



ISCC EU 201 SYSTEM BASICS



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Note: From 1st July 2021, only the version 4.0 of this ISCC document is applicable. This version of the document has been submitted to the European Commission in the framework of the recognition process of ISCC EU under the legal requirements of the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001 (RED II). The recognition of ISCC EU in the framework of the RED II is pending. This ISCC document may be subject to change depending on further legislation and further requirements of the European Commission.

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Summary of Changes

The following is a summary of the main changes to the previous version of the document (ISCC EU System Document 201 v 3.1). The revision of the document is a major review in the framework of the rerecognition of ISCC under the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 (recast) (RED II). Minor amendments, e.g. corrections of phrasings and spelling mistakes, are not listed.

Summary of changes made in version 4.0	Chapter
General: All reference with regard to the RED refer to the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001 (recast) (also referred to as RED II)	
Addition: <i>ISCC EU certification covers the following raw materials and fuels as stated in the RED II: Agricultural and forest biomass, waste and residues (including agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues), ligno-cellulosic and non-food cellulosic materials for the production of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, including advanced biofuels and biogas for transport (i.e. biofuels and biogas produced from feedstocks listed in Part A of Annex IX of the RED II) and biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels with a low risk or a high risk of indirect land-use change (iLUC); Liquid and solid waste streams of non-renewable origin or waste processing and exhaust gas of non-renewable origin for the production of recycled carbon fuels; Energy derived from renewable sources other than biomass for the production of renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin</i>	1
Adjustment: <i>The structure of ISCC EU System Documents has been amended</i>	2
Addition: <i>Information on the transition period between RED I and RED II</i>	3.1
Addition: <i>The chapter lists the materials for which a separate document on the respective sustainability requirements is available (agricultural biomass, forest biomass, waste and residues, renewable fuels of non-biological origin, recycled carbon fuels, low iLUC risk feedstocks)</i>	3.2
Amendment: <i>Information on audit and certification requirements of the supply chain elements is now included in ISCC EU System Document 203 "Traceability and Chain of Custody"</i>	3.3
Addition: <i>Further details on the procedure for registration of economic operators with ISCC to ensure rigorous checks for new system applicants. Information from ISCC 204 v.3.0 is included</i>	4.1
Addition: <i>Detailed information on the audit process for economic operators and certification bodies. Information from ISCC 204 v.3.0 is included</i>	4.2
Addition: <i>Cross-checking of documents</i>	4.2.1
Addition: <i>Information on non-conformities was taken from ISCC 204 v.3.0</i>	4.2.3
Addition: <i>Status of ISCC certificates: Suspended: Refers to a temporarily invalid certificate</i>	4.3
Addition: <i>Information on the Summary Audit Report</i>	4.3

1 Introduction

ISCC stands for *International Sustainability and Carbon Certification*. It is a system for the implementation and certification of sustainable, traceable and deforestation-free supply chains. ISCC certification covers supply chains for all kinds of biomass (including agricultural and forest biomass), biogenic waste and residues, non-biological renewable materials and recycled carbon-based materials. Independent third-party certification ensures compliance with the strict requirements regarding ecological and social practices, greenhouse gas emissions savings and the traceability of materials through the supply chain. ISCC certification is applicable for the bioeconomy and the circular economy anywhere in the world, in particular for food, feed, energy and industrial applications.

*Sustainability,
traceability and
GHG emissions*

ISCC applies strict rules for the conservation of valuable landscapes as well as the environmentally friendly and socially responsible production of raw materials from agricultural and forestry. ISCC does not accept any form of compensation or remuneration for breaches of system requirements.

*No
compensation
accepted*

ISCC is an independent multi-stakeholder initiative that has been developed and is being continuously improved with the involvement of its stakeholders. The ISCC system is governed by the legally registered ISCC Association (ISCC e.V.). ISCC operates certification systems for different markets. These systems are ISCC EU, ISCC PLUS, ISCC CORSIA and ISCC DE¹.

*Multi-stakeholder
initiative*

ISCC EU has been fully recognised by the European Commission since 2011.² With the ISCC EU certification the compliance with the legal requirements for the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions savings criteria of the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001³ (often referred to as RED II) for all Member States of the European Union can be verified. ISCC EU certification covers the following raw materials and fuels as stated in the RED II:

*Full recognition
of ISCC EU by
the EC*

- > Agricultural and forest biomass, waste and residues (including agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues), ligno-cellulosic and non-food cellulosic materials for the production of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, including advanced biofuels and biogas for transport (i.e. biofuels and biogas produced from feedstocks listed in Part A of Annex IX of the RED II) and biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels with a low risk or a high risk of indirect land-use change (iLUC)
- > Liquid and solid waste streams of non-renewable origin or waste processing and exhaust gas of non-renewable origin for the production of recycled carbon fuels

¹ ISCC DE has been recognised by the German authority BLE for the German biofuels market.

² For the latest list of recognised systems see:

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/renewable-energy/biofuels/voluntary-schemes_en

³ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast), in the following referred to as RED II

- > Energy derived from renewable sources other than biomass for the production of renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin

ISCC certification goes beyond the legal requirements of the RED II as it covers additional ecological and social requirements.

ISCC PLUS certification is applicable for the bioeconomy and circular economy for food, feed, chemicals, industrial applications (e.g. plastics or packaging) and energy from renewable sources used outside of the European Union (i.e. markets that are not regulated by the RED II). ISCC PLUS covers the same certification requirements as ISCC EU but can be customised to meet the needs of different markets or specific applications. All kinds of biomass, waste and residues, non-biological renewables and recycled carbon materials can be certified under ISCC PLUS.

