

## **ISCC Meeting Technical Committee Latin America**

**São Paulo, November 9, 2011**

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## Overview

1 EC Recognition of Voluntary Schemes

2 ISCC - State of Affairs

3 ISCC DE vs. ISCC EU

4 New Developments and Prospects

5 Feedback TC Work

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## EC Recognition of Voluntary Schemes

## In July 2011, the EC recognized the first seven certification schemes for the proof of sustainable biofuels



EUROPEAN COMMISSION - PRESS RELEASE

**First EU sustainability schemes for biofuels get the go-ahead**

Recognised by the European Commission



Suchen

**KINGSMAN\_BIO** Kingsman Biofuels  
The 1st 7 Voluntary Sustainability Schemes approved by the European Commission  
<http://deck>  
19 Juli

**News**



ec.europa.eu

**Europe**

**European Union**

**COMMISSION PRESENTS SUSTAINABILITY SCHEMES FOR TRANSPORT BIOFUELS**

Günther Oettinger, EU Commissioner for Energy, officially presented the first sustainability certification schemes for...

**BIODIESEL MAGAZINE**

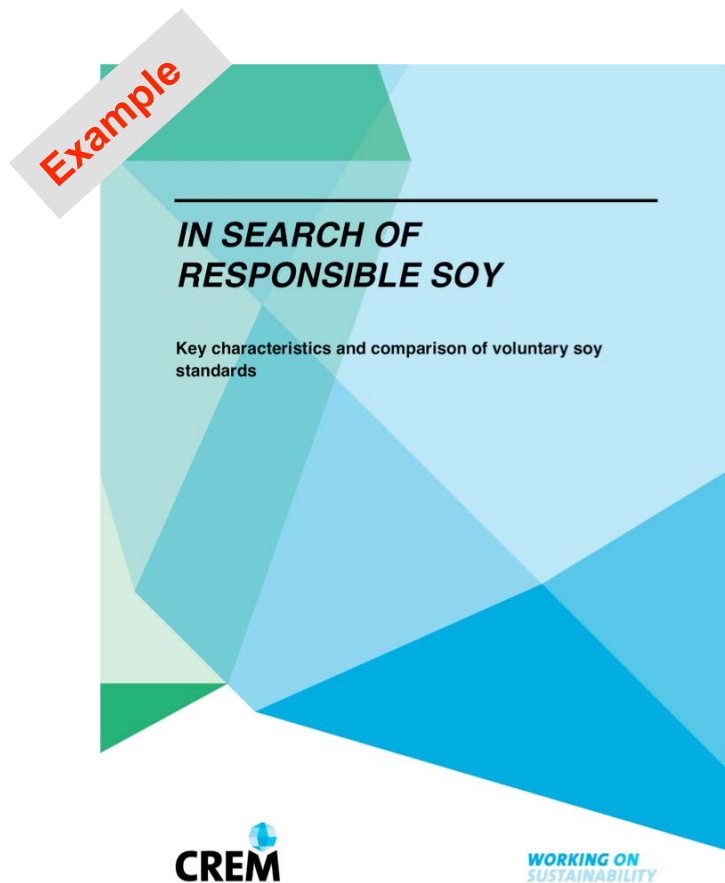
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European Commission announces new voluntary schemes under RED

ger... stellen... made... in... s... die... we... weit... höchsten... Nachhaltigkeitsstandards festgelegt

## Several benchmarking studies have been carried out so far. However, it is difficult for stakeholders to get a clear understanding of the differences



### In Search Of Responsible Soy: Key characteristics and comparison of voluntary soy standards

The purpose of this publication, commissioned by the Dutch Soy Coalition, is to enable those involved in the soy 'discussion' to get a better understanding of the content, goals, scope, potential value and other relevant aspects of the various voluntary soy standards in the market.

The assessed standards include Basel Criteria, ProTerra, Round table on Responsible Soy (RTRS), Soy Moratorium (not a standard, but a commitment), Aapresid, Organic (International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements: IFOAM), Fairtrade, EcoSocial, Sustainable Agriculture Network: SAN/Rainforest Alliance, GlobalGAP, Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels (RSB) and International Sustainability and Carbon Certification. The analysis shows that it is **very difficult for stakeholders to get a clear picture of the differences between the standards**, not only because differences may only appear **when comparing the criteria in full detail**, but also because many standards are **not completely transparent** in the information which is publicly available.

## The schemes show different characteristics. Not all of them have received a full recognition

Monthly Editorial	The Certification Matrix						August 2011
KINGSMAN	Bonsucro	ISCC	REDCert	RSB	RTRS	RSPO	2BSvs
Recognized by the EU Commission	Yes	Yes	Not yet. Expected in Q4 2011	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Member State recognition	No	Germany, Netherlands	Germany	Germany	Netherlands	No	No
Scheme Operational	Yes. Since June 2011	Yes. Since January 2010	Yes. Since June 2010	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes. Since July 2011
Scheme Operational under EU RED	No	Yes. Since January 2010	Yes. Since June 2010	No	No	No	No
Scheme users (number of registrations/certifications)	1	750 registrations and 519 certifications	Approx. 920	0	2	299	51
Biomass coverage	Sugarcane and ethanol	All kinds of biomass	Grains, sugarcane, rapeseed, oils	All kinds of biomass	Soy	Palm	All kind of biomass
Geographical focus	Global	Global	Europe	Global	Global	Southeast Asia and Europe	Europe and Argentina
Validity of the certificate	3 years	1 year	At least one year	Up to 24 months	5 years	<500 mt: 3 years // > 500 mt: 1 year	5 years
Annual Audits	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Recognized certification bodies (CB)	6	17	20	None. In process of recognizing 1 CB	4	20	7
Scheme Members	Global stakeholder initiative, open to	Global stakeholder initiative, open to	Group of ten German agricultural	Global stakeholder initiative, open to	Soy multi-stakeholder	Palm multi-stakeholder	Group of seven French agriculture
Membership fee (annual)	£200 - £13,000	€50-€3,000	n.a.	\$250-\$10,000	€250-2,500	€100-2,000	n.a.
Membership compulsory for certification	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Registration fee (per site in the supply chain)	\$650-\$1,300	€50-€500 (1 time)	€50 (annual)	n.a.	\$1,500-\$3,200	-	€500-€4'000
Annual certification fee		€50-€500	€150-€250	n.a.		-	-
Quantity dependent fee		€0.02-€0.03/mt	€0.027-€0.05/mt	n.a.		\$4/mt	-

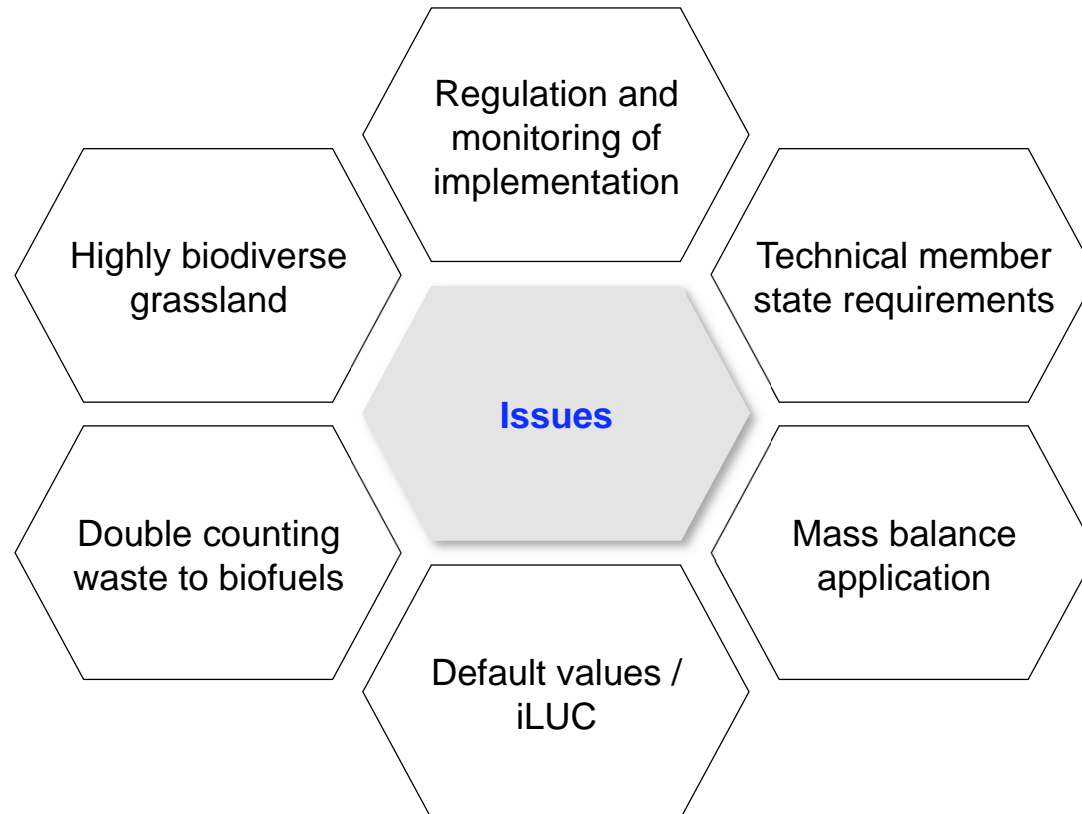
Some systems have not been recognized for biodiverse grassland GHG-emission calculation (Bonsucro, RTRS, 2BS).

