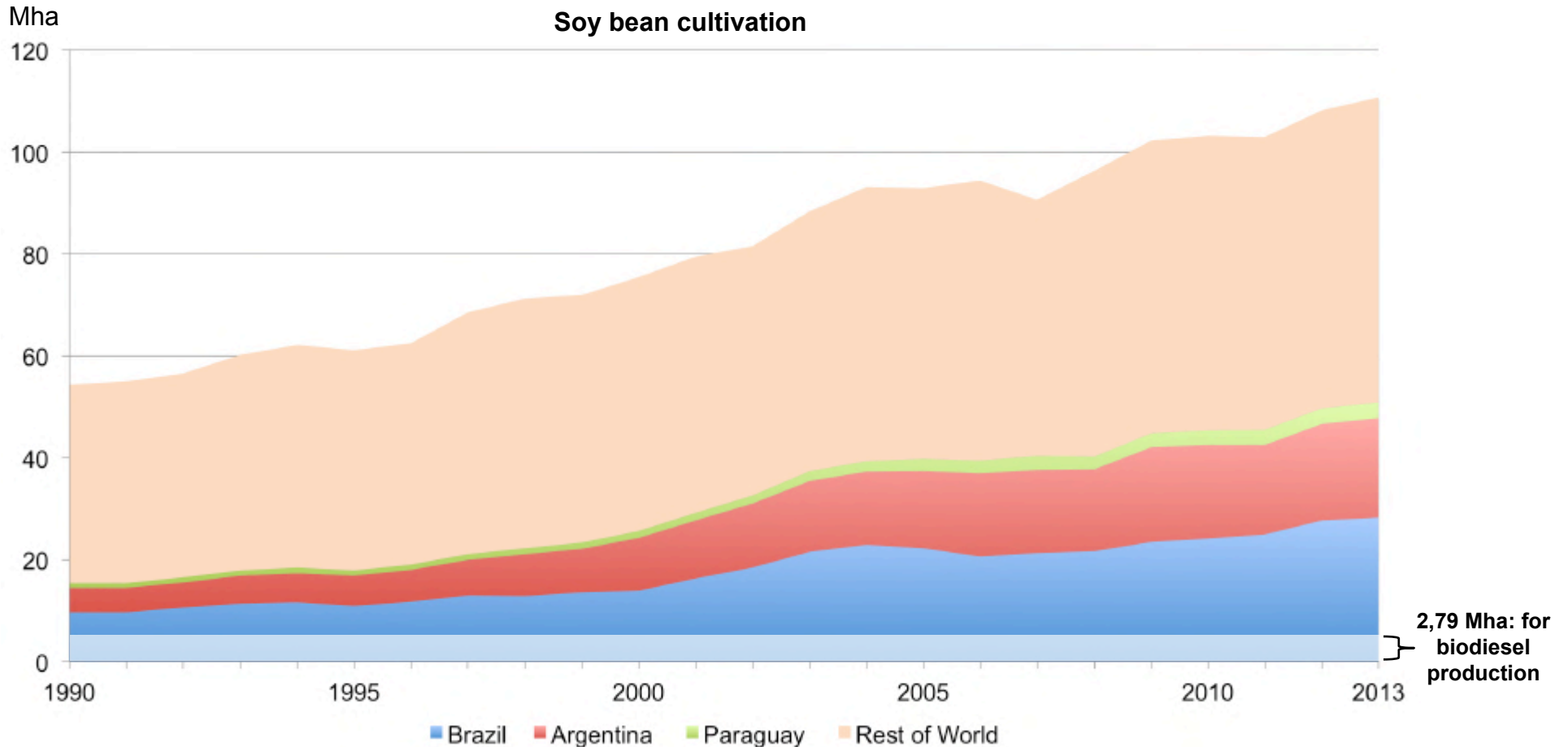


Assuming a market share of SME in the European biodiesel market of 11% would require approx. 2.8 mill. ha certified soy bean production area



Source: Euroobserver (2013), Meo (2013)

Soy bean cultivation is increasing while the share of certified production remains low



Quelle: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Services, 2013

ISCC is third party supporter of the SAI Platform (initiative of leading food producers for sustainable agriculture) and will offer soon SAI audits



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform. The main banner features a large '10 YEARS OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE' logo and the text 'Sustainable Agriculture Initiative - A food industry organization aimed to support the development of sustainable agriculture involving stakeholders of the food chain'. A search bar is located in the top right corner.

The navigation menu includes: Home, Sustainable Agriculture, About us, Activities, News & Events, Library, and Contact us.

Global News

- Carbon Footprint Product Category Rule for Green Coffee - Open Consultation Started**
Tuesday 21 May 2013
- Carbon Footprint Product Category Rule for Green Coffee Open Consultation – Started!** This is your chance to have a view or make comment on what will be the only Carbon Footprint Product Category Rule methodology for the industry. Though developed by sector representatives and experts for the industry, we want [...] [Read more](#)

Upcoming Events

- Sustainability Master Class for Executives**
03 Jun 2013 - 04 Jun 2013
- Arable and Vegetable Crops WG Meeting and Field Trip**
24 Jun 2013 - 25 Jun 2013
- SAI Platform ExCo meeting**
11 Sep 2013 - 13 Sep 2013

Key Topics

- Arable & Vegetable Crops
- Beef
- Coffee
- Dairy
- Fruit

Supporters

Companies committed to SAI and sign the Checklist:

- ADM, Bunge, Cargill, Dole, Heineken, JBS, Mars, Mondelez, Nestle, PepsiCo, Unilever, CIO, Danone, Innocent

Other supporters:

- McDonald's, Cereals World

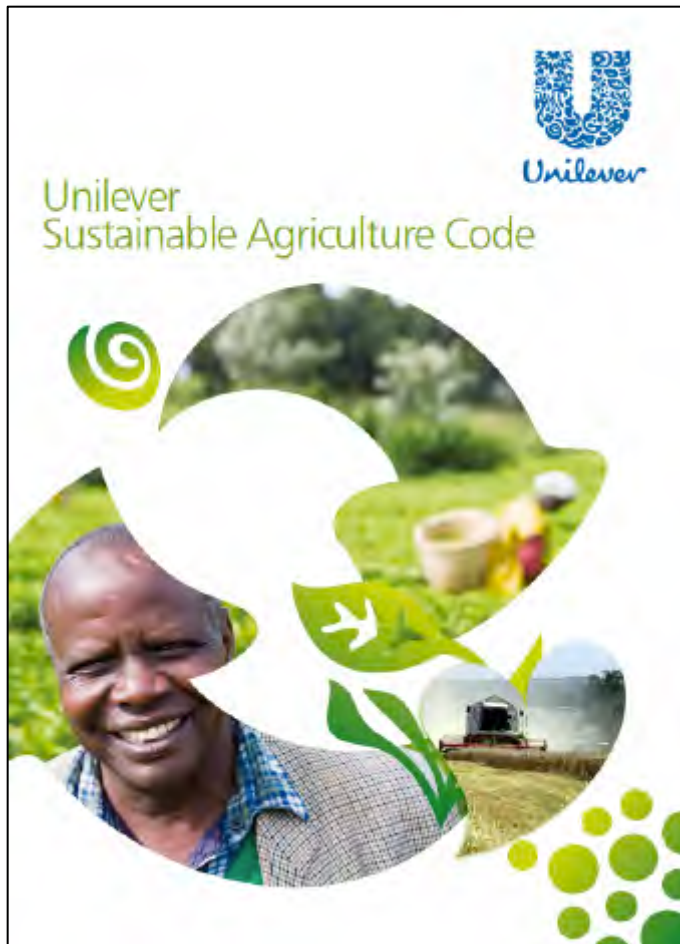
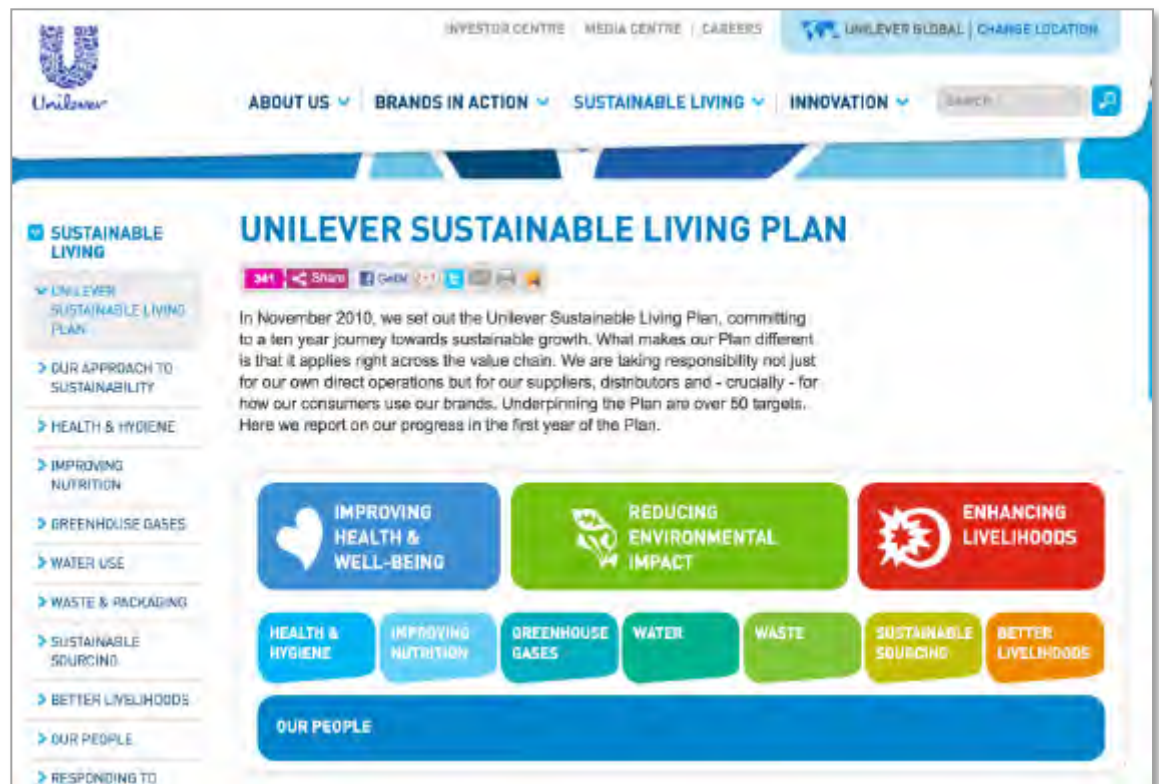
Third party support:

- UTZ, Rainforest Alliance, SAI Platform

ISCC is listed as a third party supporter at the bottom of the page.

