



# ISCC certified material under the Japanese FIT regulation

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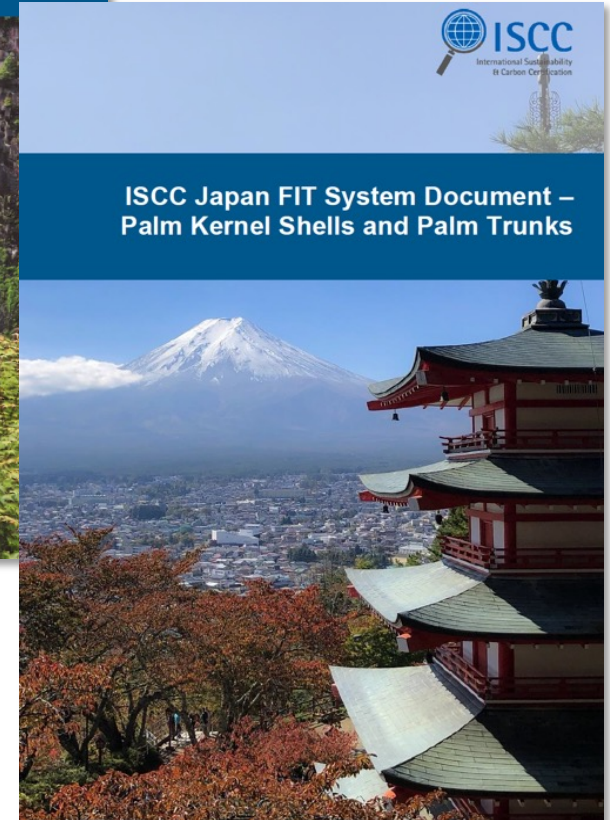
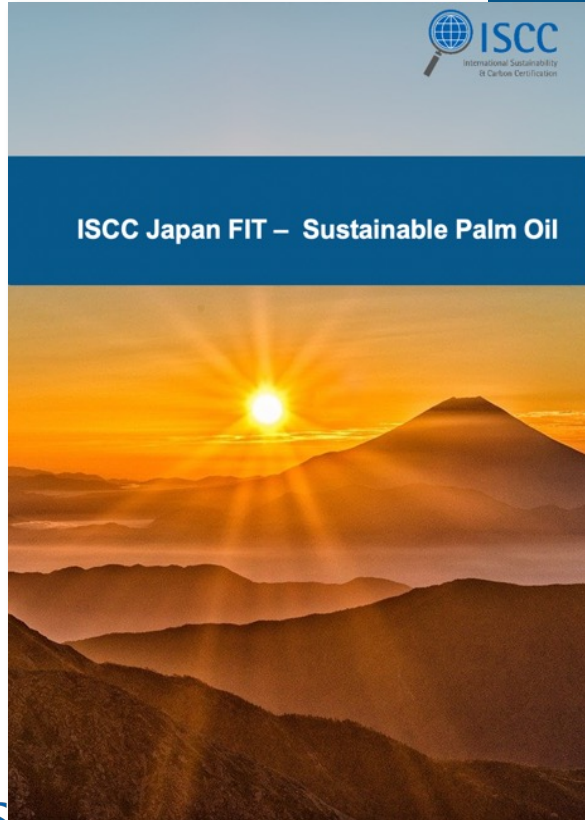
# What is Japan FIT?

## Japan FIT = Feed-in-tariff system

- Set up by the Japanese Ministry Economy Trade and Industry (METI)
- Designed to achieve a low carbon society and economic growth
- Obligates electricity companies to purchase power from renewable sources (biomass, solar, wind, hydraulic, hydro, geothermal) at fixed prices for a specified period of time
- Sets out incentives for the production of renewable electricity in Japan including subsidies for the procurement of palm oil, palm kernel shells (PKS) and palm trunks

# ISCC has developed approaches for the certification of sustainable palm oil, palm kernels shells and palm trunks in accordance with METI requirements