Source: Kingsmann

## Important criteria for the assessment of schemes by stakeholders

- Recognition (EU, member countries, third countries)
- Coverage of specific technical requirements in all EU member countries
- Credibility (public, press)
- Regional coverage
- Biomass coverage
- Sustainability criteria applied (social criteria)
- Mass balance and traceability concept
- Ability to calculate actual GHG values
- Market coverage (biofuels, feed, food, chemical)

## Issues of concern

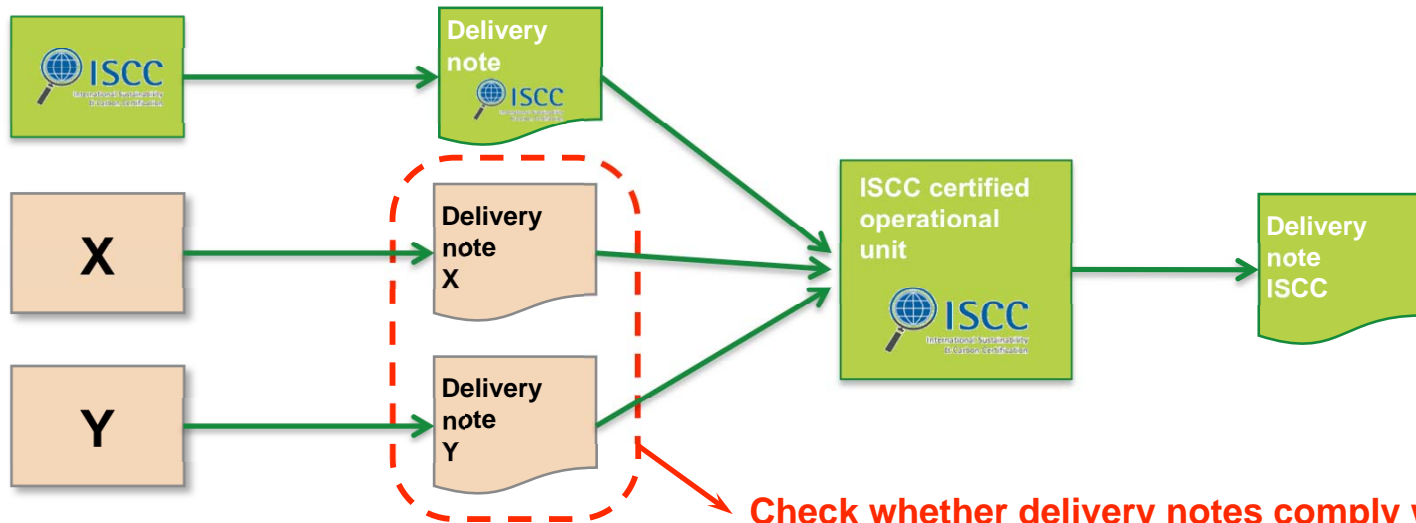




## ISCC accepts all EU recognized schemes after a successful check of delivery notes

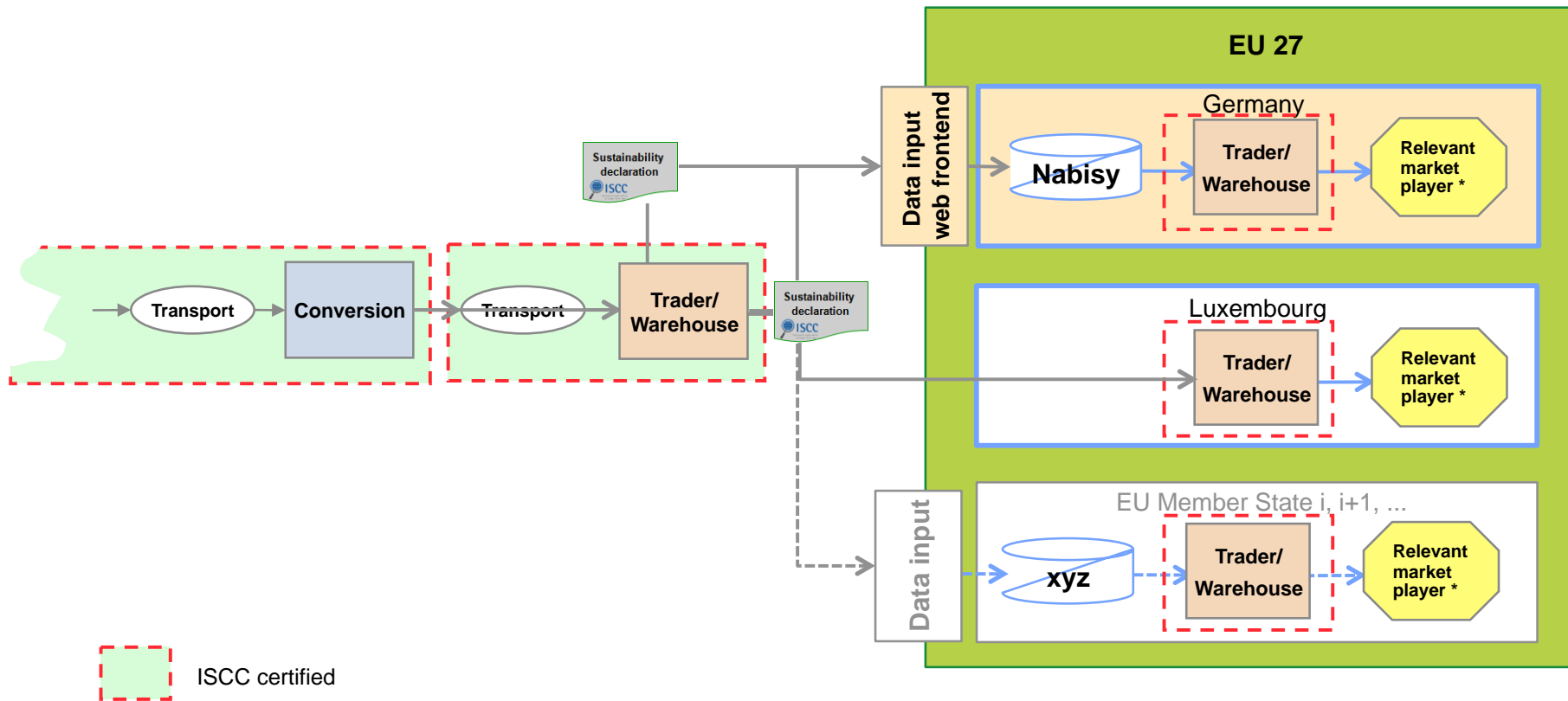
Operational unit certified under EU recognized scheme

Delivery notes



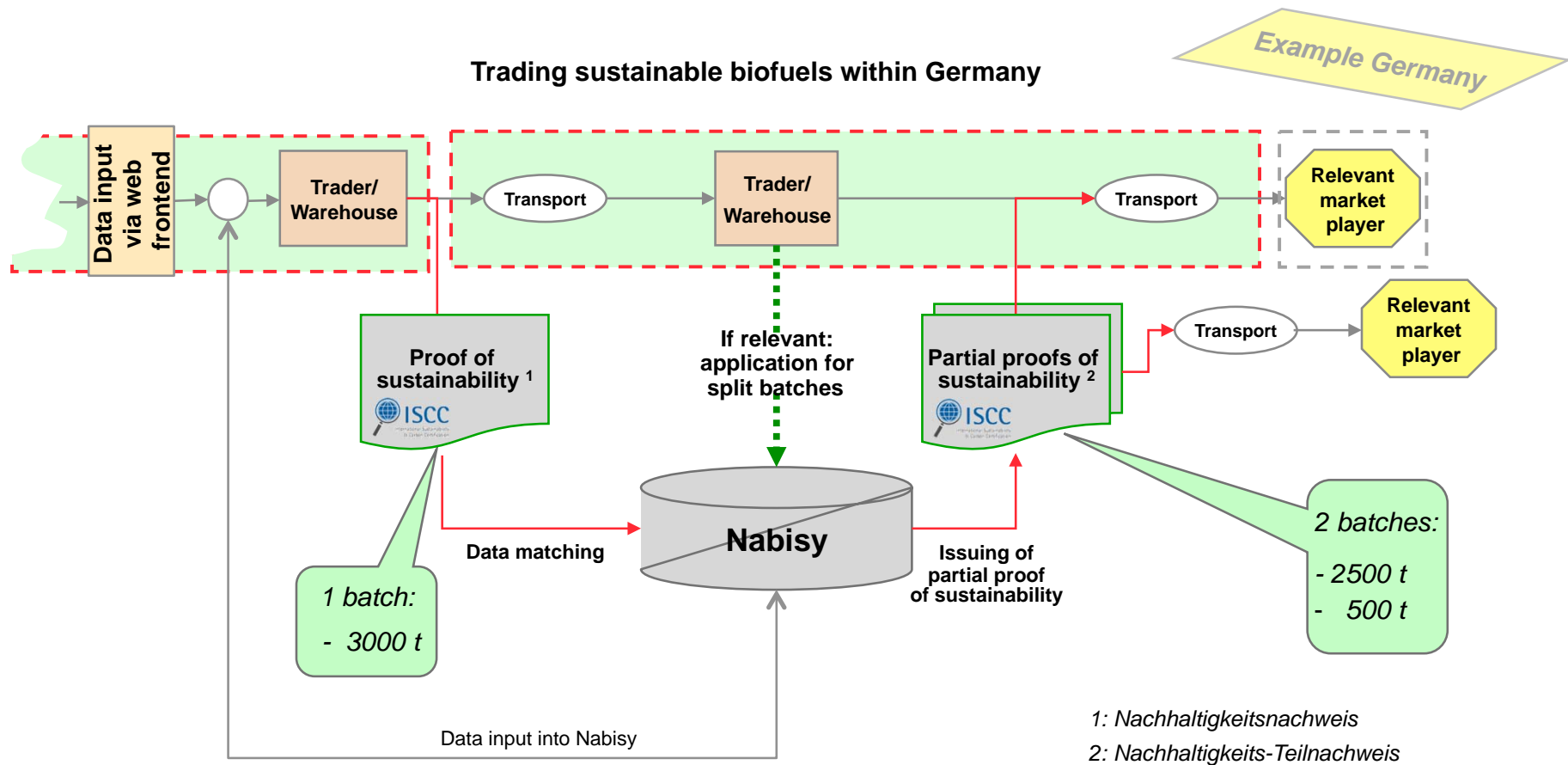
**Check whether delivery notes comply with recognized scope of the respective scheme and Member State requirements**

## EU Member States may require the input of sustainability data into a database – e.g. via web frontend for further distribution within the country