Source: <http://www.saiplatform.org/>

ISCC also supports Unilever's Sustainable Agriculture Code which sets high standards for agricultural production

UNILEVER SUSTAINABLE LIVING PLAN

In November 2010, we set out the Unilever Sustainable Living Plan, committing to a ten year journey towards sustainable growth. What makes our Plan different is that it applies right across the value chain. We are taking responsibility not just for our own direct operations but for our suppliers, distributors and - crucially - for how our consumers use our brands. Underpinning the Plan are over 50 targets. Here we report on our progress in the first year of the Plan.

- IMPROVING HEALTH & WELL-BEING
- REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
- ENHANCING LIVELIHOODS
- HEALTH & HYGIENE
- IMPROVING NUTRITION
- GREENHOUSE GASES
- WATER
- WASTE
- SUSTAINABLE SOURCING
- BETTER LIVELIHOODS
- OUR PEOPLE
- RESPONDING TO

50 years WWF in Germany: For this reason, WWF and Playmobil produced a key chain from bioplastics using ISCC certified biomass



The screenshot shows the WWF Germany website. At the top, there are navigation links: 'STARTSEITE', 'PRESSE', 'PUBLIKATIONEN', 'FÖRDERMITGLIEDERSERVICE', 'UNTERNEHMEN', and 'NEWSLETTER'. A search bar is also present. Below the navigation, there are buttons for 'Spenden' and 'Fördermitglied werden'. The main content area features a news article titled 'Panda für die Hosentasche' dated 31. Mai 2015. The article discusses the WWF's 50th anniversary and the production of a panda keychain from bioplastics. A photo of the keychain is shown. The article text is partially visible, mentioning 'Anlässlich seines fünfzigjährigen Jubiläums hat der WWF von dem Spielwarenhersteller Playmobil einen Panda-Schlüsselanhänger aus Bio-Kunststoff entwickeln und fertigen lassen. Der kleine Bär, ein Symbol des weltweiten Artenschutzes, ist zu annähernd neunzig Prozent aus nachwachsenden Rohstoffen hergestellt. „Der WWF hat mit dem Schlüsselanhänger einen neuen Impuls auch und gerade in den Spielwarensektor gegeben. Wir können bei den Kunststoffen weg vom Erdöl.“, sagt Dirk Barth, Geschäftsführer der Panda Fördergesellschaft. Die Potentiale von Bio-Kunststoffen sind nach WWF-Einschätzung noch lange nicht ausgeschöpft. Viele Formen und Farben seien bereits heute möglich. Umwelt- und sozialverträglich angebaut, werden Biokunststoffe zukünftig eine wichtige Alternative darstellen“, so Barth. Der WWF setzte sich für daher dafür ein, dass Biokunststoffe strenge ökologische und soziale Kriterien über den gesamten Handelsweg einhalten werden.

Keychain made from WWF and Playmobil bio-plastic. © Jürgen Matjevo / WWF

Waldelafanten-Paradies versinkt im Chaos

Der Kampf gegen das

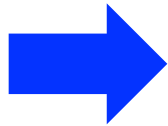
...chen Herausforderung und prüft selbstverständlich auch den Herstellung des Schlüsselanhängers hat gezeigt, dass es gar kstoff die gewohnte Playmobil-Qualität herzustellen“, sagte der Playmobil-Produktionsstätten. Die Menge des für den offs wurde aus gentechnikfreiem Mais hergestellt, und die elligkeitsstandards des ISCC (International Sustainability & den. Ziel müsse es langfristig sein, so der WWF, fossile ilanz zu verbessern und Kunststoffe aus Agrarabfällen bzw. tellen, die in Eigenschaft und Qualität, den derzeit

verwendeten Materialien mindestens ebenbürtig seien.

Under ISCC PLUS several certificates for food, feed, bioplastics and other chemicals have already been issued

Examples: ISCC PLUS Certificates

Company	Certificate No.	Product	Issue Date	Valid Until	Status
Nygaard Roskov GmbH, Rothenburg, Germany	ISCC-PLUS-Cert-10013002	FEED	31.07.2013	30.07.2014	ISSUED
Bavaria Plantation B.V., Rotterdam, Bodek, Netherlands	ISCC-PLUS-Cert-10013003	Rape / canola	31.07.2013	30.07.2014	ISSUED
ADM Eurosoort B.V., Surpoot, Rotterdam, Netherlands	ISCC-PLUS-Cert-10013001	Rape / canola, Soyabean	01.07.2013	30.06.2014	ISSUED
Cargill RW, Antwerp, BGL/GBL	ISCC-PLUS-Cert-10013005	Rape / canola, Sunflower, Soyabean	21.06.2013	20.06.2014	ISSUED
ADM Ethanol, Erie, United Kingdom	ISCC-PLUS-Cert-10013011	Rape / canola	17.06.2013	16.06.2014	ISSUED
ADM Pregos s.r.l., Praga, Romania, Czech Republic	ISCC-PLUS-Cert-10013018	Rape / canola, Sunflower	07.06.2013	06.06.2014	ISSUED
NatureWorks LLC, Erie, United States	ISCC-PLUS-Cert-1008405	Lactic acid	23.05.2013	22.05.2014	ISSUED
Abacalis Energy, LLC, St. Austrey, UK	ISCC-PLUS-Cert-81160601	Coal	15.05.2013	14.05.2014	ISSUED



Bioplastics



CO₂ based Methanol



More and more companies use ISCC to proof sustainable supply chains: Two examples



„All raw materials used for our yogurt cups were processed according to the requirements of the ISCC PLUS certificate. These cups are a first step to develop more packing materials based on renewable raw materials...“

Marion Fürst, DANONE GmbH



„Renewable raw materials shall be used and processed as sustainable as possible. Agricultural land and water resources are limited. This is the reason why BASF is an active member of ISCC... and supports producers in their sustainability efforts.“

Christine Stiehl, BASF

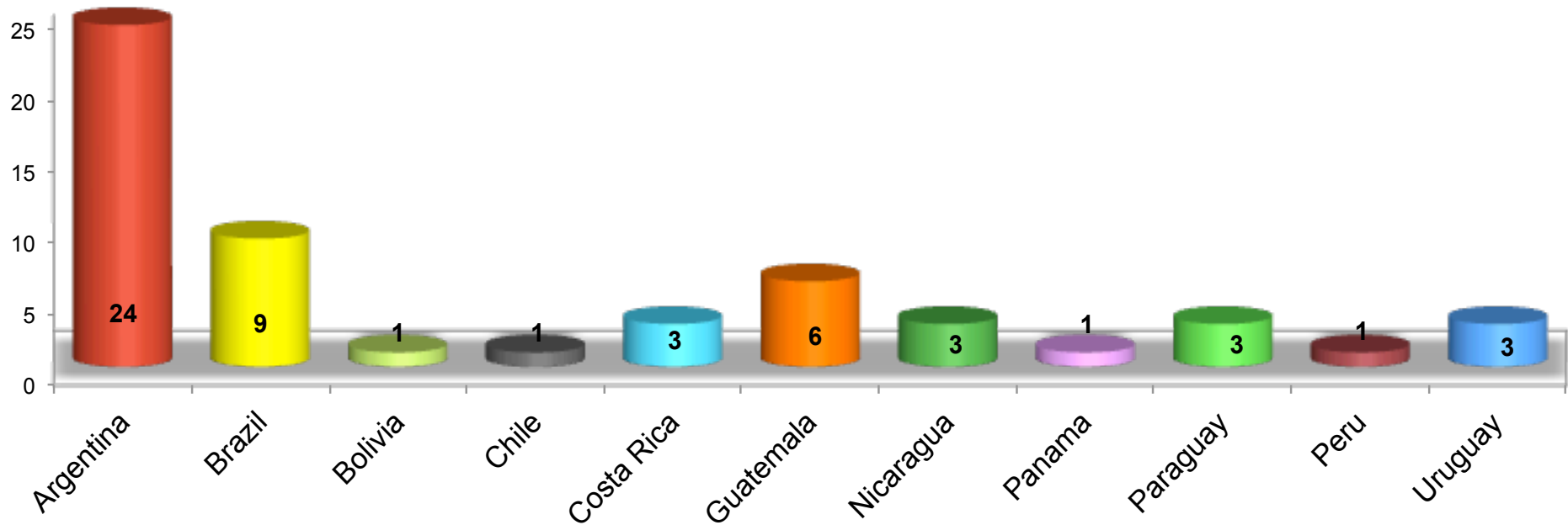
Current projects on European and global level