Relevant markets for ISCC PLUS

ISCC CORSIA is the certification system to demonstrate compliance with the requirements for sustainable aviation fuels in the framework of the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Civil Aviation (CORSA). For this purpose, ISCC CORSIA has been recognised by the International Aviation Organization (ICAO).

ISCC CORSIA for sustainable aviation fuels

ISCC certification is recognised by several initiatives, brand owners and national or regional authorities. Examples include the recognition of ISCC for the certification of biofuels and bioliquids in Japan and Queensland, Australia. Further information on the bodies which recognize ISCC certification is available on the ISCC website.

Further recognitions

ISCC certification audits are conducted by independent third-party Certification Bodies.

Independent third parties

Essential characteristics and features of ISCC are:

Essential features of ISCC

- > Global application
- > Continuous global and regional stakeholder dialogue
- > Coverage of all types of biomass (including biomass from agriculture, forestry and aquaculture, such as algae), biogenic waste and residues (including agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues), ligno-cellulosic and non-food cellulosic materials, including feedstocks listed in Part A of Annex IX of the RED II
- > Coverage of raw materials of non-biological origin, such as liquid and solid waste streams, waste processing and exhaust gas and energy derived from renewable sources other than biomass
- > Proof of ecological, social and economic sustainability
- > Traceability of sustainable material through mass balance or physical segregation
- > Determination of GHG emissions and savings along the supply chain

- > Implementation of specific requirements for the certification of high risk materials, e.g. materials eligible for extra incentives in EU Member States
- > Continuous improvement of sustainability criteria, certification requirements, processes, scopes and applications
- > The ISCC Integrity Programme to ensure a consistent and objective certification process and to facilitate ISCC's risk management
- > Transparency through freely accessible ISCC Documents and information about certificate holders e.g. through publication of certificates and Summary Audit Reports
- > Collection of information on types and amounts of certified materials e.g. to fulfill legal reporting requirements
- > Third party certification audits by competent, independent and impartial auditors
- > Extensive training programmes for Auditors, System Users and other interested parties
- > Transparent rules to deal with complaints and appeals received
- > Support and help desk for System Users, Members of the ISCC Association and other stakeholders
- > Establishment of a Smallholder Academy to facilitate the certification of deforestation free biomass production by independent smallholders
- > Regular publication of the ISCC Impact Report with review of achievements and ISCC's impact on the ground

The scope and normative references of the ISCC system are described in chapter 2 of this document. This includes a table with an overview of the ISCC EU System Documents and Reference Documents from the European Commission including binding legislation and communications.

*Structure of the
ISCC System
Documents*

Chapter 3 describes the organisation of the ISCC system and certification requirements regarding sustainability, traceability and the chain of custody, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This chapter also defines which participants in the supply chain are subject to certification.

Basics

Chapter 4 describes the registration and certification process. This chapter also includes information how to prepare for audits and how audits are conducted and states the requirements for ISCC certificates and summary audit reports to be issued.

*Registration and
certification
process*

2 Scope, Normative References and ISCC Documents

Scope

The ISCC System Basics described in this document apply to the certification of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from all kinds of biomass (including biomass from agriculture, forestry and aquaculture), waste and residues (including agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues), ligno-cellulosic and non-food cellulosic materials, feedstocks listed in Part A of Annex IX of the RED II and feedstocks with a low risk or a high risk of indirect land-use change (iLUC); recycled carbon fuels produced from liquid and solid waste streams of non-renewable origin or waste processing and exhaust gas of non-renewable origin; and renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin made from energy derived from renewable sources other than biomass.

Requirements

The requirements described in ISCC EU System Basics and all further relevant ISCC System Documents must be applied by all participants in the certification systems, i.e. companies in supply chains using the ISCC System and Certification Bodies cooperating with ISCC. If required, ISCC may also develop Guidance Documents to further specify certification requirements.

Documents and normative references

Table 1 provides an overview of the normative ISCC EU System Documents, binding legislation and communications from the European Commission relevant to recognised Voluntary Schemes, as well as further ISCC forms and checklists based on the requirements defined in the ISCC System Documents, and that are provided by ISCC to facilitate the ISCC registration and certification process.

ISCC EU System Documents (normative)	
102	Governance Multi-stakeholder organisation and processes of ISCC, quality and risk management, Integrity Programme, complaints, appeals and arbitration
103	Requirements for Certification Bodies and Auditors General requirements, duties and responsibilities of certification bodies, requirements and qualifications for auditors conducting ISCC audits
201	System Basics Key features of ISCC, overview of certification requirements, participants in supply chains, registration and certification processes and issuance of certificates and Summary Audit Reports
202	Sustainability Requirements Overarching document outlining the sustainability requirements for all feedstocks that can be covered under ISCC. The requirements for each type of feedstock are stated in the respective subdocuments
202-1	Agricultural Biomass – ISCC Principle 1 ISCC Principle 1 on the protection of land and monitoring of soil quality and carbon