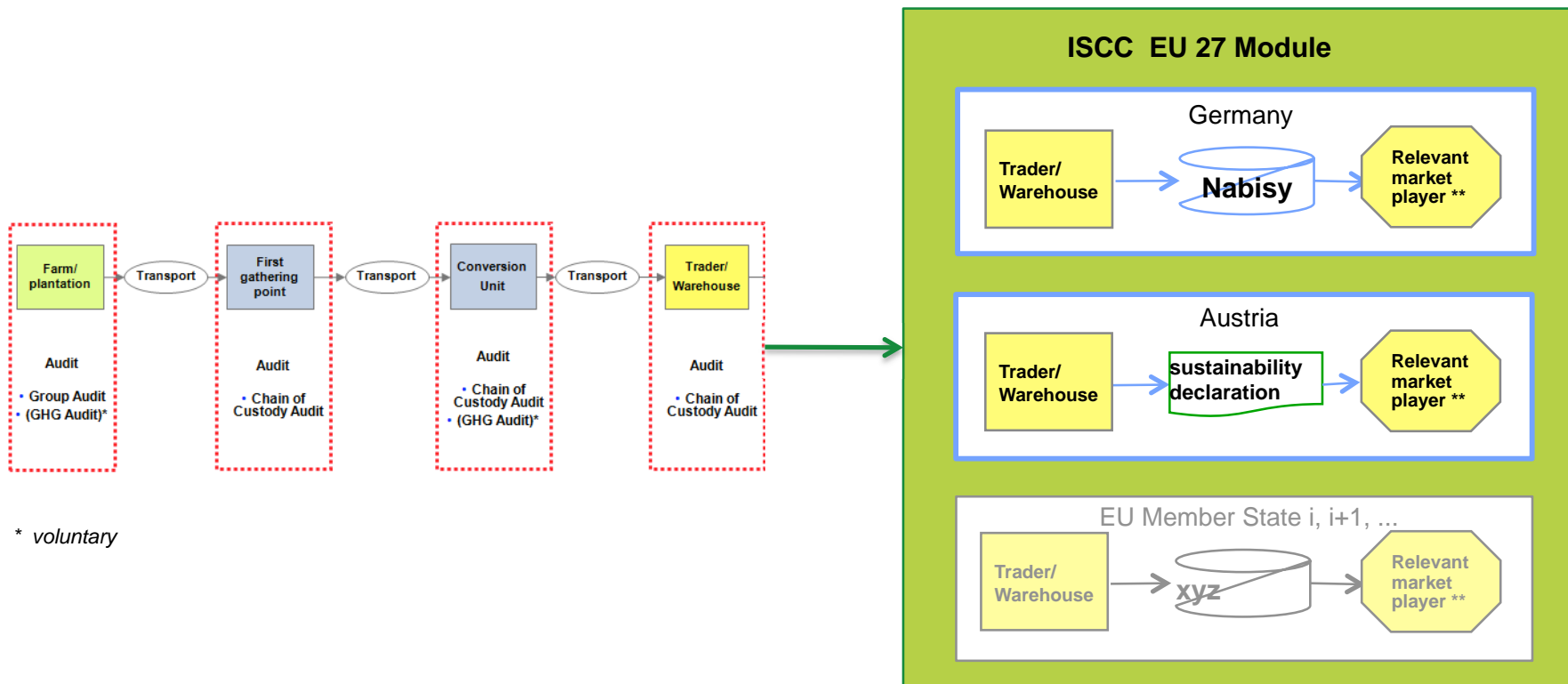


\* Renewable energy installations (CHP plants) and biofuel quota obligated parties

# Trade of sustainable biofuels within Germany requires access to the database Nabisy – which can be gained by ISCC system users



## ISCC enables easy access to the German biofuels market and other EU Member States. Modules for the different requirements under preparation



\* voluntary

\*\* Renewable energy installations (CHP plants) and biofuel quota obligated parties

## A major concern is the application of the mass balance. Reality is not in line with the requirements of the RED

### Requirements

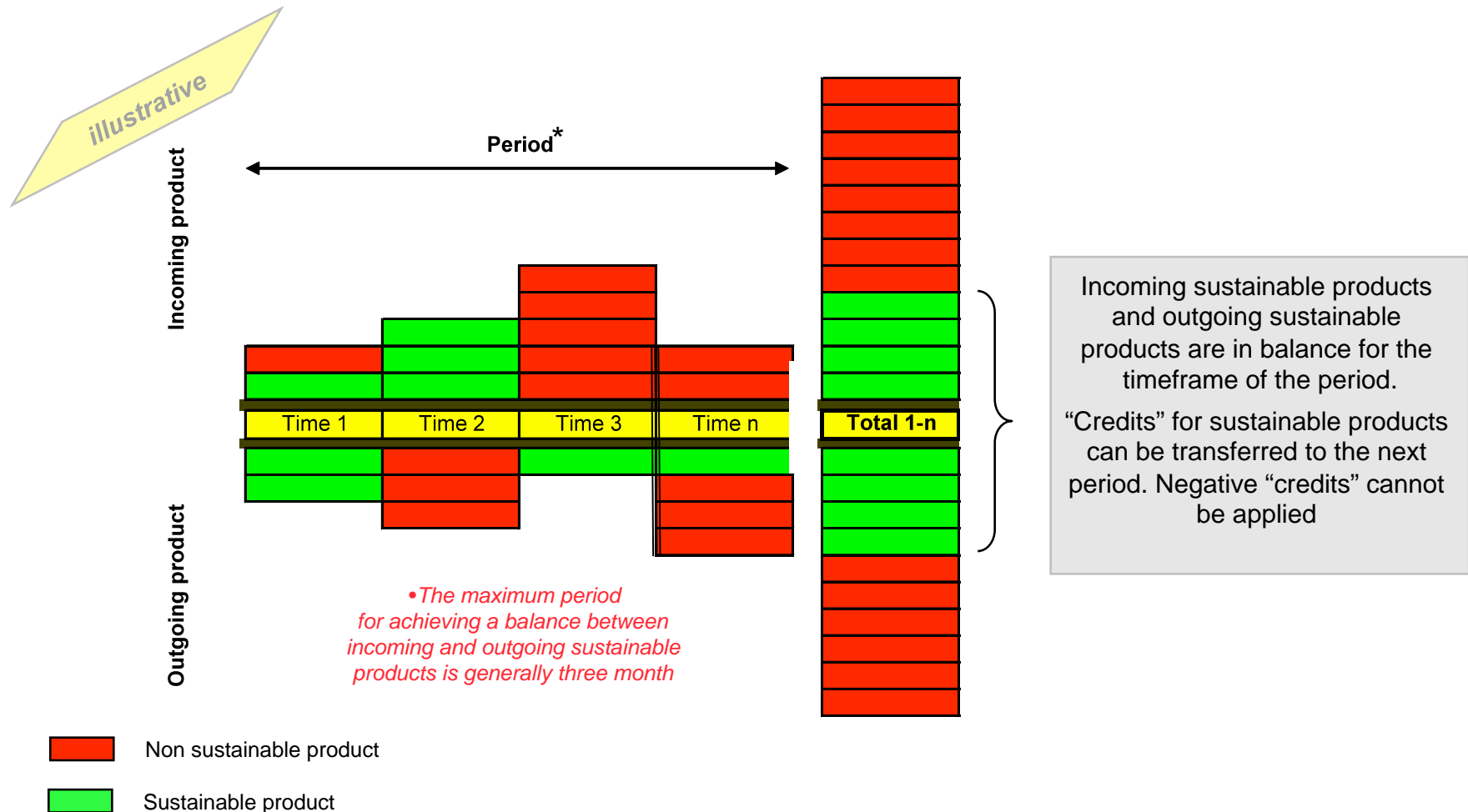
- General rule is 3 months, according to EC DGEN
- Different mass balance periods of approved systems, e.g.
  - 2BS 1 month
  - ISCC 3 month
  - RTRS 12 months (1st year)
- Mass balance to be applied at site level (multi site application is equal to a book & claim system and not allowed)



### Reality

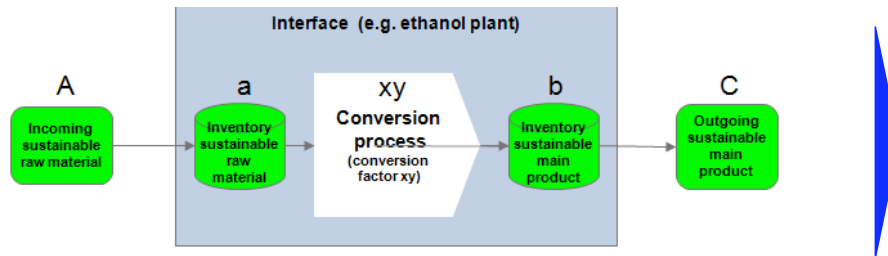
- „Mixture“ of mass balance and credit claim period
- Mass balance periods used are 3 months up to 24 months
- Single and multi site mass balance applied, according to market sources

# The mass balance system does allow to go short within a period – however the inputs and outputs for the overall period must be balanced



# Positive credits may be transferred if the prerequisites are fulfilled

## Mass balance calculation



$$B = (A+a) \cdot xy + b$$

$$C \leq B$$

## Credit calculation

<b>Credit = B - C</b>	<b>if (B - C) ≤ D</b>
<b>Credit = D</b>	<b>if (B - C) &gt; D</b>