Recognition by METI pending



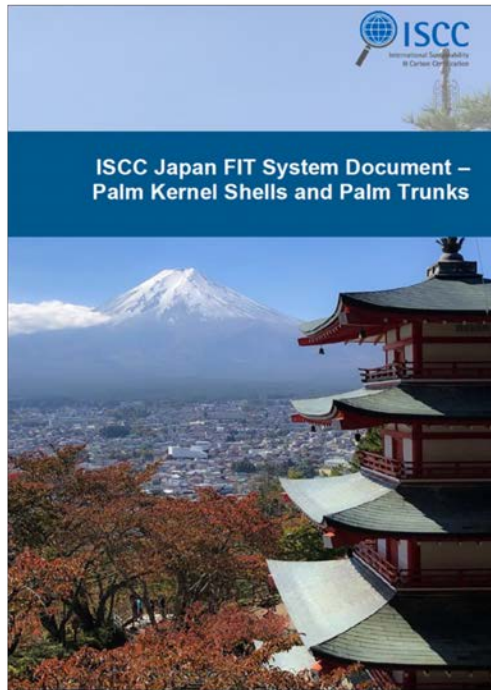
Recognised by METI since April 2022

# ISCC Japan FIT approaches were developed in accordance to the general ISCC standard

- The documents were developed in accordance with the general ISCC System standard
- In addition, they cover the requirements for sustainable feed as laid out in Japan's Feed-in-Tariff (FIT) System for renewable energy



# The ISCC Japan FIT schemes for sustainable palm oil, palm kernel shells and palm trunks cover the entire supply chain and are globally applicable



\* Requirements for GHG reduction threshold values set once confirmed by METI

## ■ Scope

- ISCC Japan FIT standards are globally applicable for economic operators in supply chains for palm oil, PKS and palm trunks destined for use for power generation in Japan
- Certified products certified are eligible under Japan FIT
- Economic operators along the supply chain from the origin up to the power plant must be covered by certification
  - Palm oil: Supply chain starts at plantation where palm is cultivated
  - PKS and palm trunks: Supply chain starts of point of origin where PKS or palm trunks are generated
  - At the origin, group certification is possible

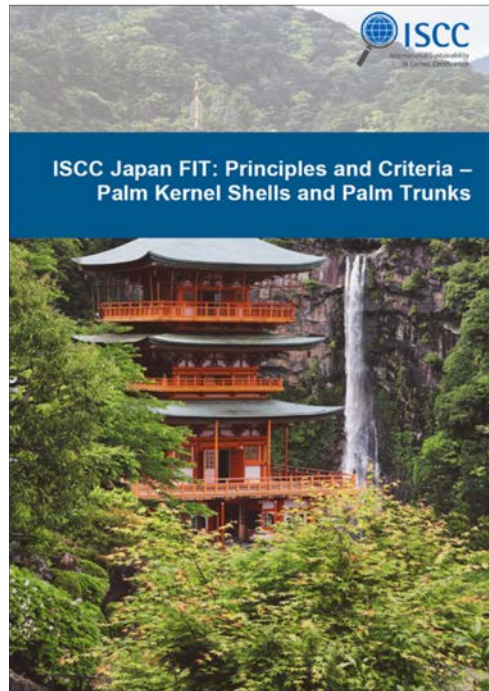
## ■ Chain of Custody

- The chain of custody model Identity Preserved (IP) or Segregation must be applied (mass balancing is not applicable)

## ■ GHG calculations

- GHG emissions relating to cultivation, transport and processing must be calculated and minimised\*

# Principles and criteria covering environmental and social requirements are applicable for all elements along the supply chain



## ■ Scope of application of P&C's:

- Palm oil: Plantations\*, first gathering points/central offices
- PKS and palm trunks: Points of origin and collecting points
- All feedstocks: P&C apply to processing units and trading/storage
  - For trading/storage only some P&C's are applicable

## ■ Topics covered under the P&C

- 1) Protection of land with high biodiversity value or high carbon stock (Note: only applicable for plantations in case of palm oil)
- 2) Environmental protection
- 3) Safe working conditions
- 4) Compliance with human, labour and land rights
- 5) Compliance with laws and international treaties
- 6) Good management practices and continuous improvement

\* Plantations must be compliant with the requirements of the six ISCC Principles for agricultural biomass. See ISCC Documents 202-1 „Agricultural Biomass: ISCC Principle 1” and 202-2 “Agricultural Biomass: ISCC Principles 2-6”