202-2	Agricultural Biomass – ISCC Principles 2-6	ISCC Principles 2-6 on Good Agricultural Practice, safe working conditions, compliance with human and labour rights and health and safety, compliance with applicable laws and relevant international treaties, good management practice
202-3	Forest Biomass – ISCC Principle 1	Sustainability criteria for forest biomass, sustainable harvesting on national and management Level, Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Criteria
202-4	Forest Biomass – ISCC Principles 2-6	ISCC Principles 2-6 on Good Agricultural Practice, safe working conditions, compliance with human and labour rights and health and safety, compliance with applicable laws and relevant international treaties, good management practice
202-5	Waste and Residues	Regulatory framework and definitions, verification guidance regarding whether materials meet the definition of waste and residues
202-6	Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin	Certification requirements for feedstocks for renewable liquid and gaseous fuels of non-biological origin, specific requirements for chain of custody and GHG saving methodologies
202-7	Recycled Carbon Fuels	Certification requirements for feedstocks for recycled carbon fuels, specific Requirements for chain of custody and GHG saving methodologies
202-8	Low iLUC Risk Feedstocks	Measures and verification requirements for low iLUC risk feedstocks, additional biomass production through cultivation on unused land and additional yield increase
203	Traceability and Chain of Custody	Audit and information requirements for sustainability declarations, certification requirements for individual supply chain elements, group certification, chain of custody options (physical segregation and mass balance) and requirements
203-1	Co-Processing	Specific chain of custody requirements for the simultaneous processing of fossil and biobased input materials, methodology for determining the yield of co-processed biofuels
204	Risk Management	Risk assessment and management for Certification Bodies and System Users
205	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Application, calculation and verification methodology for greenhouse gas emissions
208	Logos and Claims	Description of logos and claims that can be used under ISCC

Binding Legislation (normative)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and the of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast) (Renewable Energy Directive – RED II)

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Directive)

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/807 of 13 March 2019 supplementing Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the determination of high indirect land-use change-risk feedstock for which a significant expansion of the production area into land with high carbon stock is observed and the certification of low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels

Delegated act establishing minimum thresholds for greenhouse gas emissions savings of recycled carbon fuels (expected by 1 January 2021)

Implementing acts establishing the operational guidance on the evidence for demonstrating compliance with the sustainability criteria for forest biomass laid down in Art 29(6) and (7) RED II (expected by 31 January 2021)

Implementing acts specifying detailed rules for implementation, including adequate standards of reliability, transparency and independent auditing and the requirement for all voluntary schemes to apply those standards, and including a review for high and low iLUC risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels (expected by June 2021)

Delegated acts specifying the methodology for determining the share of biofuel and biogas for transport, resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process, and by specifying the methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emissions savings from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin and from recycled carbon fuels (expected by 31 December 2021)

Delegated acts to amend the criteria for low and high iLUC risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, and to introduce a trajectory to decrease the contribution of high iLUC risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels to the Union target and minimum share of renewable energy in the transport sector (expected by 1 September 2023)

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

Communications from the European Commission

Communication from the European Commission on the practical implementation of the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme and on counting rules for biofuels (2010/C 160/02)

Communication from the Commission on voluntary schemes and default values in the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme (2010/C 160/01)

Communication from the Commission to the voluntary schemes on the verification of the chain of custody of biofuels made from waste and processing residues (dated 10 October 2014)

Communication from the Commission to the voluntary schemes on the implementation of the recently adopted criteria and geographic ranges of highly biodiverse grassland (dated 29 January 2015)

Communication from the Commission to the voluntary schemes on the update of the commission website, notifications and transparency measures (dated 12 March 2015)

Communication from the Commission to voluntary schemes: Note on the conducting and verifying actual calculations of GHG emission savings (dated 2 October 2015)

ISCC Forms and Checklists to Facilitate the Registration and Certification Processes

ISCC Terms of Use

ISCC Fees

Certificate Template

Summary Audit Report Template

Audit Procedures for all relevant Elements of the Supply Chain

Document Checklists for the Audit Preparation

Self-declarations for Farms or Plantations and Points of Origin

Land-use-Change (LUC) Statement and Biodiversity Assessment Template

ISCC EU List of Materials eligible for Certification

Template for Proofs of Sustainability (Sustainability Declaration) of Final Biofuels and Bioliquids

Template for Sustainability Declarations for Raw Materials and Intermediate Products

Table 1: Overview of ISCC EU System Documents, Reference Documents and Communications from the European Commission, and supporting ISCC Forms and Checklists

The latest versions of all ISCC Documents (e.g. ISCC System Documents, Guidance Documents), audit procedures, templates and checklists are available on the ISCC website. The original ISCC Documents are in English. ISCC Documents, audit procedures, templates and checklists can be identified by version number and date. The ISCC Documents include a summary of changes made to previous versions of the document.

*Documents
available on the
ISCC Website*

Any updates to the ISCC Systems are published in the ISCC System Updates. These System Updates are sent to the contact persons of all System Users registered with ISCC, the contact persons of all Certification Bodies cooperating with ISCC and auditors that are eligible to conduct ISCC audits. It is the responsibility of the contact persons of the System Users and Certification Bodies to take System Updates into account and inform all relevant members of staff about these updates. An archive of all System Updates is available on the ISCC Website.

*ISCC System
Updates and
guidelines*

3 The ISCC Certification System

3.1 Basics

ISCC certification is applicable to all kinds of biomass, waste and residues, non-biological renewables and recycled carbon materials and products derived therefrom. Figure 1 displays the feedstocks and market applications that can be covered with ISCC EU and ISCC PLUS certification and lists in particular the fuels that can be certified under ISCC.