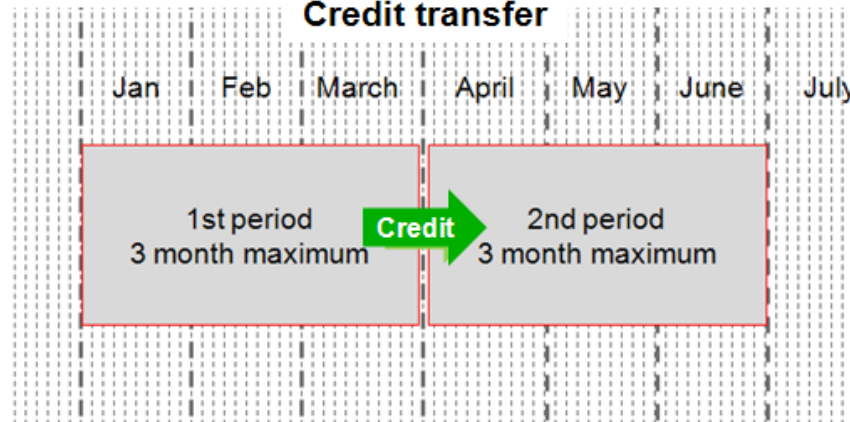
**Prerequisites for Credit transfer**

**Credit:** must be positive

**If D = 0 → Credit = 0**

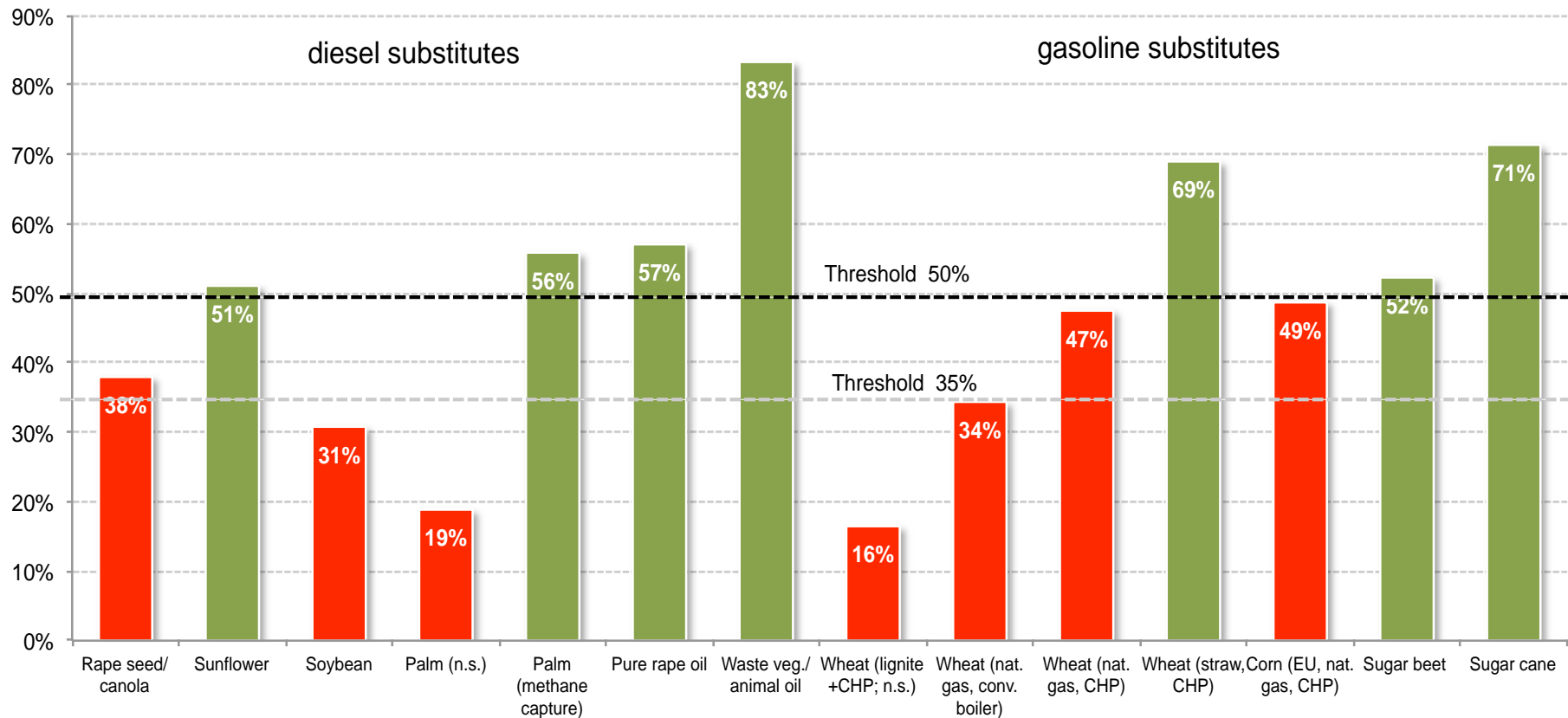
**D:** Inventory of sustainable and non sustainable material at the end of month

## Credit transfer



## GHG values of biofuels may be heavily affected by iLUC factors. What action the EC will take is not decided yet

Consequences of an increased emission threshold for biofuels applying default values






## Actual GHG values are important product characteristics. Not all schemes offer a GHG calculation method for actual values

Certification schemes with regonized GHG calculation methodologies ( <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/energy/renewables/biofuels/sustainability_schemes_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/energy/renewables/biofuels/sustainability_schemes_en.htm</a> )					
	Bonsucro	ISCC	RSB	RTRS	2BSvs
GHG calculation methodology available					
Feedstock, for which GHG calculation can be accomplished	Sugarcane ethanol	All feedstocks worldwide	All feedstocks worldwide	Soy outside the EU	All feedstocks worldwide

## The implementation of the double counting rule requires a common understanding of what waste is

ISCC proposed a positive list to the German Government and to the EU. A decision has not been taken yet



**ISCC 401 Positive List for Wastes and Residues**

**Positive List for Wastes and Residues**

ISCC 11-02-01  
V 2.1-EU

Not approved, no official ISCC document  
Proposal – No decision yet

Production steps			
Biomass production	First processing step	Second processing step	Third processing step
Straw, bagasse, husks, cobs and nut shells (Communication 2010/C 160/02)	Bleaching earth	Oil from bleaching earth	Biodiesel from bleaching earth oil
Empty Fruit Bunches (EFBs)	Waste vegetable and animal oils	Oil from EFBs	Biodiesel from EFB oil
Parsley stalks	Crude tall oil and tall oil pitch (Communication 2010/C 160/02)	Sludge oil (inferior oil, recaptured from the palm oil mill effluent (POME) by skimming the oil from the surface of the POME ponds)	Etc.
Fruit skins	Crude glycerine (Communication 2010/C 160/02)	Pharma-glycerine	
Etc.	FAD (Fatty Acid Distillate) and acid oils. Occur during refining and biodiesel process. As crude glycerine is considered a residue in the Renewable Energy Directive and the Communication, FADs and acid oils must logically also be classified as residues.	Ethanol from processing residues	
	Processing residues from food industry and from lactose production	Etc.	
	Sludge, waste water from sugar beet processing		
	Bran from grain processing		
	Sawdust		
	Brown liquor from pulp and paper industry		
	Etc.		
Categorization with respect to traceability and GHG emissions			
For biomass, traceability back to the agricultural land and verification of compliance with the sustainability related	Traceability back to the agricultural area is not necessary. The material has zero emissions.	Traceability back to the agricultural area is not necessary. Emissions from the extraction/ produc-	Traceability back to the agricultural area is not necessary. Emissions from the production of the re-

# Double counting of waste to biofuels is a tremendous incentive – particular attention has to be paid to ensure proper application

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

We would like to inform you about the new **self declaration forms on wastes or residues for biofuel production** via the following links on our website:

1. ISCC DE Self declaration on wastes or residues (in German): [LINK](#)
2. ISCC DE Self declaration on wastes or residues (in English): [LINK](#)
3. ISCC EU Self declaration on wastes or residues (in English): [LINK](#)

**Please be aware of the following:**

- Companies supplying wastes or residues to collection points must fill out the self-declaration
- If the supplies always consist of the same product and the same recipient an annual self-declaration is sufficient
- A copy of the self-declaration must be archived together with the delivery documentation at the collection point
- Collection points not engaged in further treatment or processing of materials can also use the self-declaration
- Treatment and processing plants must be certified.
- Companies engaged in collection, treatment and processing must list the type and quantity of the material
- Treatment and processing operations are responsible for the complete and proper indication of the material to them and must calculate the emissions.

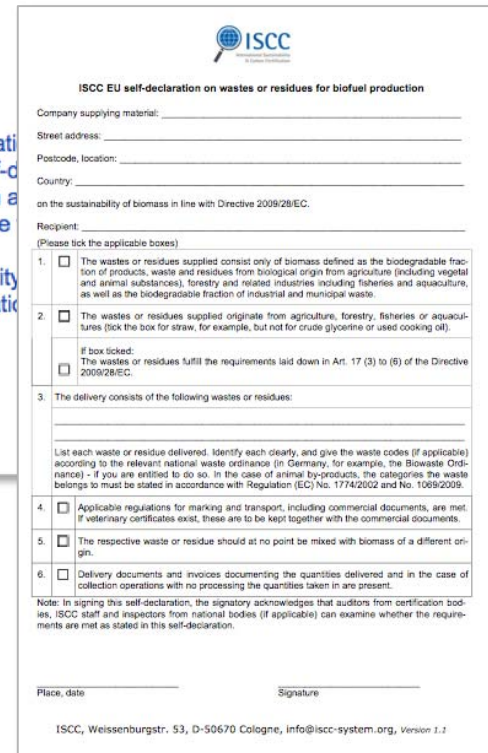
With kind regards  
Your ISCC Team

**ISCC Update under preparation**

following links on our website:

to be filled out along with the material.

for collection operations that supply



**ISCC EU self-declaration on wastes or residues for biofuel production**

Company supplying material: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Postcode, location: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Country: \_\_\_\_\_

on the sustainability of biomass in line with Directive 2009/28/EC.