	Europe	Global
Standardisation process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CEN/TC 411: Bio-based products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ISO 13065: Sustainability criteria for bioenergy (global)
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plants for the Future ▪ Food for Life ▪ Several company specific initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SAI (global) ▪ Consumer Goods Forum
Feed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDH – Sustainable Trade Initiative 	
Chemical / technical applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Horizon 2020 – Bridge 2020 ▪ Lead Market Initiative ▪ SusChem ▪ Plants for the Future ▪ KBBPPS ▪ ERRMA ▪ European Bioplastics ▪ Chimie du végétal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bioplastic Feedstock Alliance Forum (USA)
Energetic use (solid / gaseous biomass)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainability proposal EU ▪ BIOPATH 	

ISCC in South America

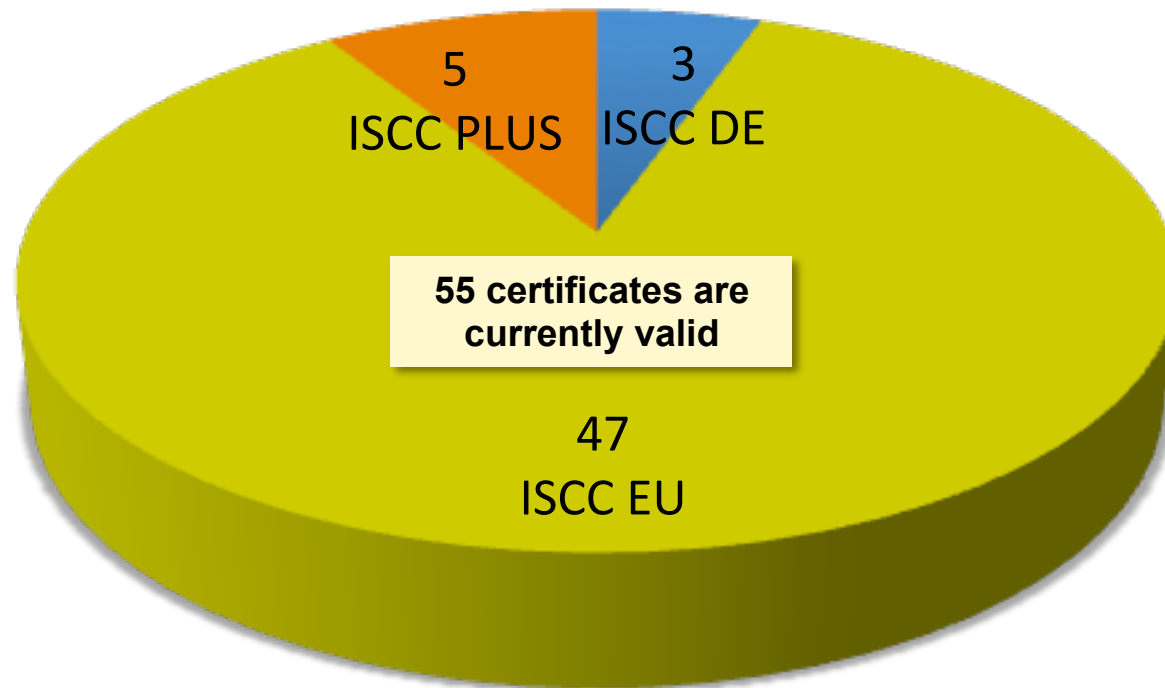
- 113 ISCC certificates have been issued in 11 countries in South America since 2010
- Most common feedstock are soy and sugar cane
- Three ISCC EU certificates are related to waste and residues: two in Argentina and one in Uruguay
- Currently, two countries are recognized by the BLE for activities under the 36th BImSchV: Argentina (since October 2013) and Peru (since January 2013)
- ISCC information events in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Asuncion, Montevideo
- Three trainings in South America (2 X Rio die Janeiro, 1x Buenos Aires)
- 5th Technical Committee meeting
- Pilot on biodiverse grassland in Argentina
- Training considered in Q1 2014

55 valid ISCC certificates in South America*



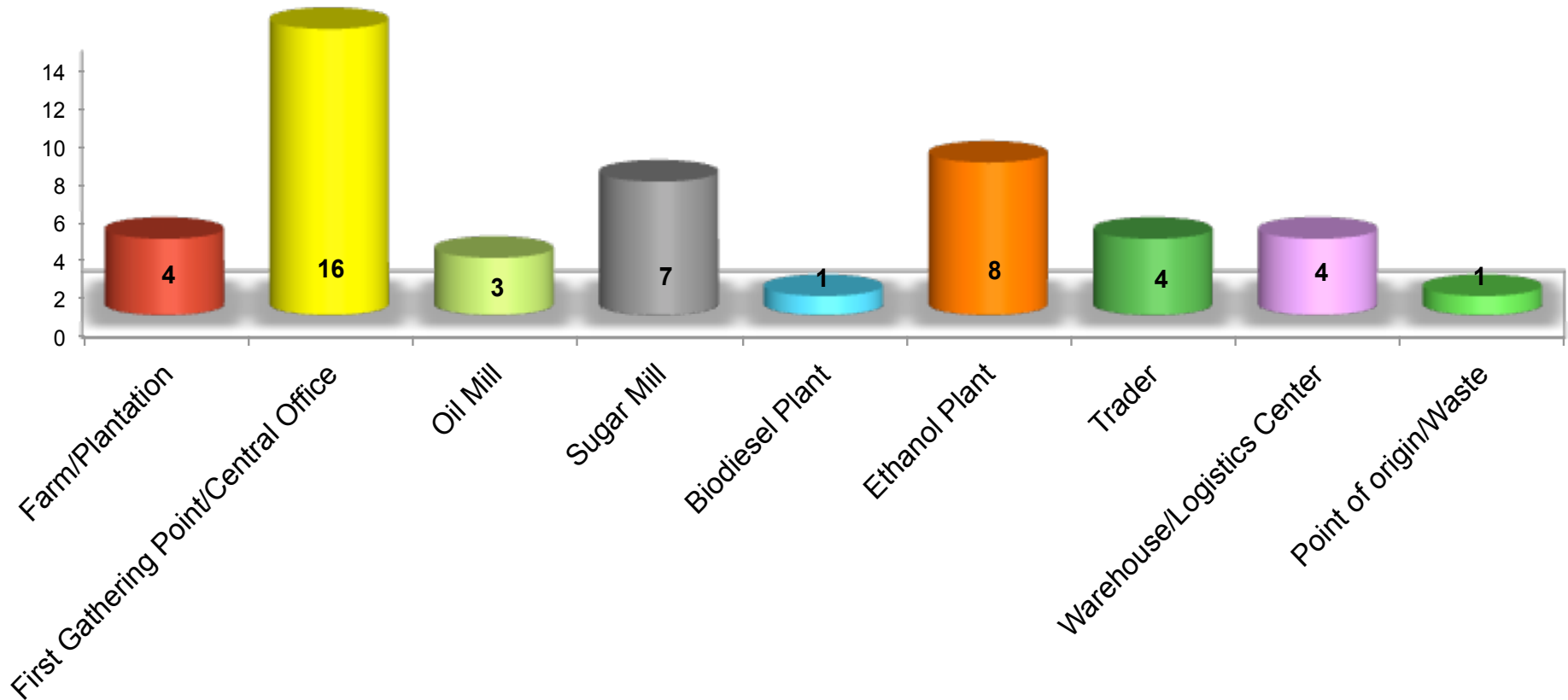
*Each certificate may be valid for more than one type of operation
Numbers as per October 9, 2013

Number of certificates in South America per ISCC system*



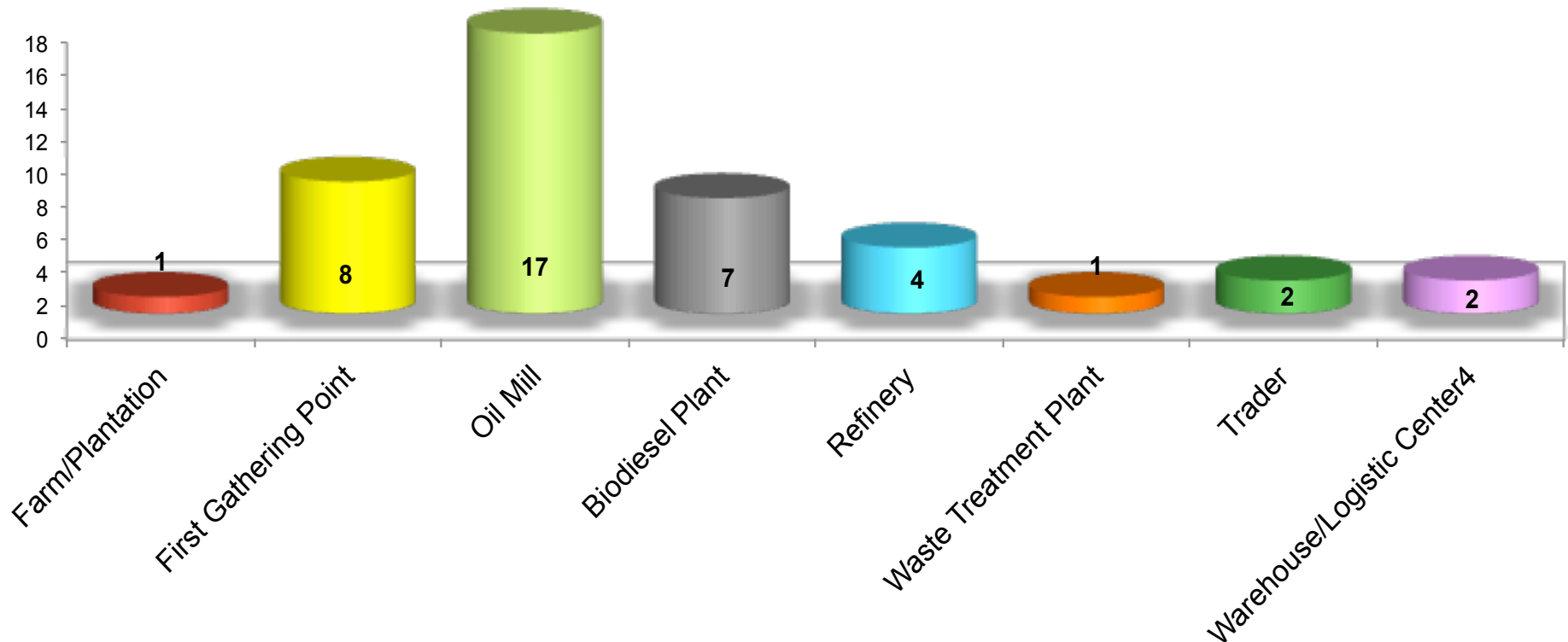
*Each certificate may be valid for more than one type of operation
Numbers as per October 9, 2013