*Feedstocks,
fuels and
markets covered*

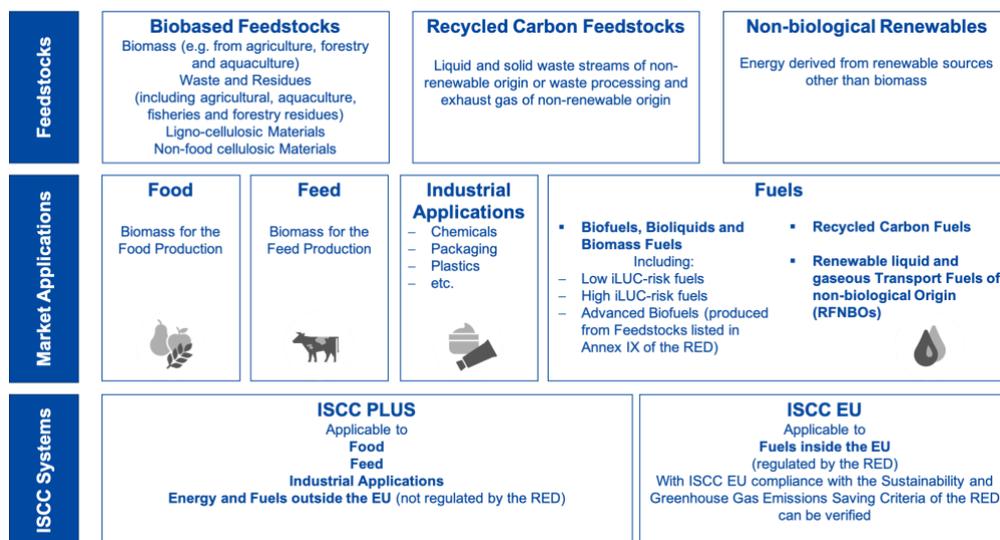


Figure 1: Feedstocks and Market Applications covered under ISCC EU and PLUS Certification

The processes and procedures of ISCC are based on the binding requirements of the RED II. This includes the application of the relevant definitions for feedstocks and sustainable fuels as stated in the RED II. Annex 1 contains a list of the definitions from Art. 2 of the RED II that are relevant for this standard.

*RED
requirements
covered*

Biofuels derived from co-processing can also be certified under ISCC. Co-processing refers to the simultaneous (common) processing of bio-based and fossil inputs.

Co-processing

The legally registered ISCC Association (ISCC e.V.) is the organisation responsible for governing the ISCC system. Membership is open to economic operators (feedstock producers, processors, traders and logistics), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), scientific institutions, research and other organisations or individuals. Further information on the framework of the governance of ISCC regarding organisational structure and multi-stakeholder involvement are laid down in ISCC EU System Document 102 “Governance”.

*Stakeholder
involvement*

ISCC cooperates with independent Certification Bodies. ISCC certificates are issued by Certification Bodies upon the successful completion of a certification audit verifying the compliance of the economic operator with all relevant ISCC requirements. ISCC Certificates are documents that confirm compliance of the certificate holder with the requirements of the ISCC system.

*Cooperation with
independent
certification
bodies*

Further information for Certification Bodies and Auditors are stated in ISCC EU System Document 103 “Requirements for Certification Bodies and Auditors”.

All relevant elements of the supply chain must obtain a certificate in order to handle sustainable materials. Farms/plantations, forest operations and points of origin for waste and residues, first gathering points or central offices and collecting points, processing units, traders and storage facilities are subject to certification. Under this standard the elements of the supply chain relevant for certification are also referred to as economic operators.

Obligation for certification

ISCC certificates are site specific. A certificate can only be issued for one geographical site. Group certification is possible for farms and plantations, points of origins of waste and residues and storage facilities. Fuel suppliers (i.e. entities supplying sustainable biofuels, bioliquids or biomass fuels to the market) can be certified on a voluntary basis. The transport of sustainable material between the elements of the supply chain does not need to be covered by individual certification. This applies to transportation by road, rail, river, sea or air. The natural gas and electric power grids are also considered transport entities. All relevant information regarding transport (e.g. delivery documents, means of transport, transport distance, respective greenhouse gas emissions) is covered by the certification of the above-mentioned elements of the supply chain.

Certificates are site-specific

Any recipient of sustainable material is obliged to verify the validity of the supplier’s ISCC certificate at the date of the physical dispatch of the sustainable material. All valid, suspended and withdrawn ISCC certificates as well as information on economic operators excluded from ISCC certification are published on the ISCC website. If there is any uncertainty regarding an economic operator’s certification status, ISCC must be contacted for clarification. Furthermore, the recipient of the sustainable material has to check if all required information is included in the delivery documents (“Sustainability Declarations”), and is complete and consistent. If this diligence (duty of care) obligation is fulfilled, a recipient can accept material as sustainable and compliant with the RED II requirements and ISCC. See ISCC EU System Document 203 “Chain of Custody and Traceability” for further information.

Information on the status of ISCC certificates

ISCC operates a freely accessible website with information about all aspects of the ISCC system, including its objectives, applications and impacts, the registration and certification procedures, lists of certificates, summary audit reports, trainings, events and as stakeholder involvement. The ISCC website also contains information on the channels through which ISCC can be contacted (e.g. telephone number, email address and correspondence address).