Recipient: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Please tick the applicable boxes)

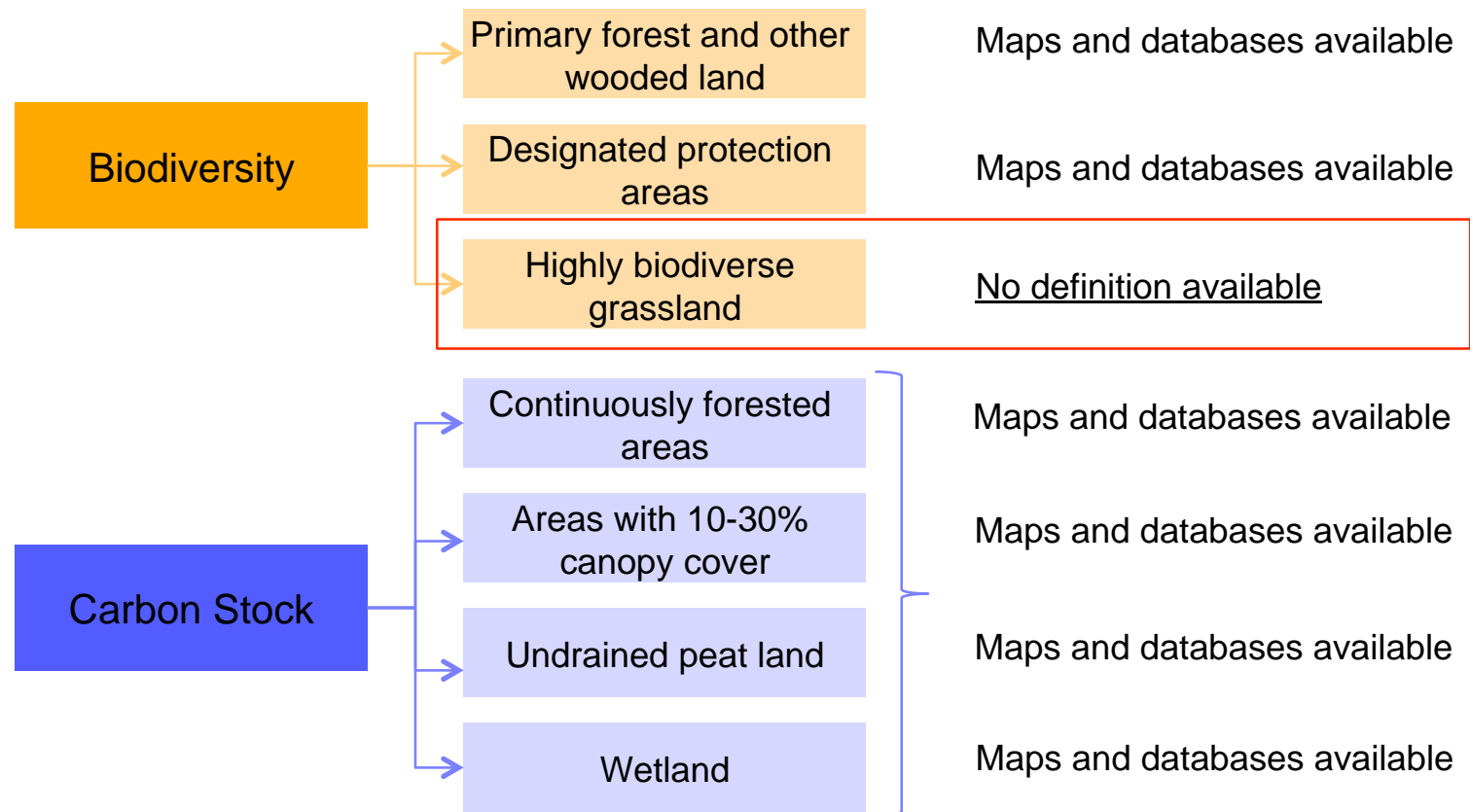
1.  The wastes or residues supplied consist only of biomass defined as the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste.
2.  The wastes or residues supplied originate from agriculture, forestry, fisheries or aquacultures (tick the box for straw, for example, but not for crude glycerine or used cooking oil).  
 If box ticked:  
 The wastes or residues fulfill the requirements laid down in Art. 17 (3) 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 (in Germany, for example, the Biowaste Ordinance) - if you are entitled to do so. In the case of animal by-products, the categories 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 veterinary certificates exist, these are to be kept together with the commercial documents.
5.  The respective waste or residue should at no point be mixed with biomass of a different origin.
6.  Delivery documents and invoices documenting the quantities delivered and in the case of collection operations with no processing the quantities taken in are present.

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

Place, date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

ISCC, Weissenburgstr. 53, D-50670 Cologne, info@iscc-system.org, Version 1.1

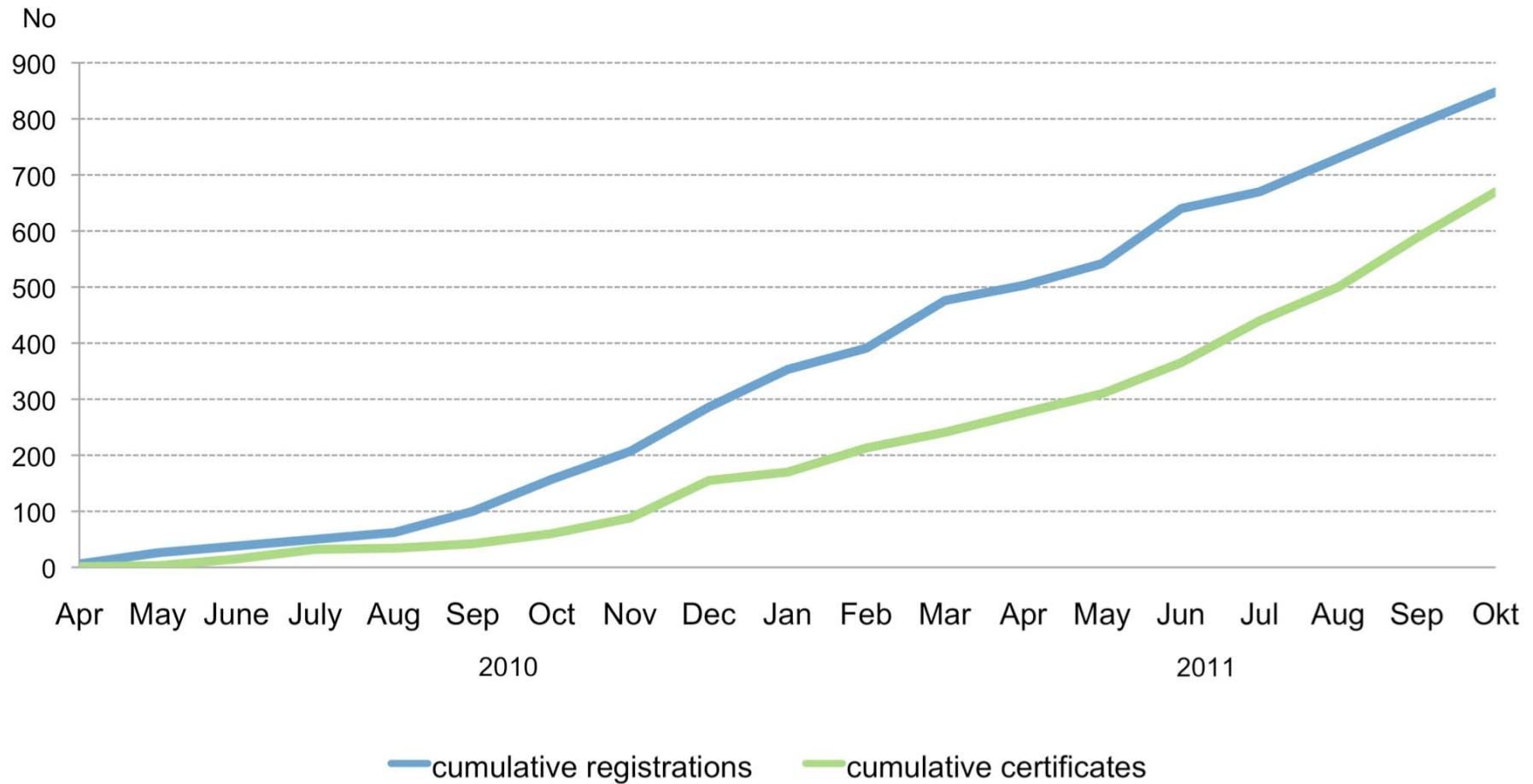
## Required definitions for the implementation of the RED are still not available – example highly biodiverse grassland



2

## ISCC - State of Affairs

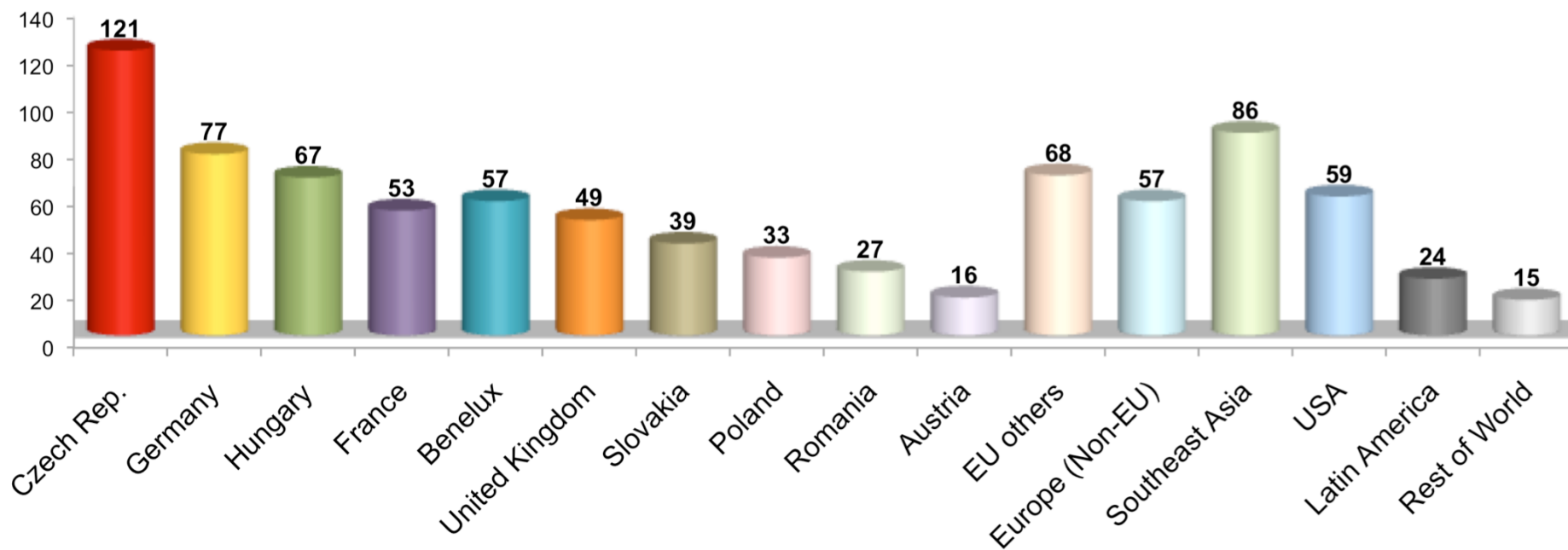
## Almost 850 companies are already registered at ISCC. Nearly 700 certificates have been issued so far