Types of operations certified in South America (without ARG)*



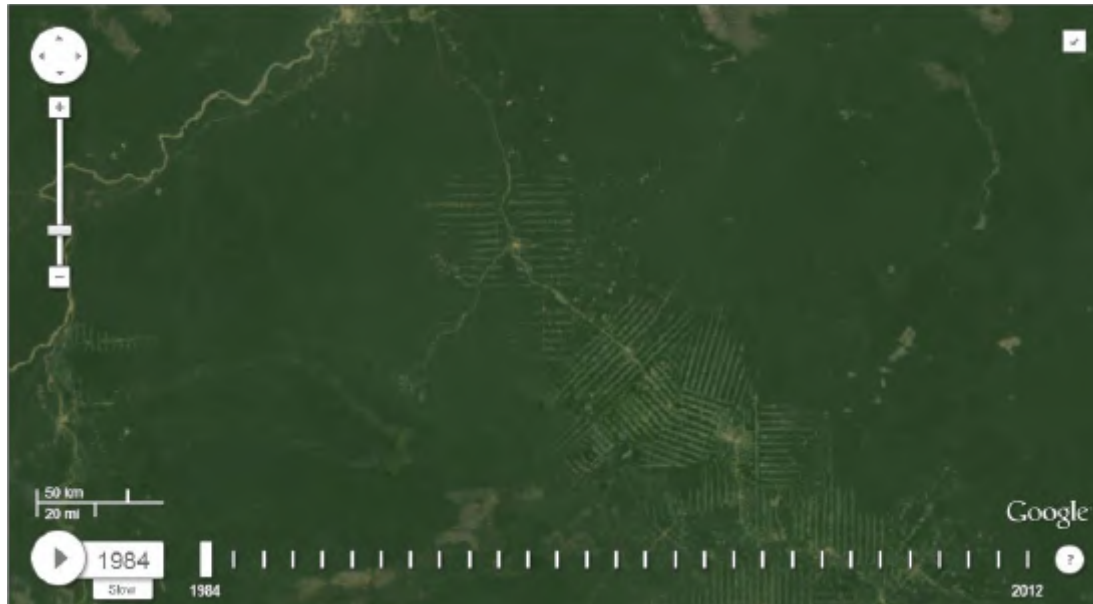
*Each certificate may be valid for more than one type of operation
Numbers as per October 9, 2013

Types of operations certified in Argentina*



*Each certificate may be valid for more than one type of operation
Numbers as per October 9, 2013

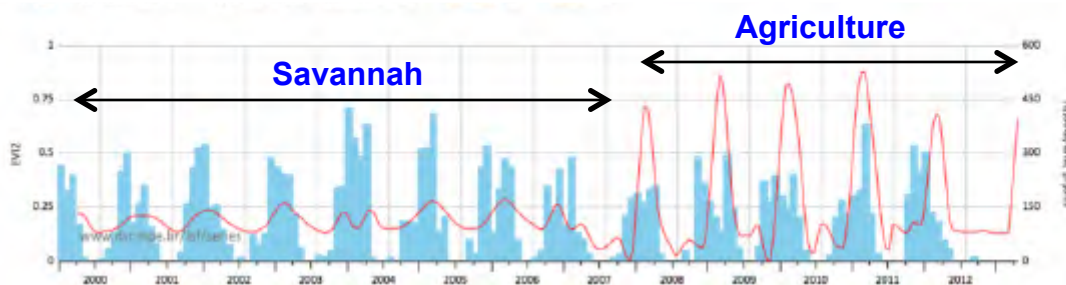
Current activities: Development of desk-based analysis tools for risk assessment of LUC and biodiversity (Auditor support)