Freely accessible website

ISCC EU accepts all national schemes that are recognised by the European Commission in the context of the RED II regarding the verification of compliance with the sustainability criteria set out in Art. 29 (2) to (7) and (10)

Acceptance of EC recognised schemes

as well as the greenhouse gas saving thresholds set out in Art. 25 (2) of the RED II. ISCC EU also accepts all voluntary schemes that are recognised by the European Commission in the framework of the RED II and which are in line with ISCC requirements. Acceptance of voluntary schemes is limited to the scope which is recognised by the European Commission.

The acceptance of particular materials from other schemes may impose a significant risk to the integrity and credibility of ISCC and claims made under ISCC. Materials which may be eligible for extra incentives in individual EU Member States (e.g. double-counting) or which are cultivated in high-risk areas may pose a particular high risk. This includes, but is not limited to, waste and residues, materials that are eligible for the production of advanced biofuels and products derived therefrom. For this reason, ISCC does not automatically accept other schemes for high-risk materials. The precondition for the acceptance of schemes delivering high-risk materials into an ISCC supply chain is a benchmark proving equivalence with ISCC requirements for high-risk materials. ISCC also reserves the right to withdraw the acceptance of other schemes for good cause. An up-to-date list of the voluntary and national schemes accepted by ISCC is published on the ISCC Website. ISCC shall inform all relevant parties about the withdrawal of the acceptance of a scheme through an ISCC System Update.

High risk supply chains

Certified ISCC System Users may use the ISCC logo and claims for relevant communications and documentation following a written request to ISCC. The ISCC seal must not be used for any application other than the ISCC certificate. The requirements for the use of claims and logos (off-product and on-product), a style guide for the use of ISCC logos and examples of ISCC claims are provided in ISCC Document 208 “Logos and Claims”.

ISCC logo and ISCC seal

ISCC is obligated and entitled to request and record relevant data of System Users and cooperating Certification Bodies. This includes, but is not limited to, addresses, contact details, scopes of certification, amounts and types of incoming and outgoing sustainable materials, greenhouse gas emission values and calculations, etc. Any data given to ISCC will be treated as confidential. The data will not be forwarded to third parties unless ISCC is legally obligated to disclose the data or the System User/Certification Body has explicitly given the consent (e.g. as part of the System User Agreement or the cooperation agreement respectively).

Data protection

Risk management is an integral part of the ISCC system. In order to credibly and reliably ensure the fulfilment of the certification system requirements, ISCC defines procedures and specific indicators for risk assessment and management. These procedures and risk indicators are monitored continuously and adjusted if necessary. The risk assessment and management procedures take into account the different levels where risks may occur: the ISCC system, cooperating Certification Bodies and ISCC System Users. Four layers are in place to ensure the security and integrity of ISCC: the overall ISCC quality and risk management; the ISCC Integrity Programme to assess the performance of Certification Bodies, Auditors and

Risk management

System Users; self-declarations and self-assessments of System Users; and external third party audits. Further information is outlined in ISCC EU System Document 102 “Governance” and ISCC EU System Document 204 “Risk Management”.

As of 1 July 2021 only the revised sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria as set out in the recast Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001 (RED II) and as described in this standard apply. This means that from this date onwards the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria of the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC (RED I) are no longer applicable. In order to avoid market distortion or disruptions for economic operators and voluntary schemes alike a smooth transition has to be ensured. With the beginning of the operation of the scheme, as a one-time measure, all raw materials, intermediate and final products that are in the supply chain at this date and that have been certified under ISCC or any other voluntary or national scheme recognised by the EC under the RED I may be considered sustainable and as having accurate information on GHG emissions under the RED II. The provisions regarding the acceptance of voluntary and national schemes recognised by the EC under ISCC as described above apply.

*Transition
between RED I
and RED II*

3.2 Certification Requirements

The ISCC certification system covers three categories of requirements:

*Categories of
requirements*

- 1 Sustainability requirements for agricultural and forest biomass, waste and residues, feedstocks for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels and low iLUC risk feedstocks
- 2 Requirements for traceability and the chain of custody
- 3 Requirements for greenhouse gas emission savings and the calculation methodology

These certification requirements and the relevant processes are outlined in detail in the respective ISCC System Documents. No changes to the requirements as set in the RED II are permitted. The implementation of requirements that go beyond the requirements of the respective version of the RED is possible under ISCC.

3.2.1 Sustainability Requirements

The sustainability requirements for all materials that can be certified under ISCC are described in ISCC System Document 202 “Sustainability Requirements” and subdocuments where the respective requirements for different kinds of raw materials are described in detail.

3.2.1.1 Agricultural Biomass

Farms and plantations that produce sustainable agricultural biomass must comply with the sustainability requirements as stated in ISCC EU System Documents 202-1 “Agricultural Biomass ISCC Principle 1” and 202-2 “Agricultural Biomass ISCC Principles 2-6” . The six ISCC Principles cover the following topics:

Six sustainability principles

Principle 1: Protection of land with high biodiversity value or high carbon stock

Principle 2: Environmentally responsible production to protect soil, water and air

Principle 3: Safe working conditions

Principle 4: Compliance with human, labour and land rights and responsible community relations

Principle 5: Compliance with applicable laws and relevant international treaties

Principle 6: Good management practices and commitment to continuous improvement

The cut-off date for land use change is January 2008. This means that any farm or plantation where conversion of land with high carbon stock or high biodiversity took place in or after January 2008 is excluded from ISCC certification, according to ISCC Principle 1. The entire land area (agricultural land, pasture, forest, any other land) of a farm or plantation, including any owned, leased or rented land, is subject to certification.