## ISCC is not a „German system“: more than 90% of the system users are located outside Germany

No. of ISCC registrations



\* Numbers as per October 25, 2011



ISCC cooperates with 17 certification bodies, 450 auditors have been qualified by ISCC in 14 trainings in Europe, the Americas, and Asia

Certification bodies using the ISCC scheme



WHEN YOU NEED TO BE SURE



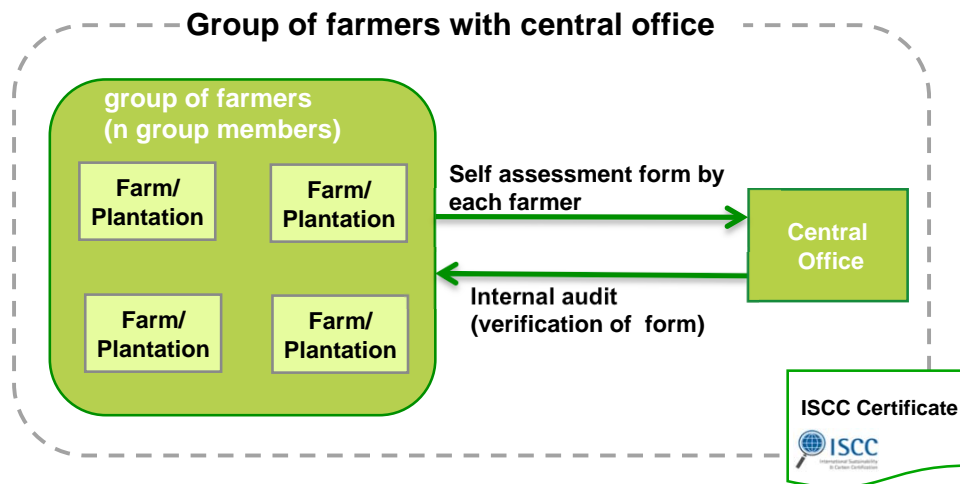
3

## ISCC DE vs. ISCC EU

## Main differences between ISCC DE and ISCC EU

Issue	ISCC „DE“	ISCC „EU“
Classification of farms	Part of the audit at the First Gathering Point	Farms are audited as autonomous group, independent of the First Gathering Point
Self-declaration by the farms	Necessary	Not necessary
Definition of sample of farms to be audited	At least 5% of all farms, reduced to 3% of all farms receiving direct payments (Cross Compliance)	At least the square-root of the number of the farms belonging to one group
Group certification	Impossible	Possible
GHG calculation	No requirements for emission factors. Specification of the source is sufficient.	Specific requirements for the selection of emission factors (e.g. the use of Biograce)
Mass balance – GHG emissions	Netting of different GHG emissions is possible (weighted mean value)	Netting is not possible, even if products have been produced from identical biomass
Mass balance	Use of percentage method is possible	Use of percentage method is not possible
Mass balance and certification	Certification of the whole value chain up to the Last Interface; afterwards: use of electronic database (Nabisy)	Certification of the whole value chain up to the company responsible for market placement. No database after the Last Interface. Mass balance controlled by auditors throughout the whole value chain
Proofs of sustainability	Issuance of formal Proofs of Sustainability after the Last Interface (layout and color predefined)	No formal Proofs of Sustainability. Verification of sustainability by “extended delivery notes” sufficient
Recognition / auditors	Recognition by the German BLE (Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung)	Recognition by governmental institutions or national accreditation bodies

## A sample of the farmers building the group are audited



### Pre-condition for group certificate

#### Homogeneous group

- Same region
- Similar climatic conditions, production systems and risk exposure

#### Central Office

- Registration of group
- Taking care of group management
- Carrying out internal audits
- Adding and exclusion of group members

#### External audit

- Audit of central office and check of compliance with ISCC
- Sample of group members (farms)
- Issuing group-certificate

# Procedures and checklists for group certification have been developed

**ISCC**  
International Sustainability  
Et Carbon Certification

**Document checklist**
**Central Office**

Company name: \_\_\_\_\_ Oper \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

No.	Required document, information
1	ISCC registration number
2	List of all farms/plantation which belong to the group with name and address (subject to the sampling)
3	Regulating contracts with all farms which belong to the group
4	Signed self declarations / self assessments from all farmers of the group and defined corrective actions (if required)
5	Process instructions or management handbook
6	Documents of internal audits and reviews as well as audit results
7	Positive external audit results for at least the square root of all farms of the group
8	GHG calculation (only if default values are not applied)
9	List of GHG data e.g. emission factors, lower heating values and their source (only if default values are not applied; see ISCC 205 4.2.1)
10	Contracts with subcontractors (if relevant)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**ISCC Audit Procedures for the Central office of a group of farmers**

**Verification of the requirements for the central office**

No.	Template	Remarks	Risk level	Audit Intensity	Page
1	Basic data central office of a group of farmers	Must be filled in for the central office		Not relevant	2
2	Central office	The central office of the farmer group must be registered with ISCC. It is the starting point for farm/ plantation audits. The sample of farmers is determined by risk assessment. This template must be filled in only once per group of farmers	High	Increase of the regular sample of group members by 100%	3
			Medium	Increase of the regular sample of group members by 50%	
			Regular	Square root of number of group members	
3	Non-conformity list	Defined list of all points marked „no“ in the column Conformity		Not relevant	6


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EU Version 1, Status 12.08.2011

## The certificate format has been changed

**LOGO of the CERTIFICATION BODY**



**Certificate**  
according to the  
**Renewable Energy Directive**  
(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)

**ISCC EU Certificate Number**  
**Address of the certification body**  
approves that

**Name of the operation**  
**ISCC EU registration number: ISCC EU Registration number**  
**Address of the operation**  
complies with the requirements of the RED and the certification system

**ISCC**  
(International Sustainability and Carbon certification)  
which is approved by the *European Commission*.

This certificate is valid from **dd.mm.yyyy** to **dd.mm.yyyy**.

---

- The certified site is a:  
**Please select at least one option**  
**Please select at least one option**  
**Please select at least one option**  
**or specify individually (delete when not used)**
- The audit includes the raw-material of  
**please select**  
**or specify individually (delete when not used)**

**The verified GHG emission values are totally or partly based on individual calculation.**  
**The certificate-holder can apply the grandfather-clause according to Art. 17 par. 2 RED**

Place, Date Stamp, Signature

The Certification Body is responsible for the accuracy of the certificate.

## Requirements for a certification body to use the ISCC EU scheme

### ISCC 251 Requirements for Certification Bodies

- 1 Recognition with a national accreditation body
- 2 Cooperation contract with ISCC
- 3 Participation in ISCC training

#### **4 Requirements and tasks for certification bodies**

##### **4.1 Requirements**

##### **4.1.1 Requirements on certification bodies**

Certification bodies have to fulfil the following requirements

- (1) Recognition by a national public authority or an accreditation body<sup>1</sup>
- (2) Conduct audits in conformity with standard ISO 19011 establishing guidelines for quality and/or environmental management systems auditing
- (3) The workflow of the certification process complies with the requirements of ISO Guide 65 (EN 45 011)
- (4) Conduct audit and certification according to the principles and requirements of ISO 17021: 2006
- (5) Signed Cooperation Agreement with the ISCC System GmbH
- (6) Appointment of competent employees in terms of the requirements in this document.<sup>2</sup>

1: According to the Communication from the Commission on voluntary schemes and default values in the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme (2010/C 160/01) it is preferable that auditors should be accredited for the kind of auditing tasks they are to undertake. Such accreditation would be done by members of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) by the bodies referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 or by bodies having a bilateral agreement with the European Co-operation for Accreditation. Accreditation bodies shall work in line with ISO 17011: 2004 or otherwise detail what the alternative is.

2: In addition to the requirements mentioned in this document it is preferable but not essential that auditors have experience of carrying out audits according to ISO 14064-3 (Green-house gases – Part