Source: <http://earthengine.google.org/#intro/Amazon>



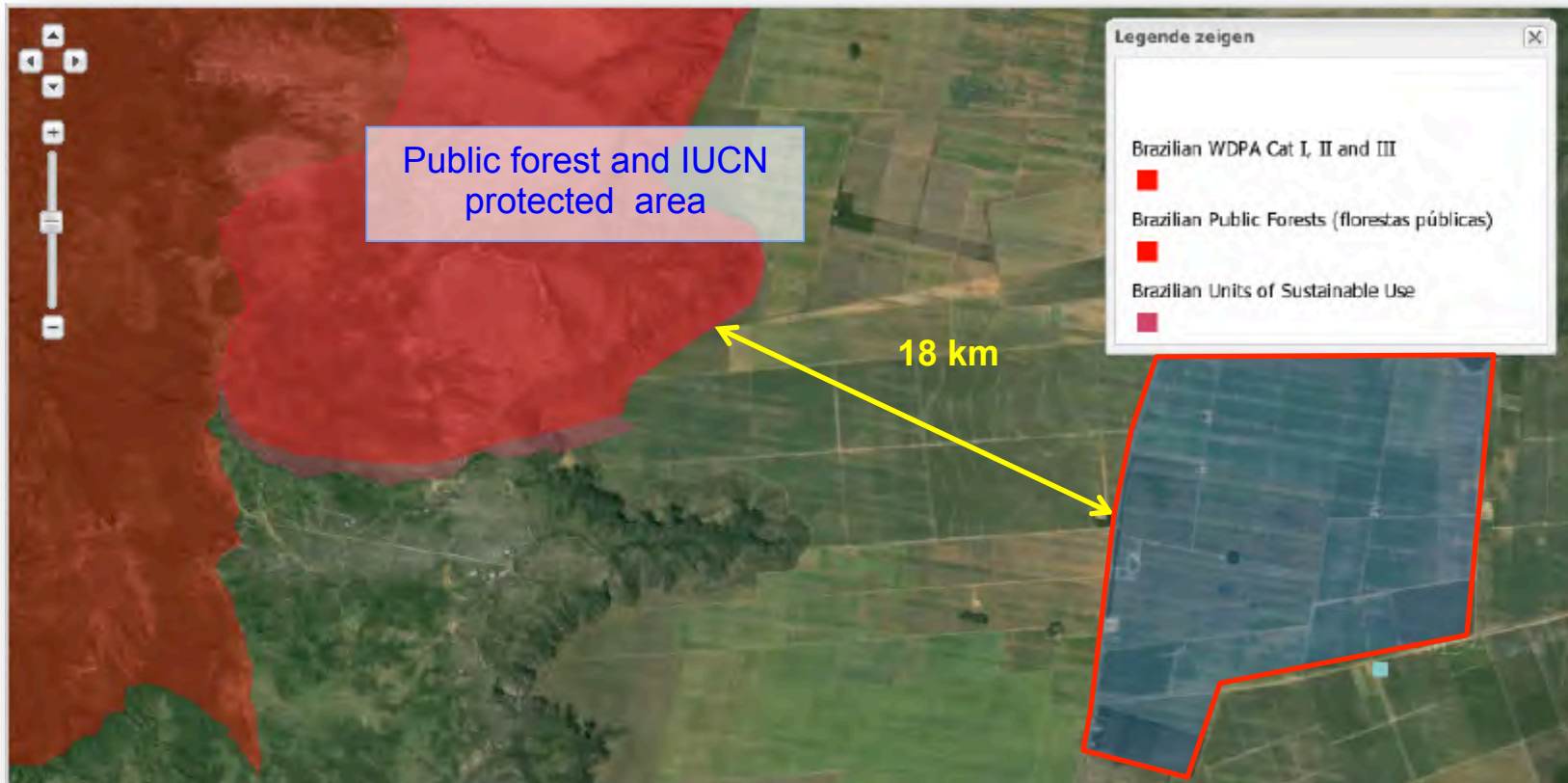
Draft of ISCC web-tool



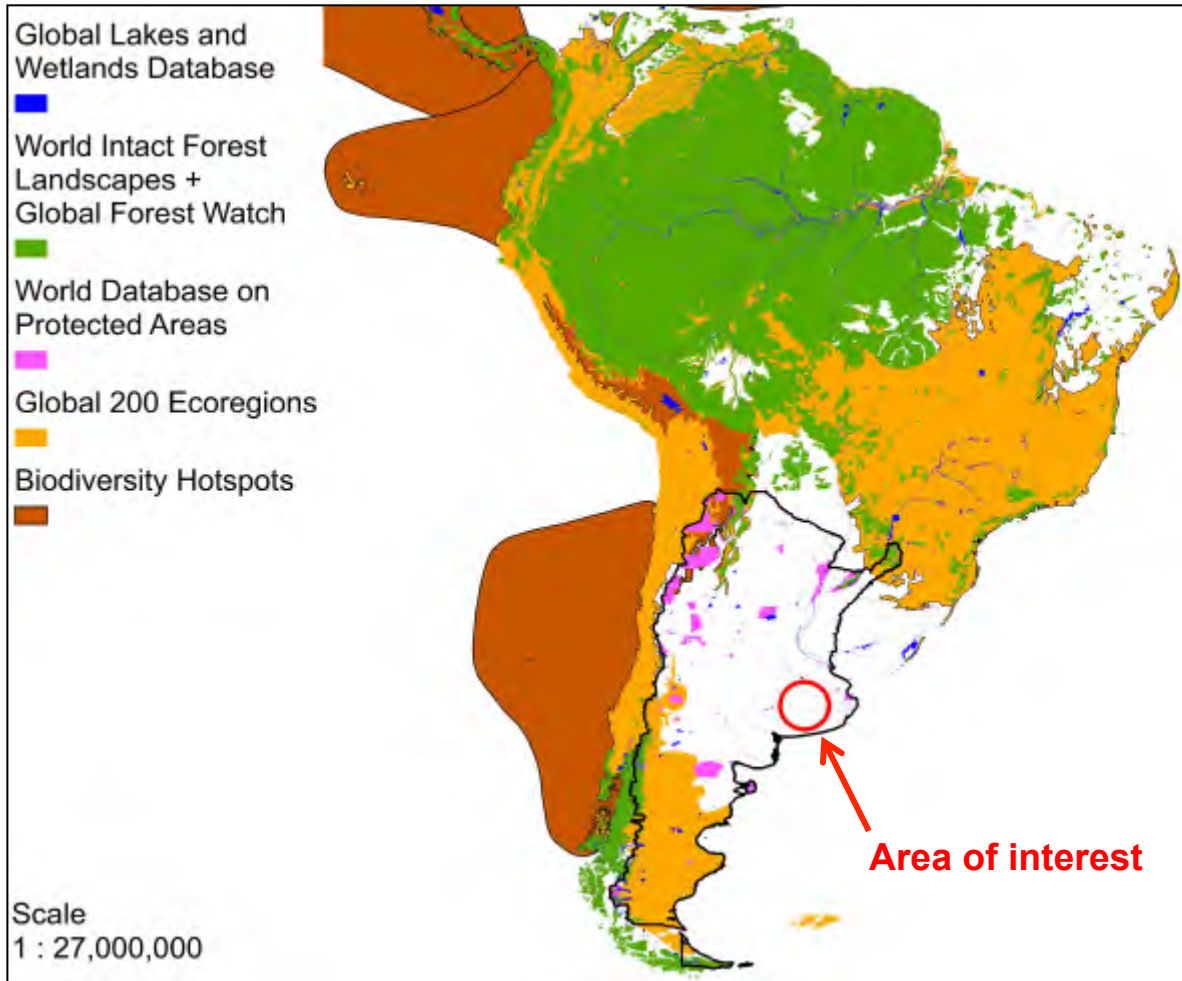
Source: <http://www.dsr.inpe.br/laf/series>

Biodiversity databases and satellite images are gathered for risk assessment: Farm audit measures can be directly derived from platform

- Example below: High biodiverse areas and organic soils in Brazil (from National and International databases)

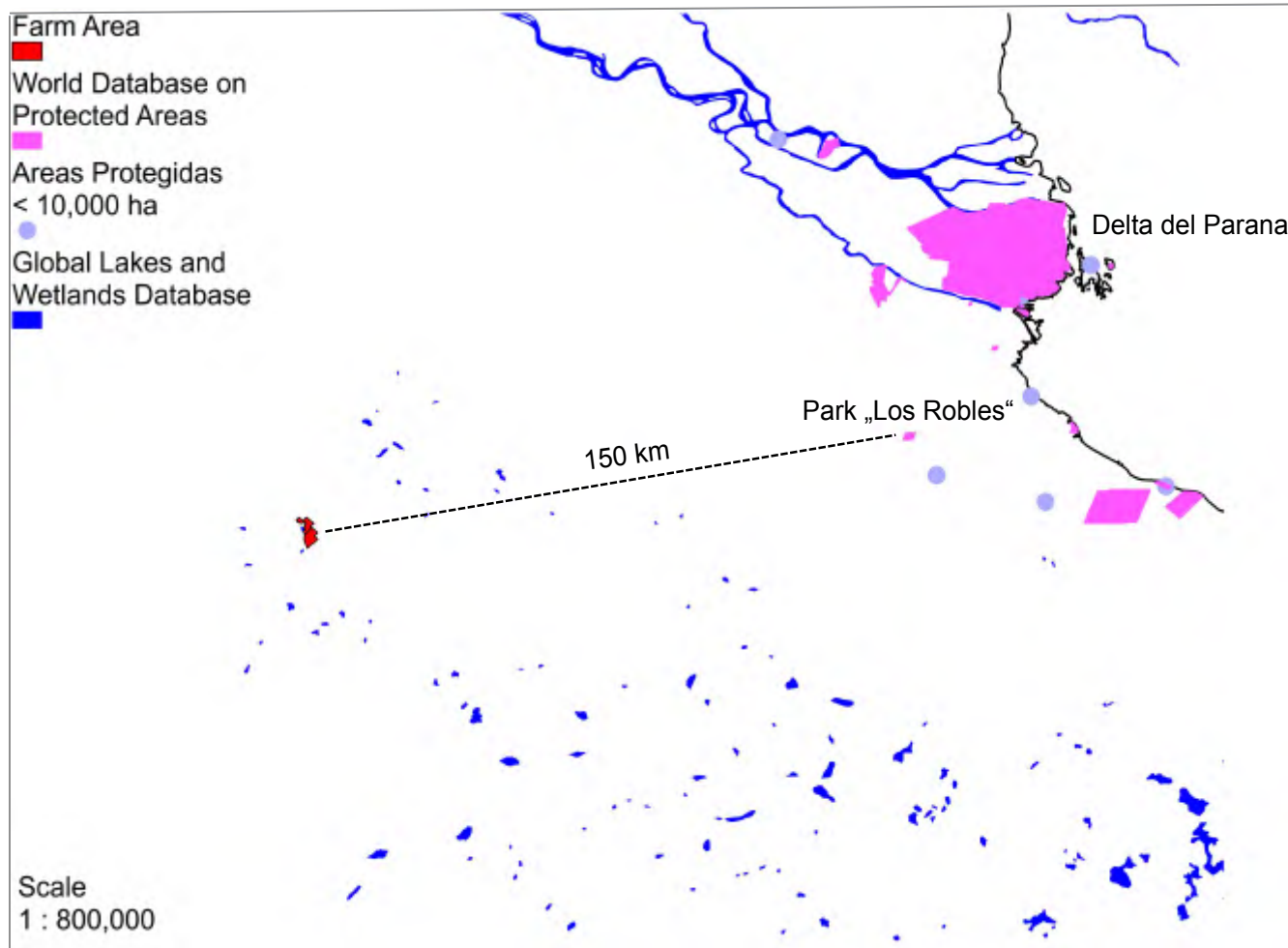


Biodiversity risk assessment: Check of farm location with respect to protected and high-biodiverse areas (I)



- Example: Farm of interest in Argentina, province of Buenos Aires
- Check of large-scale and global databases (provided by UNEP, Conservation International, WWF, Greenpeace)
- The area of interest appears rather clear of most of protected and biodiverse areas
- Nevertheless, a sound and reliable assessment calls for a closer look on a small-scale

Biodiversity risk assessment: Check of farm location with respect to protected and high-biodiverse areas (II)



- Distance analysis shows that the investigated farm is far away from protected and biodiverse areas
- Result of desk-based analysis: Low risk of violation of sustainability criteria
- Desk-based analysis gives hints for closer investigation of critical aspects but can not replace the on-site audit

Content of the presentation

1

Update EU framework conditions

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Proposal biodiverse grassland definition of the European Commission

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 materialshall 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

Lists of material eligible for double counting and certification procedures are not harmonized across the EU



Table 1 - Waste & processing residues

Material	Description	Valid from
Waste wood	The treatment of waste wood in the RED GHG calculations makes clear it is to be treated as a waste/residue. The Environment Agency's statement (see the link below) provides guidance on the distinction between forestry residues and waste wood. http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/uk/ukdocuments/ReganGHG_000_Regul.html?_af=6042_4580.pdf	15/12/11

Table 2 - Residues from agriculture, aquaculture, forestry and fisheries

Material	Description	Valid from
Forestry residues	Forestry residues are identified explicitly by the RED activities and treated as waste/residues in the RED GHG calculations. The Environment Agency's statement (see the link below) provides guidance on the distinction between forestry residues and waste wood.	15/12/11



BIJLAGE II - FORMAT VOOR HET OVERLEGGEN VAN INFORMATIE T.B.V. DUBBELTELLING BIOBRANDSTOFFEN ALS BEDOELD IN ARTIKEL 3, EERSTE LID