Cut-off date

In agriculture it can be distinguished between main crops and intermediate crops. Intermediate crops can be covered under ISCC certification if they comply with the sustainability requirements stated above. Intermediate crops can include catch crops, cover crops or ley crops. They are fast-growing and are planted outside the period in which the main crops are cultivated. Intermediate crops are planted either to be marketed (e.g. as fodder for livestock) or to improve the soil fertility of the arable land for main crops.⁴ Beside compliance with the sustainability requirements, it also has to be verified that the crops are cultivated outside the cultivation period for main crops and that the cultivation is part of a crop rotation scheme (i.e. no permanent/perennial cultivation).⁵

Intermediate crops

Short rotation coppice and raw materials based on wastes or residues derived from agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry must comply with the sustainability requirements stated above. Raw materials based on other waste and residues do not have to comply with the land-related sustainability requirements stated above.

Waste and residues

⁴ See Art. 2(40) of the RED II and <https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/1255678>

⁵ Should the European Commission provide further guidance and requirements regarding intermediate crops they would be incorporated in this standard accordingly.

3.2.1.2 Forest Biomass

If biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels are produced from forest biomass the risk of using forest biomass from unsustainable production has to be minimised, and the biomass has to meet certain land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) criteria.

Sustainable production and LULUCF criteria

The use of forest biomass from sustainable production shall be ensured through monitoring and enforcement systems on national level or through requirements for the management system of the harvesting operation (Art. 29 (6) of the RED II). The LULUCF criteria are covered under Art. 29 (7) of the RED II. The certification requirements for forest biomass are described in the ISCC EU System Documents 202-3 “Forest Biomass – ISCC Principle 1” and 202-4 “Forest Biomass – ISCC Principles 2-6”.

RED II requirements covered

3.2.1.3 Waste and Residues

It is particularly important to verify whether a material meets the definition for waste and residues because these materials may be eligible for extra incentives in individual Member States (e.g. materials that are eligible for the production of advanced biofuels). More information on the definitions, regulatory framework and verification process of waste and residues are available in ISCC EU System Document 202-5 “Waste and Residues”.

Verification of waste/residue status

3.2.1.4 Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin

The RED II includes renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBO) as a new fuel category for low emission mobility. This could be, for example, hydrogen produced from solar powered electrolysis. It has to be ensured that the energy used for this process is obtained from renewable sources other than biomass.

Electricity of renewable origin

ISCC EU System Document 202-6 “Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin” describes the requirements for eligible feedstocks for the production of RFNBOs. This document also describes the specific requirements for the greenhouse gas saving methodology and thresholds.

Specific GHG requirements

3.2.1.5 Recycled Carbon Fuels

The RED II promotes the use of recycled carbon fuels to achieve further energy diversification and decarbonisation of the transport sector. These are liquid and gaseous fuels produced from liquid or solid waste streams of non-renewable origin (e.g. waste plastics) or from waste processing gas and exhaust gas of non-renewable origin.

Not suitable for material recovery

ISCC EU System Document 202-7 “Recycled Carbon Fuels” describes the requirements for eligible feedstocks for the production of this type of fuels, e.g. that they are not suitable for material recovery or that they are generated as an unavoidable and unintentional consequence of the production process in industrial installations. This document also describes the specific requirements for the greenhouse gas saving methodology and thresholds.

Eligible feedstocks and GHG requirements

3.2.1.6 Low iLUC Risk Feedstocks

Indirect land use change (iLUC) occurs when the cultivation of crops for the production of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels displaces the cultivation of crops for food and feed purposes and increases the pressure to extend agricultural land into non-cropland and possibly into areas with high carbon stock (such as forests, wetlands and peatlands). High iLUC-risk fuels are fuels, for which a significant expansion of the feedstock production area into land with high carbon stock is observed.

Indirect land use change

Low iLUC-risk feedstocks are food and feed crops that shall avoid displacement effects when used for the production of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. While those feedstocks have to comply with the sustainability requirements for agricultural biomass stated in ISCC EU System Documents 202-1 and 202-2 they must also be produced by applying additionality measures, such as:

Additionality measures

- > cultivating unused land
- > achieving additional yield increase

The measures are described in detail in ISCC EU System Document 202-6 “Low iLUC Risk Feedstocks”.

3.2.2 Traceability and Chain of Custody

Traceability and chain of custody ensure that two basic requirements are fulfilled:

Basic requirements

- 1 The possibility of tracing sustainable products back and forth through the supply chain from the origin to the final delivery
- 2 The possibility of assigning product specific information to consignments (batches) of sustainable materials and products

Traceability describes the ability to identify and trace the origin, processing history and distribution of materials and products through supply chains. Chain of custody describes the monitoring of input and output of sustainable materials and related information and documentation requirements. The following properties of sustainable material (so-called sustainability characteristics) are the minimum information required under ISCC:

Traceability

- > Type of raw material (e.g. rapeseed, sunflower, used cooking oil, etc.)
- > Country of origin of the raw material
- > Certification scope of raw material (i.e. the raw material is either certified according to the sustainability criteria of Art. 29 (3) – (7) of the RED II, or the raw material meets the RED II definition of waste or residue)
- > Information on GHG emissions (mandatory under ISCC EU, voluntary under ISCC PLUS)

- > Claim “ISCC compliant” or “EU RED compliant” (if applicable)

Under ISCC, there are two chain of custody methods which can be applied to correctly assign all relevant information to the physical amounts of material: physical segregation or mass balance. Under physical segregation, sustainable material has to be kept physically separated from non-sustainable material. The mass balance method allows the physical mixing of sustainable and non-sustainable material. According to Art. 30 (1) of the RED II economic operators are required to use a mass balance system that allows batches of raw material with different sustainability characteristics and greenhouse gas emissions savings to be mixed for instance in a container, processing or logistical facility, transmission and distribution infrastructure (e.g. gas grid) or site, and requires documentation regarding the sustainability characteristics and sizes of these batches to remain assigned to the mixture. The mass balance also allows batches of raw material with differing energy content to be mixed for the purpose of further processing, as long as the size of the batches is adjusted according to their energy content.