ISCC 251



## Fee structure of ISCC – remains unchanged for the EU scheme



### ISCC fees- and tariffs-structure

as of: August 15, 2011

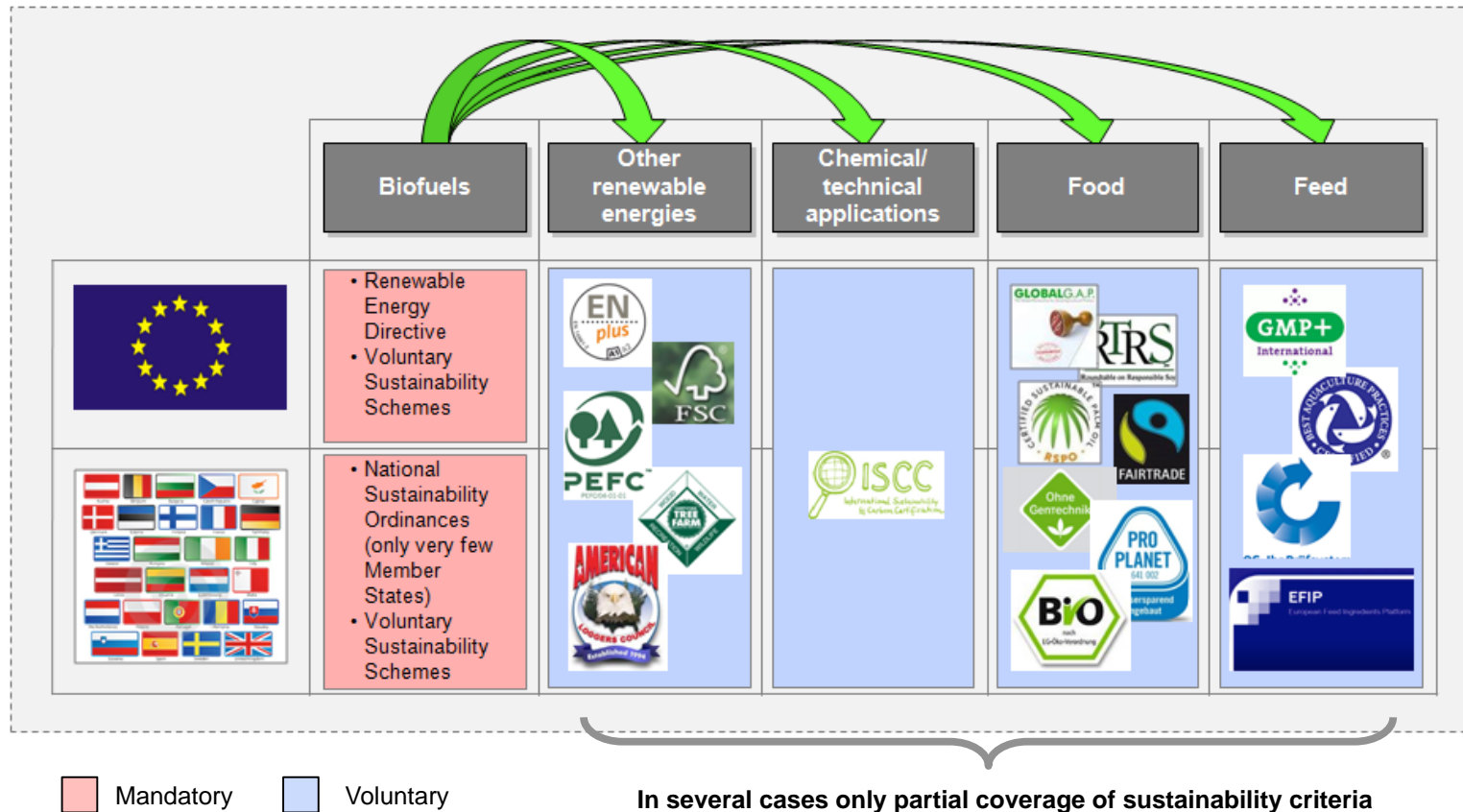
Membership-fees for ISCC-association members		License fees for Certification Bodies			
	<b>Anual fee<sup>1</sup> 2011</b>				
<b>Company (Turnover in € per year)</b>		Per Certification Body and co-operation contract with ISCC	2.500 €/ year		
Company < 10 Mill. € Turnover	500 €	Per issued certificate <sup>2</sup>	200€		
Company > 10 Mill. € < 50 Mill. € Turnover	1.000 €				
Company > 50 Mill. € < 250 Mill. € Turnover	2.000 €				
Company > 250 Mill. € Turnover	3.000 €				
<b>NGOs, Research, GOs</b>	250 €				
<b>Individual Membership</b>	50 €				
1. Amount of annual membership-fees is independent from beginning of membership and legal relation to pre-existing ISCC-members		2. The Upgrade of a certificate from ISCC DE to ISCC EU is free of charge for Certification Bodies			
<b>Fees for system-user (ISCC-membership is not required for getting certified)</b>					
<b>Registration-and Certificate-Fees<sup>3</sup></b>			<b>Quantity dependent Fees</b>		
(Collection of fees is realized by CBs)			(Collection of fees is realized by ISCC System GmbH)		
<b>First Gathering Points<sup>3)</sup></b> (Tons p.a)	<b>Interfaces<sup>4)</sup></b> (Turnover € p.a.)	<b>Registration Fee<sup>5)</sup></b> (Non recurring)	<b>Certificate Fee<sup>6, 6)</sup></b> (per certificate)	<b>Interfaces with ISCC-membership<sup>7)</sup></b> (per sold Ton of sustainable liquid biomass or biofuel)	<b>Interfaces without ISCC-membership<sup>7)</sup></b> (per sold Ton of sustainable liquid biomass or biofuel)
< 2.000	< 0,6 Mill.	50 €	50 €	0,02 €	0,03 €
< 10.000	< 3 Mill.	100 €	100 €		
< 50.000	< 15 Mill.	150 €	150 €		
< 100.000	< 30 Mill.	200 €	200 €		
< 200.000	< 60 Mill.	250 €	250 €		
< 500.000	< 150 Mill.	300 €	300 €		
> 500.000	> 150 Mill.	500 €	500 €		
3. Certificate-Fees for the Upgrade of a certificate from ISCC DE to ISCC EU are determined analogous			8. First Gathering Points and Warehouses do not pay quantity dependent fees		
4. Based on the total turnover in tons per location per year. Warehouses delivering to the First Gathering Point are not subject to any fee.					
5. Based on the total turnover in € per location per year. Applies for all interfaces except for the First Gathering Point.					
6. Warehouses after the First Gathering Point and farms/plantations or group of farms, which ask for a certificate on voluntary bases, are subject to the same fee structure as the First Gathering Points (annual turnover in tons).					
7. In case of ISCC DE also applicable to statements of conformity					



4

## New Developments and Prospects

# Sustainability requirements becomes a necessity in conventional markets. First certificates are being issued for the food, feed and chemical industry



# ISCC is active as founding member of aireg e.V.: sustainable fuels for aviation



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## News around ISCC

### ISCC is one of the founding members of aireg e.V.

On June 08, 2011 the association "Aviation Initiative for Renewable Energy in Germany – aireg e.V." was set up in Berlin. Leading companies from the aviation industry, bioenergy, and renewable energy will push the development of sustainable energy sources to tackle one of the world's most important energy sources. The foundation of aireg e.V. is a sustainable and innovative initiative. The president of aireg e.V. is the president of the European le...



## ISCC has entered the non bioenergy markets. Danone applies ISCC for sustainability proof of its PLA cups




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- Unsere Umweltcharta
- Rohstoffe
- Produktion
- Verpackung
  - Verpackung aus nachwachsenden Rohstoffen
    - Danone & WWF
    - Rohstoff PLA

### Nachhaltiger Anbau von pflanzlichen Rohstoffen

Entscheidend ist nicht nur, was angebaut wird, sondern auch wie und wo. Danone und der WWF setzen sich beim Anbau nachwachsender Rohstoffe für eine nachhaltige Bewirtschaftung der Flächen und den Schutz des natürlichen Lebensraums ein.

**ISCC**  
International Sustainability  
& Carbon Certification

Die Wertschöpfungskette

<< Verpackung >>

Bookmarks & Teilen





# ISCC certification of smallholders and Jatropha – Example Mission New Energy in India



**Market Watch**  
November 8, 2011 5:16 PM EST

**Latest News** View All

- 5:11p Cain: I never acted inappropriately with anyone
- 5:08p **BREAKING**  
Adobe to cut 750 positions in N. America, Europe
- 5:01p U.S. stocks end up on Berlusconi plans to quit

DOW	+101.79	NASDAQ	+32.24	S&P 500	+14.8
12,170.18	+0.84%	2,727.49	+1.20%	1,275.92	+1.17%

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**PRESS RELEASE**  
Oct. 24, 2011, 12:53 p.m. EDT

## Mission Achieves the World's First Jatropha ISCC Certification

**Business Wire**  
A Berkshire Hathaway Company

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct 24, 2011 (BUSINESS WIRE) -- Mission NewEnergy Limited (MNEL +6.85%) (asx:MBT), a global provider of environmentally sustainable biofuels, today announced that the Company has received the coveted International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC) for its Jatropha contract farming model, a world first for any Jatropha business. To qualify for ISCC certification, companies must meet strict criteria for sustainable production, as well as reduced emissions of greenhouse gases. The ISCC was developed to certify that biofuels, and biomass for biofuels are produced in compliance with recent EU legislation that requires all biofuels and biomass in Germany to be certified according to the EU-RED requirements.

As part of this pilot certification process, a selection of Mission's Jatropha contract farmers in India underwent intensive audits to evaluate the sustainability of their farming practices and processes, as well as traceability of product produced within the supply chain. With this pilot certification Mission can continue to obtain certification for its entire contract farming operation.

"We believe that this certification, achieved with the assistance of our proprietary "Mission Agro Technology (MAT) platform, creates a benchmark for the Jatropha industry to meet the highest standards of commitment to sound agricultural practices, detailed traceability and production processes," said Nathan Mahalingam, CEO of Mission. "The European biodiesel market represents a multi-billion dollar opportunity and we are honored to be the first commercial scale provider of Jatropha to receive this important endorsement."

Mission's 194,000 acres of planted Jatropha have a 30-year supply of some 22 million barrels Jatropha oil, which is cost competitive with crude oil at approximately US\$52 per barrel.

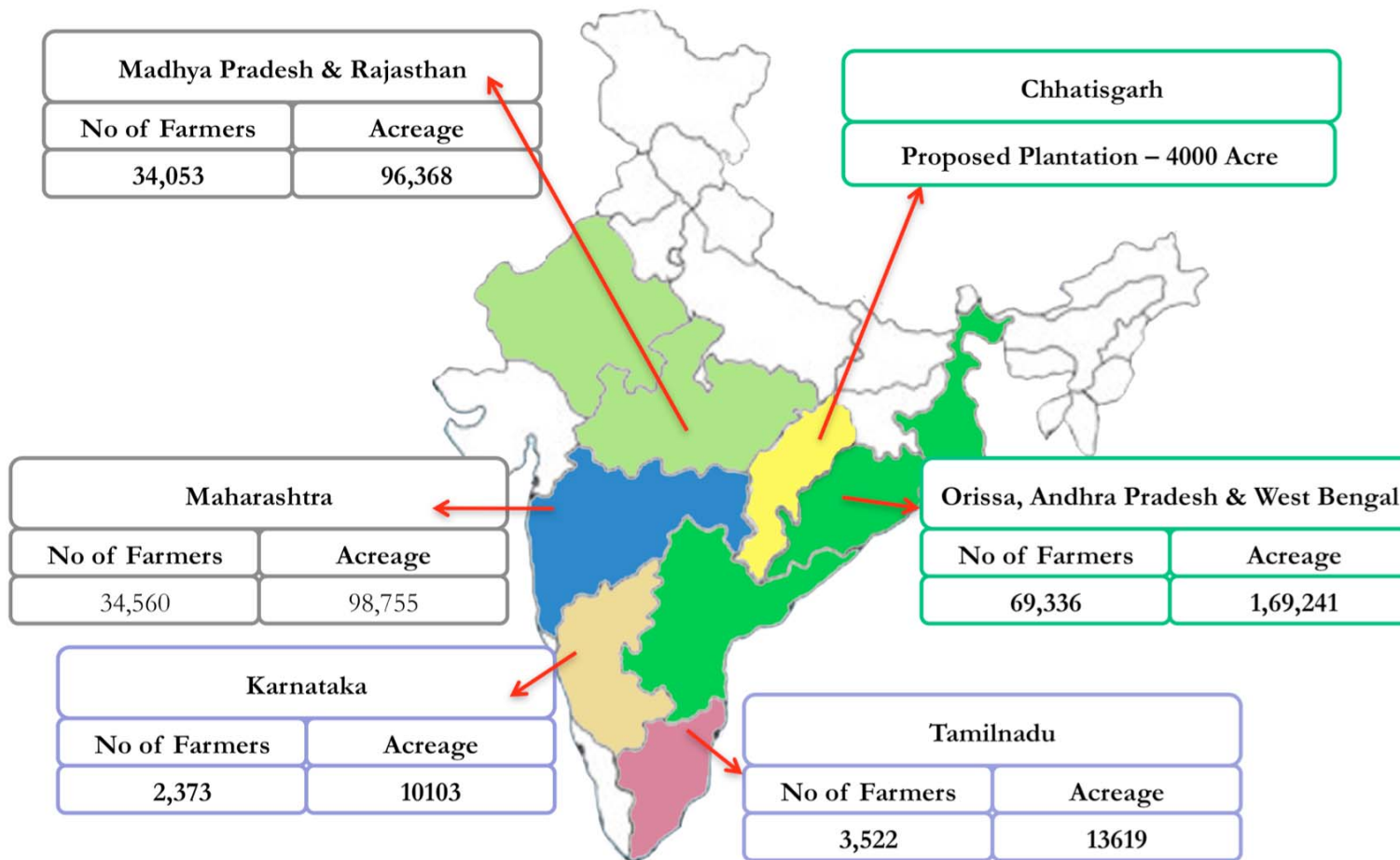
Dr. Norbert Scmitz, Managing Director of ISCC Systems said, "By growing Jatropha Mission New Energy offers an additional income source for thousands of poor farmers in India. This shows that biofuels can have a positive impact for people in rural areas. The certification of Mission New Energy also shows that ISCC can be applied to proof the sustainability of the operations of large numbers of smallholders."