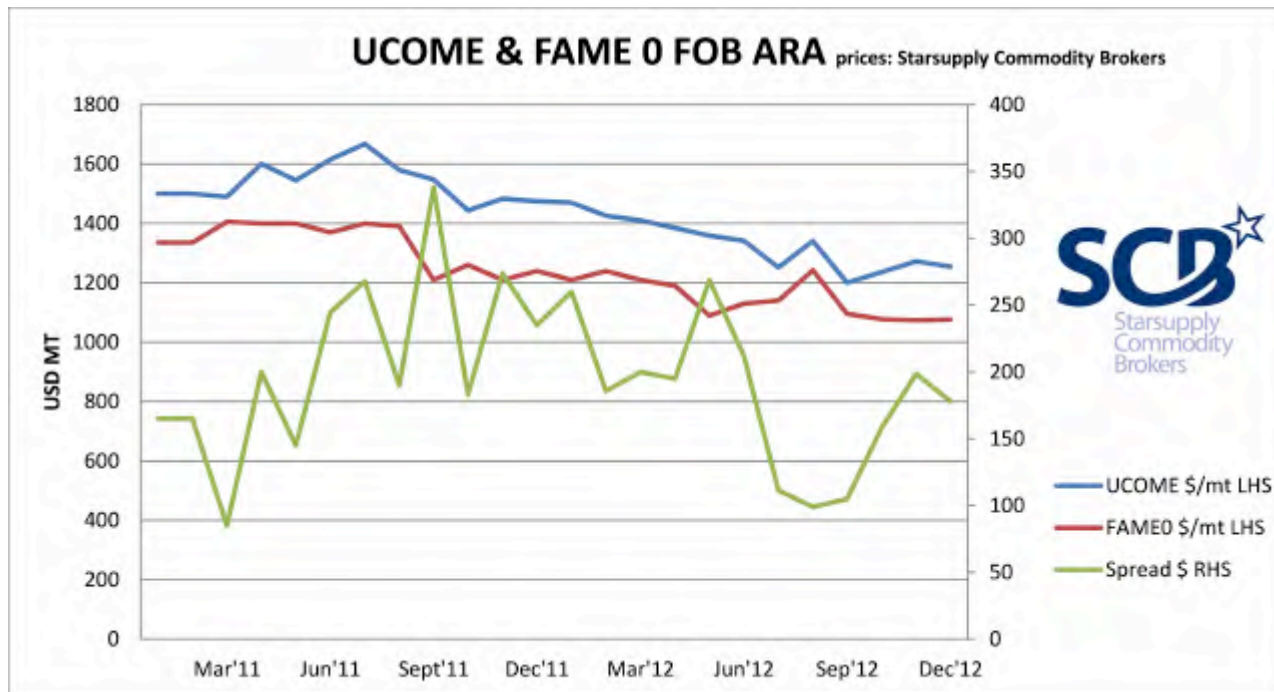
A. Aard van de biobrandstof en de grondstof, herkomst van de grondstof
 1. Soort biobrandstof waarop de wijzigingsstof wordt toegepast:

Component	Eenheid	Waarde (eventueel ook minimum en maximum)	Bron van de waarde
Droge stofgehalte	% van totale gewicht		
Organische droge stof	% van droge stof		
Zetmeel	% van droge stof		
Cellulose	% van droge stof		
Hemicellulose	% van droge stof		
Starch	% van droge stof		
Enke	% van droge stof		

- Non-harmonized lists in EU
- No update procedures
- Double counting material in one country, single counting in the other
- Certification for multiple markets necessary
- Certification as co-product and waste at the same time
- No harmonization of certification and documentation requirements

Due to double counting, high price premiums for UCOME are paid on top of FAME 0

Price premiums UCOME

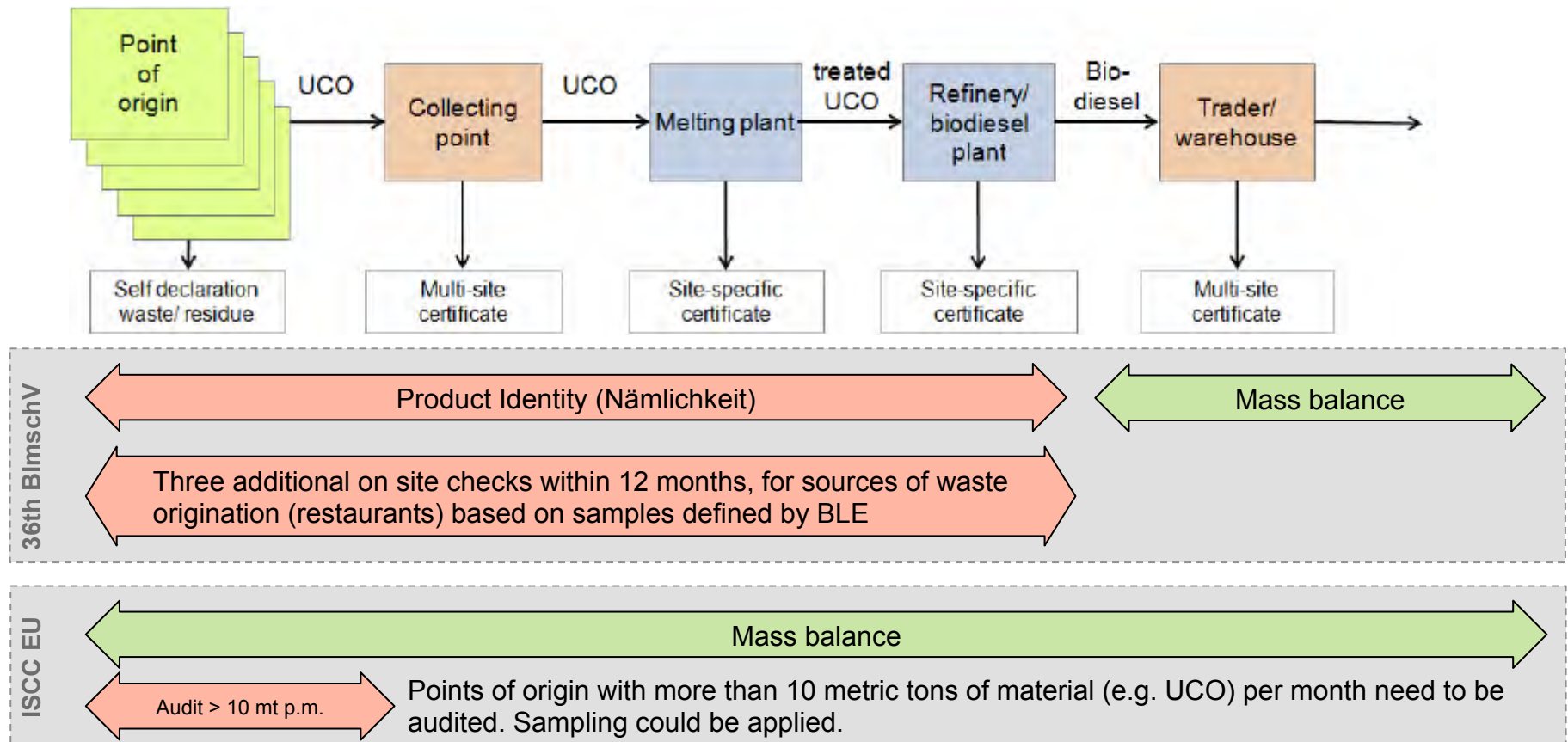


- Fraud at restaurant level unlikely as UCO prices paid to restaurants are low
- Closer attention should be paid to large sources of waste origination
- UCO collectors, traders and conversion units must be controlled

Source: Starsupply Commodity Brokers, 2013.

Certification requirements for double counting material are different under ISCC DE 36th BImSchV compared to those under ISCC EU

Certification requirements for double counting material under ISCC – Example UCOME

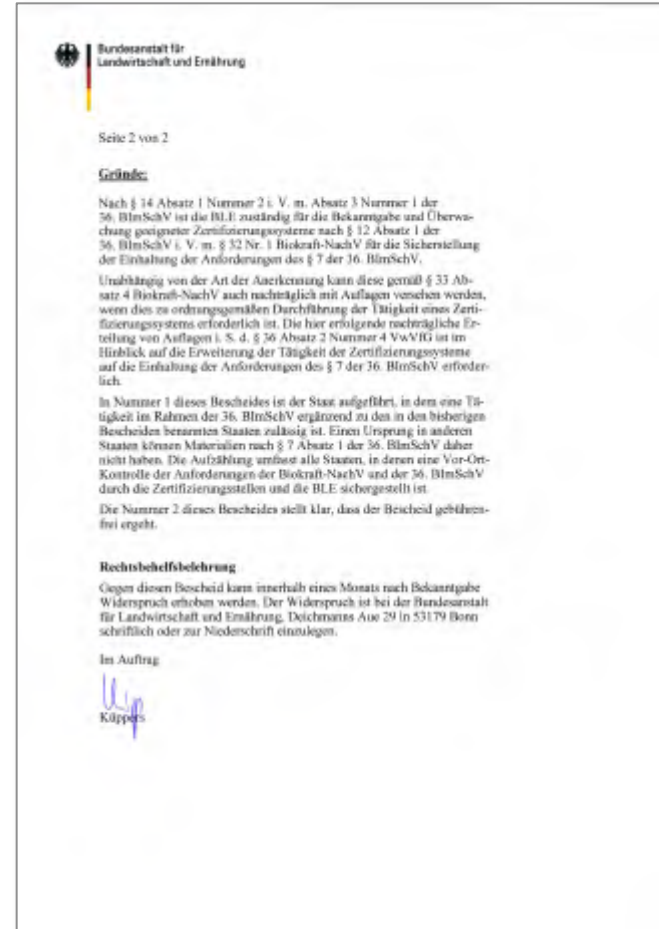


For Germany system users need to be certified under the ISCC DE extension 36th BlmschV for double counting material

Certification requirements for double counting material entering the German market



Argentina has been recognised by the BLE for activities in the framework of the 36th BmSchV*



* Letter from the BLE dated October 02, 2013

Under the 36th BImSchV only 2 certification systems were recognized with the number of eligible countries limited