# Simplified supply chains: Plantations and points of origin are covered by group certification, processing units are certified individually

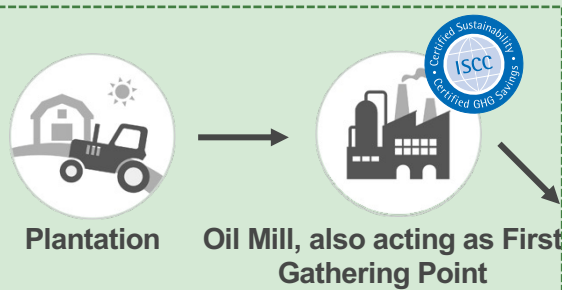
## Plantation requirements

- ✓ ISCC Principles 1-6 for agricultural biomass

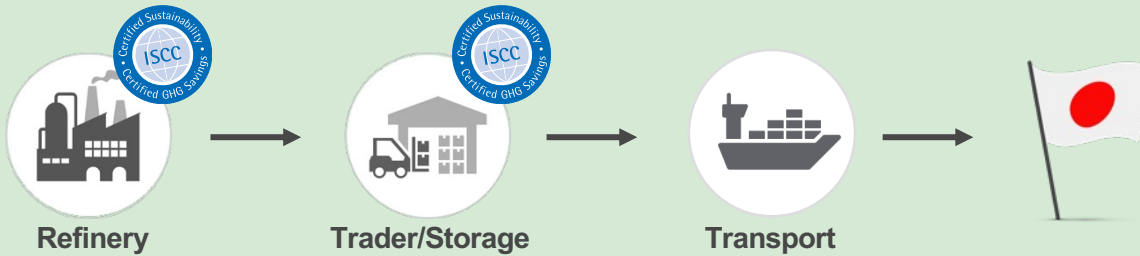
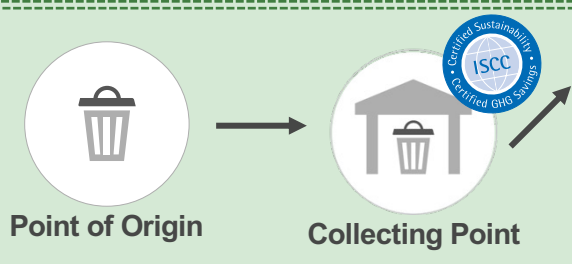
## General supply chain audit requirements

- ✓ ISCC Japan FIT P&C
- ✓ Management system
- ✓ Traceability documents and segregation
- ✓ Conversion factors (in case of processing units)
- ✓ GHG Emissions