Based on the favorable outcome of this ISCC process, Mission is well positioned to petition regulators in the United States for a similar approval.

About Mission NewEnergy

Mission NewEnergy Limited is a global provider of sustainable, renewable energy. Operating in Asia, India, Australia, Europe and North America, Mission NewEnergy is a biodiesel producer and one of the world's largest Jatropha plantation companies. At full capacity we can produce 105 million gallons of biodiesel and have over 194,000 acres of plantation representing a sustainable non-edible oil supply of an estimated 22 million barrels. Jatropha Curcas, an inedible biofuel feedstock, is being cultivated by Mission's contract farmers on marginal lands. Through the realization of Jatropha by-product value, Mission is working towards a zero cost of sustainable non-edible fuel source.

## ISCC certification of smallholders in India – Example Mission New Energy



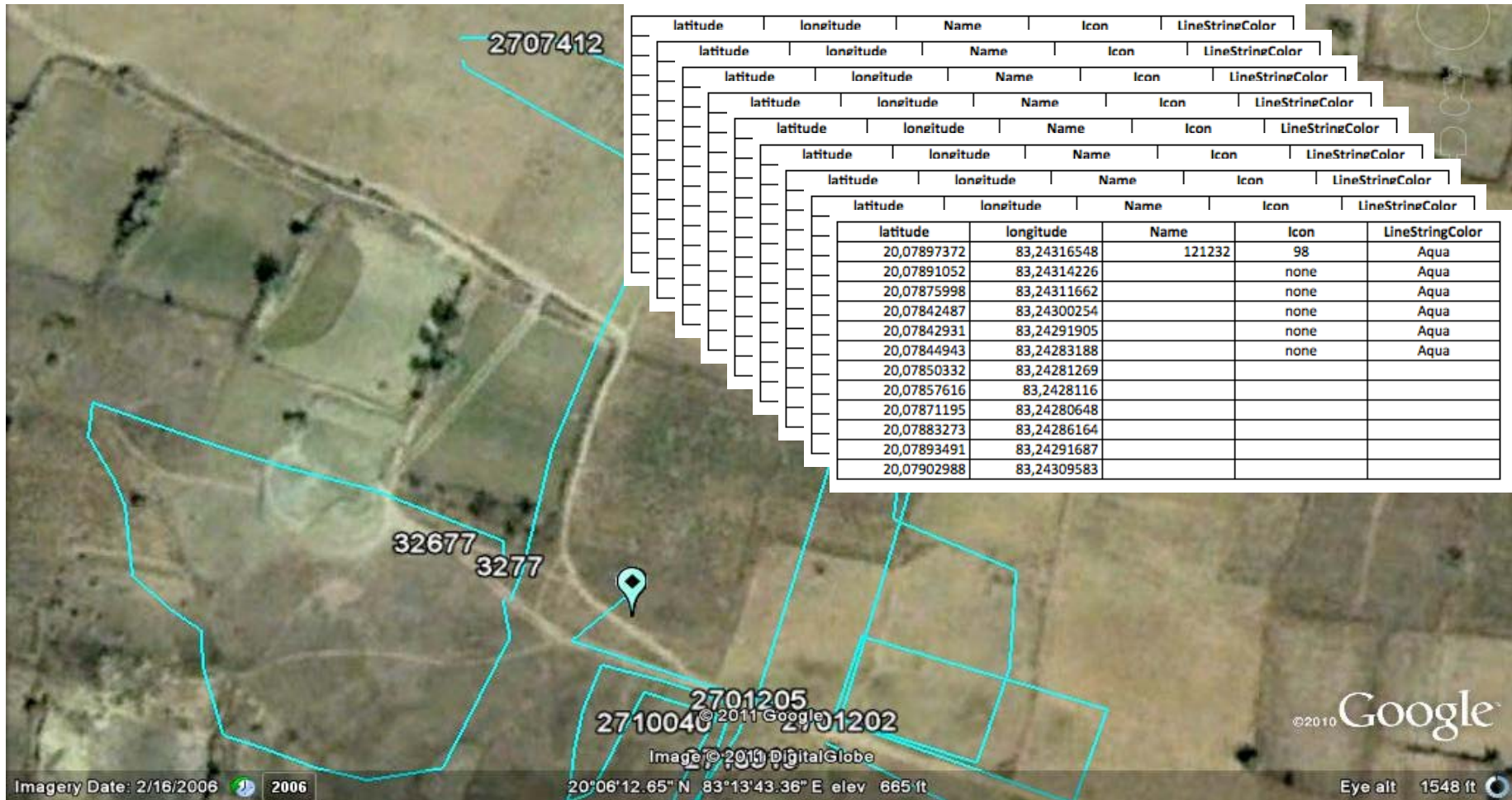


## 140.000 smallholders grow Jatropha on 80,000 ha for Mission New Energy





## GPS data of areas planted were available for the auditor





ISCC is steered by an association which is open to new members The number of members has doubled in one year

Member - Selection



5

## Feedback TC Work

## Agreements in the TC Latin America in May 2011

- Information about the implications of ISCC EU to be provided
- Update training for ISCC EU in Brazil
- Homepage and documents in Portuguese
- Forest Code:  
Registration of land in the Cadastro Ambiental Rural (CAR) is a first step towards the full licence (LAU), APP requirements fulfilled, and clear track record with environmental agencies precondition for ISCC certification
- 40 days time period for corrective measures:  
Agrochemicals, in particular storage facilities, are another issue causing problems in audits. The implementation of legal requirements is not controlled by Government agencies. The 40 days time period for corrective actions is considered as being short, in particular if infrastructure investments are required. A solution being discussed is to allow more time in case of required investments in infrastructure. Another option would be to have within 40 days activities being started to set up the required infrastructure.

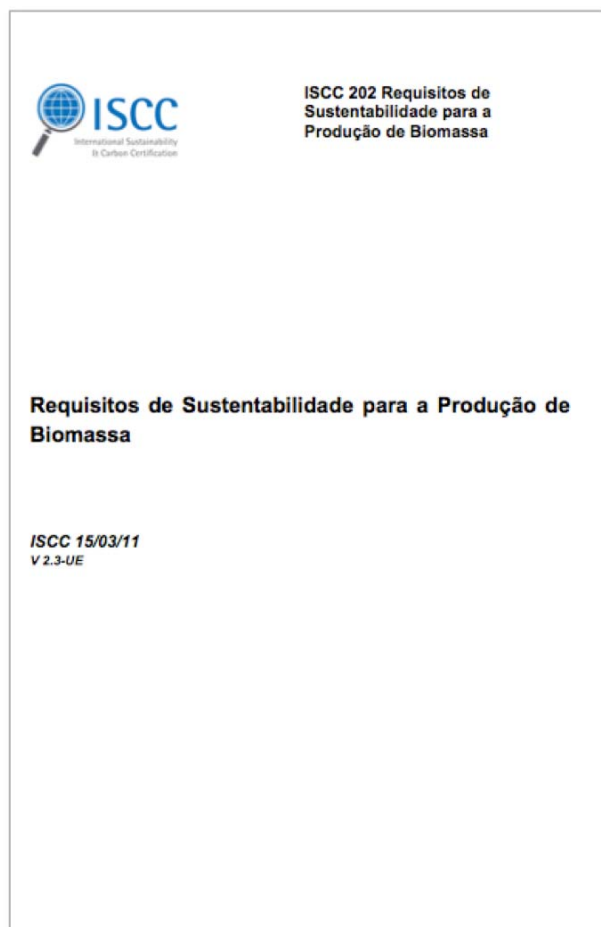
## ISCC homepage available in Portuguese

The screenshot shows the ISCC homepage in Portuguese. The header includes the ISCC logo and a search bar. The navigation menu contains links for HOME, SOBRE ISCC, NOVIDADES, DOCUMENTOS, ASSOCIAÇÃO, REGISTRO, AGÊNCIAS CERT., CERTIFICADOS, TREINAMENTO, and CONTATO. The main content area features a sidebar with links for NOVIDADES A RESPEITO DA ISCC, EVENTOS, NEWSLETTER, and LOGIN DE CLIENTES. The main article is titled "A Comissão Europeia primeiros sistemas pa bioenergia liquida sus" and discusses the European Commission's authorization of ISCC for certifying bioenergy systems. The right sidebar contains a login section titled "Bem vindos ao Sistema ISCC" and a link to a trailer video.

## ISCC trailer in Portuguese



## Important documents are available in Portuguese



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