Mass balance and physical segregation

The traceability and chain of custody requirements apply to all types of raw materials and their respective supply chains. The detailed requirements are stated in ISCC EU System Document 203 “Traceability and Chain of Custody”.

Requirements apply equally

3.2.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

ISCC provides a methodology for calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for all elements of the supply chain and for determining greenhouse gas emissions savings. This can be applied to supply chains in all markets. Specific requirements apply for biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels, recycled carbon fuels and renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin that are brought into the markets of the European Union. The economic operators bringing sustainable fuels into the market (i.e. the fuel supplier) must prove that the fuels were produced sustainably and that greenhouse gas emissions savings are sufficient according to the RED II.

Methodology

The requirements for GHG emissions apply to all relevant supply chain elements from the production of raw materials to the distribution of the final product, including cultivation, collection and conversion processes, as well as the transport and distribution of intermediate and final products. Three different options are available to provide information on GHG emissions:

Different options to determine GHG emissions

- 1 Use of total default values: Default values are raw material and process specific and are provided in the RED II for different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.
- 2 Use of disaggregated default values. So-called disaggregated default values are available in the RED II for the cultivation/ production of biomass, processing, and transport and distribution. Disaggregated default values allow the use of a combination of default and actual values.

For the agricultural production of crops within the European Union it is also possible to use GHG values from the NUTS2 reports provided by the Member States, as assessed and published by the European Commission.

Territories outside the European Union may provide NUTS2-equivalent reports drawn up by competent authorities to the European Commission. If the reports are assessed and published by the European Commission they can be used under ISCC.

- 3 Use of actual values: Individually calculated values must be calculated based on the methodology according to the RED II.

All requirements to apply, calculate and verify the greenhouse gas emissions and emission savings are specified in ISCC EU System Document 205 “Greenhouse Gas Emissions”.⁶

3.3 Participants in the Certification System

All economic operators that handle sustainable material (e.g. produce or generate, collect, process, store or trade) have to be covered by an ISCC certification. In the ISCC system the term ‘economic operator’ refers to a specific site (spatial entity) of a company where sustainable material is handled. A company may have more than one operating sites. If this is the case, every single operating site handling sustainable material has to be covered by its own certification. This subchapter provides an overview of typical supply chains that are covered by ISCC certification based on the kind of raw material that enters the supply chain. Short definitions of all supply chains elements that have to be covered by ISCC certification are also provided. Detailed information on the certification of the individual supply chain elements are included in ISCC EU System Document 203 “Traceability and Chain of Custody”.

Definition of operational sites

For biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural or forest biomass (including agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues) the supply chain starts at the farm/plantation or forest management unit (see Figure 2). The first gathering point is the first element that must be individually certified. Farms/plantations and forest management units can be covered under the certificate of the first gathering point but may also receive an individual or group certification on a voluntary basis.

Agricultural and forest feedstocks

⁶ The ISCC EU System Documents 202-6 “Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin” and 202-7 “Recycled Carbon Fuels” include further details on the greenhouse gas saving methodology and thresholds of the respective fuels.

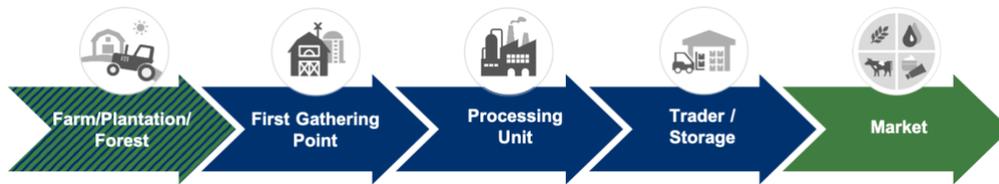


Figure 2: Supply chain for agricultural feedstocks/agricultural crop residues and forestry feedstocks/forestry residues

Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels can also be produced from bio-based waste and processing residues. Recycled carbon fuels are produced from non-renewable liquid or solid waste. For renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBO) it is the process energy that provides the energy input for the final fuel (e.g. electricity generated from wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal or water). This process energy has to be derived from renewable sources other than biomass.

Waste, processing residues and renewable non-biological feedstocks

In these cases, the supply chain starts at the point of origin (see Figure 3). The collecting point is the first element that must be individually certified. Points of origin can be covered under the certificate of the collecting point but may also receive an individual or group certification on a voluntary basis.