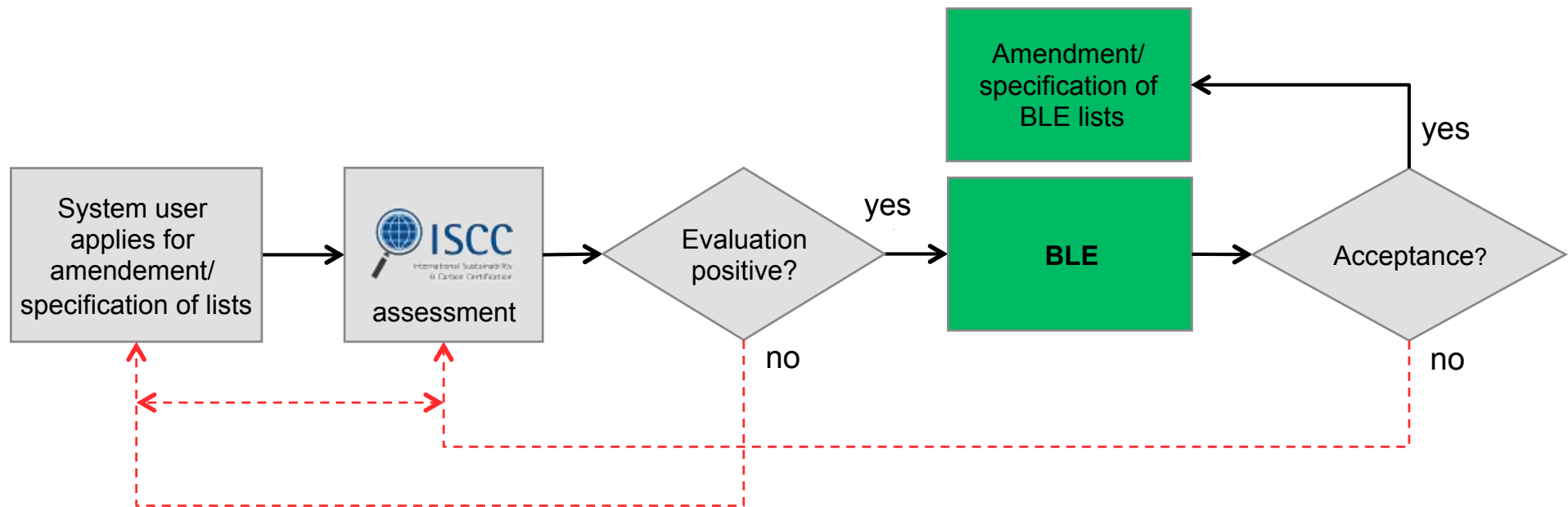
Recognized certification systems

- ISCC DE and REDcert DE

Eligible countries

- Argentina
- Austria
- Belgium
- Bosnia Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Cambodia
- Canada
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Hongkong (without China)
- Hungary
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malaysia
- Netherlands
- Northern Ireland
- Norway
- Peru
- Poland
- Portugal
- Republic of Korea
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- UK
- USA

For raw materials and biofuels not covered by the BLE lists users could apply via ISCC for amendment/specification by the BLE



Prerequisite for entering the application process:

- Biomass or biofuels are not claimed to be waste due to exceeding date of expiry
- Waste or residues are not produced on purpose to become waste or residues

Under ISCC EU there are special certification requirements for waste and residues based biofuels

For markets other than Germany ISCC EU must be used to certify waste and residue based biofuels. ISCC DE + extension for 36. BImSchV is (so far) not recognized by any other member state



ISCC EU certified system users can accept deliveries of waste and residue material from other certification schemes only after a positive benchmark

So far 2 other EU recognized certification schemes have been benchmarked for equivalence by ISCC:

- **REDCert EU: equivalence benchmark positive**
 - **Traceability requirements and certification requirements are equivalent to ISCC EU requirements**
 - **Deliveries of waste and residues can be accepted by ISCC EU certified system users**
- **RSB: equivalence benchmark negative**
 - **As certification only starts at conversion unit, traceability up to the point of origin can not be guaranteed**
 - **Deliveries of waste and residues can not be accepted by ISCC certified system users**

ISCC EU requires the use of a self-declaration for points of origin

There are three options for the use of a self-declaration:

1. The self-declaration is filled in and signed for each single delivery of waste and residues
2. The self-declaration is used for all deliveries within a contract between the point of origin and the collecting point
3. The content of the self-declaration can be transferred with exactly the same words into the contract of the collecting point with the point of origin

The self-declaration as such or as part of a contract has a validity of one year at the most, starting from the date of issue



Self-declaration on wastes or residues for biofuel production according to the Directive 2009/28/EC

Point of origin: _____
 Street address: _____
 Postcode, location: _____
 Country: _____
 Recipient: _____

(Please tick the applicable boxes)

1. The wastes or residues supplied consist only of biomats defined as the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste.

2. The wastes or residues supplied originate from agriculture, forestry, fisheries or aquaculture (tick the box for straw, for example, but not for crude glycerine or used cooking oil).
 If previous box ticked (e.g. for straw):
 The wastes or residues fulfil the land related sustainability requirements laid down in Art. 17 (2) to (6) of the Directive 2009/28/EC.

3. The delivery consists of the following wastes or residues:

List each waste or residue delivered, identify each clearly, and give the waste codes (if applicable) according to the relevant national waste ordinance - if you are entitled to do so. In the case of animal by-products, the category the waste belongs to must be stated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002 and No. 1069/2009.

4. Applicable regulations for marking and transport, including commercial documents, are met. If voluntary certificates exist, these are to be kept together with the commercial documents.

5. The respective waste or residue is not mixed with biomass/waste of a different origin.

6. Delivery documents and invoices documenting the quantities delivered and (in the case of collecting points with no conversion) the delivery documents and invoices for the quantities taken in are present.

Note: In signing this self-declaration, the signatory acknowledges that auditors from certification bodies, staff of certification schemes and inspectors from national bodies (if applicable) can examine whether the requirements are met as stated in this self-declaration.

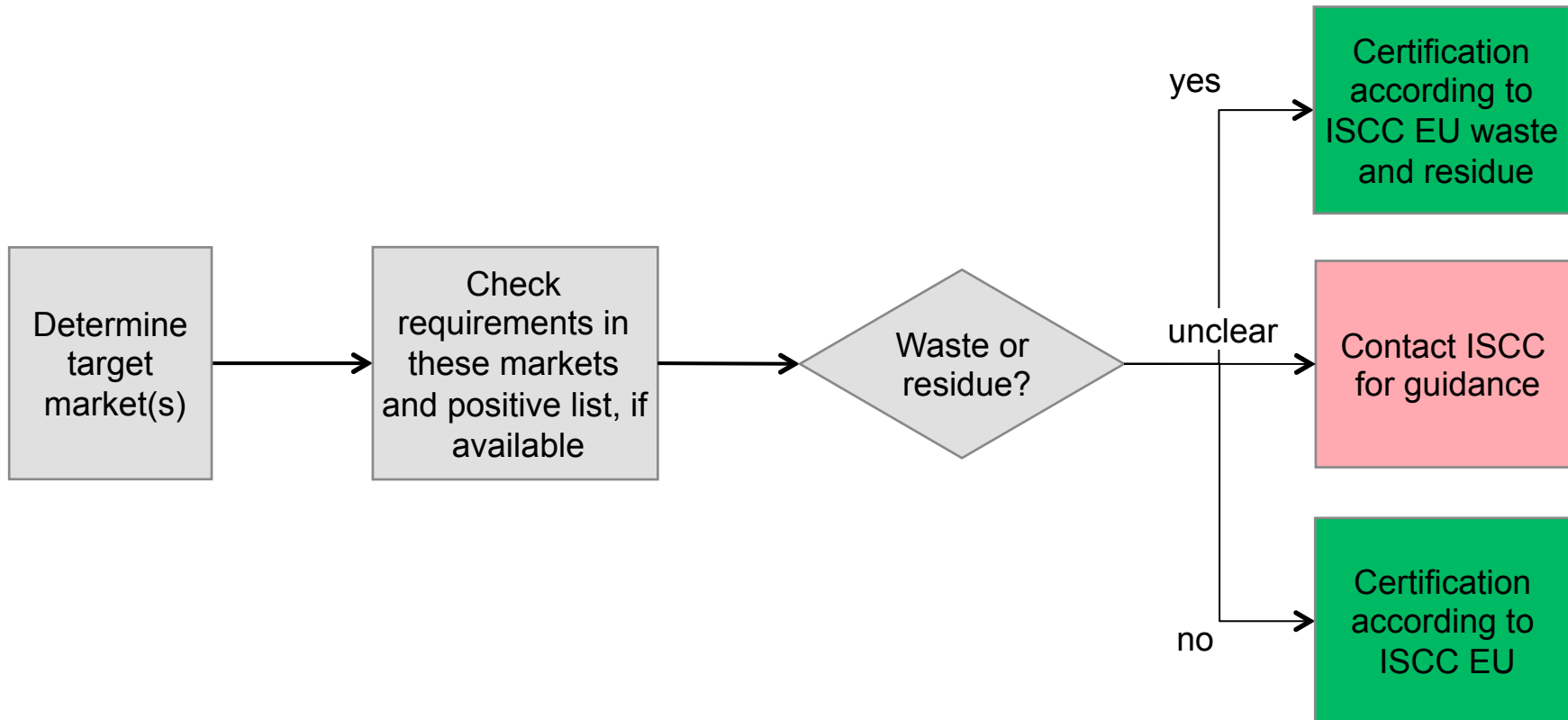
Place, date: _____ Signature: _____

*In case used cooking oil (UCO) is delivered, it is mandatory to specify if the UCO is based on animal fats or vegetable oils.