Sustainable palm oil



Palm kernel shells and palm trunks



## Point of origin requirements

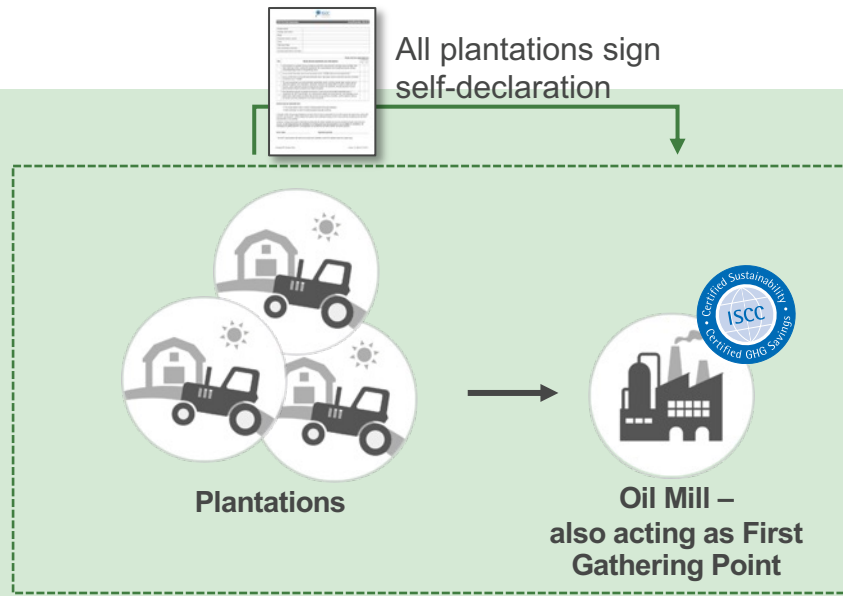
- ✓ ISCC Japan FIT P&C

## Additional requirements for First Gathering Points and Collecting Points

- ✓ Group management of plantations or points of origins (e.g. list of group members, self-declarations from plantations/points of origin)
- ✓ Annual internal audit of all plantations that are part of the group (for FGPs only)
- ✓ Annual audit by third-party certification body of a risk-based sample of plantations/points of origin that are part of the group\*

\* Only points of origin generating more than 10mt of PKS/palm trunks per month are considered for the sample

# Example: Plantations under group certification – Annual internal audits by oil mill and sample audits by certification body



FGP audits all plantations internally once a year

**Annual on-site external sample audits by certification body on a risk-based approach**

## Example:

**9 plantations are covered under the certificate of the oil mill/FGP:**

- 9 self-declarations
- 9 internal audits by internal auditor from oil mill staff
- 3 external audits\* conducted by certification body ( $s = 1 * \sqrt[3]{9} = 3$ )

## Note:

In general, the sampling formular also applies for the sampling of points of origin

## Difference:

*Determination of n* = All points of origin that signed a self-declaration and are generating more than 10 mt of PKS/palm trunks per month

Formular to calculate the sample size:

$$s = r \times \sqrt{n}$$

(s= sample, r= risk factor, n= total number of group members)

Risk factors:

regular (r = 1), medium (r = 1.5), high (r = 2)



# ISCC registration and certification process



# ISCC publishes all certificates on the ISCC website

## Valid certificates

Below you can find a list of all valid ISCC certificates and statements of conformity

ISCC certificates as issued by the certification body are valid for their indicated validity period even if they are not yet published on this website. ISCC lists the certificate information in the table below after receiving the relevant documentation from the certification body. The respective pdf files of the certificate and the summary audit report are published once the ISCC internal document review has been completed. Scope adjustments that took place during a recertification will be updated in the table during the ISCC internal document review.

ISCC certificates automatically fulfil compliance with SAI, Unilever, FEFAC etc. For further information click [here](#).

A certification according to the waste and residue process does not mean that EU Member States automatically accept the material as waste or residue.

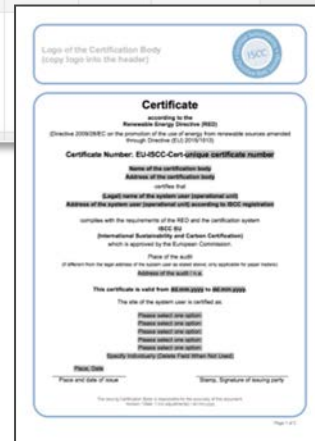
A [detail search](#) and a list of abbreviations of the certified type of operation can be found below.

For more information on the abbreviated table entries, drag the mouse over the relevant field in the table.

Show 10 entries

Search:

Status	Certificate ID	Certificate Holder	Scope*	Raw Material	Add-Ons**	Products	Valid From	Valid Until	Suspended	Issuing CB	Map	Certificate	Audit Report
	EU-ISCC-Cert-DE105-81484412	PT Sukajadi Sawit Mekar, Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur, Propinsi Kalimantan Tengah, Indonesia, Indonesia	FA, PO, OM	EFB oil, Palm			2022-07-14	2023-07-13		CUCG			
	EU-ISCC-Cert-DE105-82007811	PT Sukajadi Sawit Mekar, Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur, Propinsi Kalimantan	FA, PO, OM	EFB oil, Palm									



- ISCC provides **key information** about System Users:
  - Certificate number, certificate holder, scope and feedstock used, validity of certificate and issuing CB
- A **Summary Audit Report** is disclosed for every certificate holder
- **Location of system users** is shown in maps
- ISCC is also displays **expired, withdrawn and suspended** certificate as well as a list of **reported fake certificates**



Thank you for your attention!

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