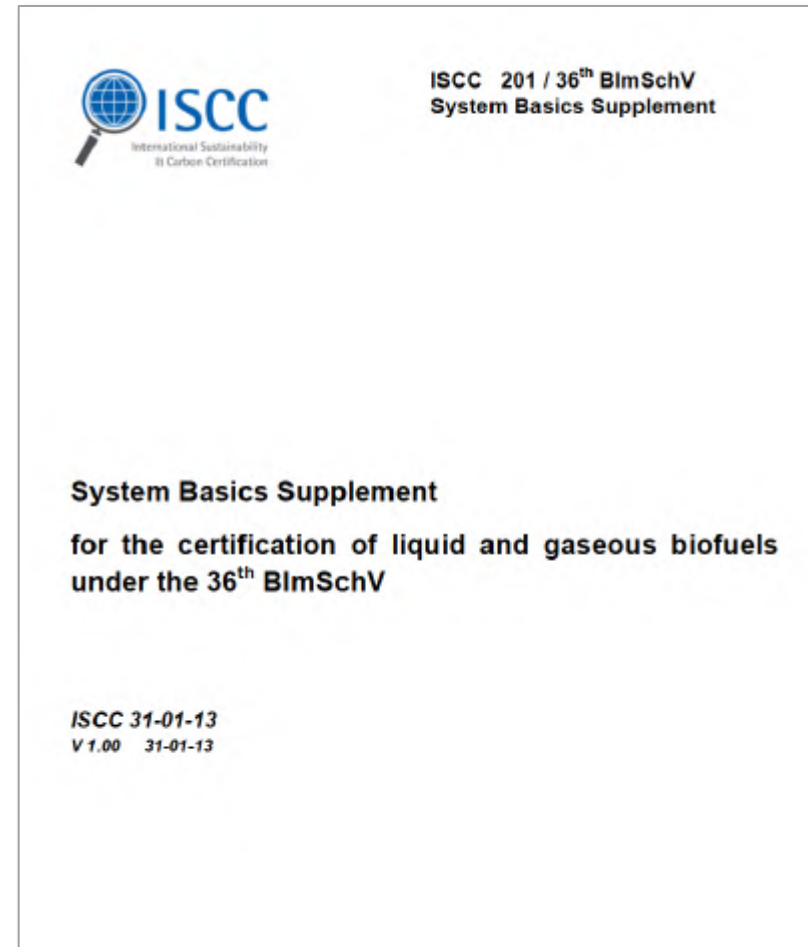
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ISCC EU does not certify eligibility for double counting but only waste and residue based biofuels

The acceptance of different waste and residues for double counting always depends on member state requirements



For ISCC EU and ISCC DE extension supplementary documents on waste and residues based biofuels include the specific requirements



For up-to-date information please always consult the ISCC webpage

The screenshot displays the ISCC website interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with the following items: **ISCC System** (What is the ISCC System?), **Certification Process** (How can I get a certificate?), **Certificate Holders** (Who holds an ISCC certificate?), and **ISCC Association** (How can I participate?).

The main content area is titled **Archive Communications** and contains the following text:

Archive of ISCC Communications

Please find here the e-mail communication of ISCC to the members, CB's and system users of ISCC. This communication contains urgent information on concretion of the BioKraft-NachV, as well as examples and changes (updates) of the system. Changes which are not yet documented in the procedures and other ISCC documents are a valid part of the ISCC system and must be considered during certification.

20 August 2013
New procedures for inspections according to the 36th BImSchV, Small and Micro entities under the 36th BImSchV, Amendments of the lists of materials and biofuels under the 36th BImSchV, Mass balance requirements in the framework of the RED

18 July 2013
BLE: Updated biomass codes for Nabisy; Updated data description for csv files for PoS in Nabisy; New countries under the 36th BImSchV

05 July 2013
ISCC EU Farm Checklist 202: Excel-tool; ISCC EU: Recognition of REDcert EU for waste and residues; Communication by the BLE: Nabisy; Communication by the BLE: Updated lists of the 36. BImSchV

On the left sidebar, there is a section titled **ISCC DE: 36th BImSchV** with the text: "Please find below the relevant information (German version, English translation). English translation". Below this, there is a section for **Self-declaration for points** with multiple "Download self-declaration" links. At the bottom of the sidebar, there is a section for **List of materials eligible for ISCC** with a "Download list of double certificates" link.

On the right side of the main content area, there is a vertical menu with the following items: **The right way**, **Registration**, **Certification**, and **Clients & Members** (which is highlighted).

Content of the presentation

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Proposal biodiverse grassland definition of the European Commission

So far no definition of biodiverse grassland. This results in major practical problems in sustainability certification.....



**Example:
Typical pasture land in Brazil**

- Artificial grassland
- Only one aggressive specie
- No signs of biodiversity

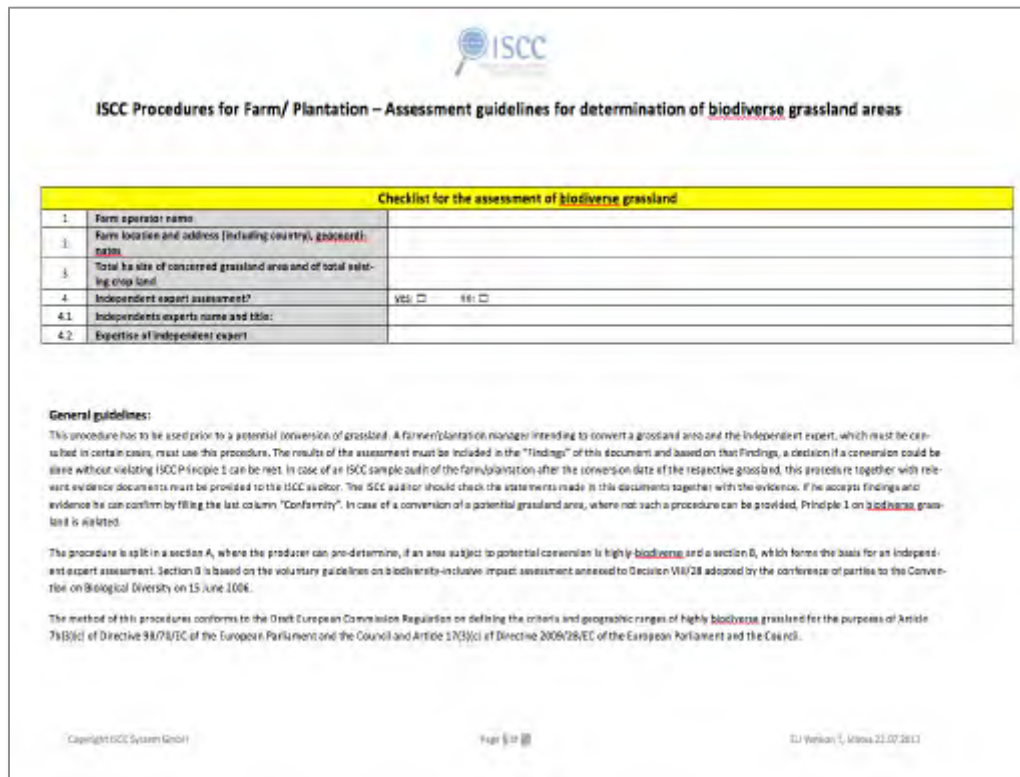


...but the European Commission prepared a regulation on highly biodiverse grassland



- Definitions can be implemented by voluntary schemes
- Schemes recognized for grassland today do not allow conversion of any type of grassland. This can be changed with the new definition
- Independent expert assessments necessary for grassland conversion

ISCC developed procedures: „Assessment guidelines for determination of biodiverse grassland area“



ISCC
International Sustainability
In Carbon Certification

ISCC Procedures for Farm/ Plantation – Assessment guidelines for determination of biodiverse grassland areas

Checklist for the assessment of <u>biodiverse</u> grassland	
1	Farm operator name
2	Farm location and address (including country, zip/postcode): <u>name</u>
3	Total ha size of concerned grassland area and of total existing crop land
4	Independent expert assessment? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
4.1	Independent experts name and title:
4.2	Expertise of independent expert

General guidelines:
This procedure has to be used prior to a potential conversion of grassland. A farmer/plantation manager intending to convert a grassland area and the independent expert, which must be consulted in certain cases, must use this procedure. The results of the assessment must be included in the "Findings" of this document and based on these findings, a decision if a conversion could be done without violating ISCC Principle 1 can be met. In case of an ISCC sample audit of the farm/plantation after the conversion date of the respective grassland, this procedure together with relevant evidence documents must be provided to the ISCC auditor. The ISCC auditor should check the statements made in this document together with the evidence. If he accepts findings and evidence he can confirm by filling the last column "Conformity". In case of a conversion of a potential grassland area, where not such a procedure can be provided, Principle 1 on biodiverse grassland is violated.

The procedure is split in a section A, where the producer can pre-determine, if an area subject to potential conversion is highly biodiverse and a section B, which forms the basis for an independent expert assessment. Section B is based on the voluntary guidelines on biodiversity-inclusive impact assessment annexed to Decision VII/28 adopted by the conference of parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on 15 June 2004.

The method of this procedure conforms to the Draft European Commission Regulation on defining the criteria and geographic ranges of highly biodiverse grassland for the purposes of Article 7a(3)(c) of Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and the Council and Article 17(3)(c) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and the Council.

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- Developed by ISCC
- Pilot assessment in the “Pampa”
- Optimization of ISCC procedures based on the results of the pilot



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