Supply chain starts with point of origin

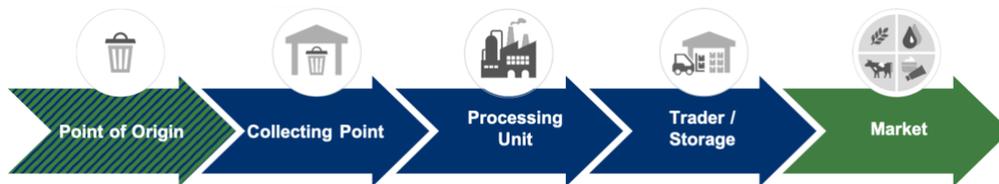


Figure 3: Example of simplified supply chain for waste, processing residues and renewable non-bio feedstocks

For all elements of the supply chain after the first gathering point or collecting point the certification requirements are the same regardless of the kind of raw material that enters the supply chain.

A valid ISCC certification is a prerequisite for any element of the supply chain that will handle sustainable material. The only exception to do this is for first gathering points and collecting points that may receive sustainable material up to three months prior to the start of the certificate's validity. A detailed description of all relevant supply chain elements, the respective certification requirements and the requirements for handling sustainable material are stated in ISCC EU System Document 203 "Traceability and Chain of Custody".

Handling of sustainable material only with valid certification

Table 2 lists all relevant elements of the supply chain and their certification approach:



Farm/Plantation

Definition Agricultural operations where crops are cultivated sustainably, or where agricultural crop residues from sustainable cultivation occur

Certification Usually covered under the first gathering point certification. Individual or group certification also possible



Point of Origin

Definition Operation where the waste, processing residues and renewable non-bio feedstocks occur or are generated

Certification Usually covered under the collecting point certification. Individual or group certification also possible



Central Office

Definition Representative body of at least one group of farms/ plantations or points of origins certified as a group of independent suppliers

Certification Individual certification for the head of the group required



First Gathering Point

Definition Operations that buy sustainable crops or crop residues directly from farms/plantations for further processing, trading or distribution

Certification Individual certification required



Collecting Point

Definition Operators that collect waste, residues and renewable non-bio feedstocks directly from the points of origin for further processing, trading or distribution

Certification Individual certification required



Processing Unit

Definition Facilities that convert input materials by changing their physical and/or chemical properties

Certification Individual certification required



Trader/Storage

Definition Operators that trade and store sustainable material. Storage facilities include warehouses, silos, tanks, etc.

Certification Traders require individual certification. Three options for storage site: i) individual certification, ii) group certification under a logistic centre, iii) dependent storage under certificate of a third party (e.g. trader)



Transport

Definition Road, rail, air, river or sea transportation and the natural gas and electric power grid (for the transportation of biomethane and renewable energy respectively)

Certification Transport operators are not subject to certification. Relevant transport information is covered by the certification supply chain elements arranging the transportation

Table 2: Definition of Supply Chain Elements and Certification Approach

3.4 Certification Bodies

Independent third-party Certification Bodies issue ISCC certificates following the successful audit of an operational unit. Auditors conduct certification audits on behalf of a Certification Body (CB). Before a Certification Body is allowed to conduct audits and issue certificates under ISCC, the Certification Body has to sign a cooperation agreement with ISCC. Up-to-date details of all Certification Bodies that cooperate with ISCC are published on the ISCC website, including names, contact details and the entity or national public authority that recognises and monitors the Certification Body).

Cooperation agreement required

Certification Bodies and auditors have to be impartial and free from conflict of interest. Recognition by a competent national authority or ISO/IEC 17065 or ISO/IEC 17021 accreditation is a prerequisite for Certification Bodies to cooperate with ISCC. Processes for setting up and conducting audits should be in line with the principles of relevant ISO standards. Auditors selected by cooperating Certification Bodies to conduct audits have to demonstrate that they have the relevant qualifications, minimum work and audit experiences.

Impartial, free from conflict of interest, and qualified

ISCC provides an extensive training programme for auditors and other relevant staff at Certification Bodies, as well as for System Users and other interested parties. The training courses cover all relevant aspects of ISCC certification. Participation in certain ISCC trainings is mandatory for auditors

ISCC trainings for auditors

prior to conducting audits, and auditors have to regularly participate in certain trainings and pass the respective exams to be able to continue conducting audits under ISCC. ISCC monitors the training status of the auditors.

Furthermore, ISCC provides guidance to Certification Bodies on the certification process, e.g. through regular communication, guidance documents and webinars. ISCC organises feedback meetings with the Certification Bodies at least twice a year to discuss practical experiences in relation to the application of the ISCC System, to provide updates regarding the regulatory framework and to discuss relevant findings from the ISCC Integrity Programme. The aim of the meetings is to identify and minimise potential risks in the certification process and to facilitate the continuous improvement of the system.

Extensive guidance and regular feedback meetings

The ISCC website contains a section for certification bodies and auditors where further information on this topic is provided. See ISCC EU System Document 103 “Requirements for Certification Bodies and Auditors” for further information.

Specific section for CBs on the ISCC website

4 Registration and Certification Process

There are four steps to achieving ISCC certification (see figure 4). In the following, the individual steps are described in detail.

Four steps to certification



Figure 4: Four steps to achieving ISCC certification

4.1 Registration

An economic operator must first be registered with ISCC before becoming certified under ISCC. The registration process is completed when the economic operator has received a registration number from ISCC. Economic operators that are registered with ISCC are referred to as ‘System Users’.

ISCC registration number

The registration process consists of two steps:

- 1 The economic operator has to sign a contract with one of the Certification Bodies cooperating with ISCC. A list of all Certification Bodies cooperating with ISCC with contact details is available on the ISCC website.
- 2 The economic operator has to send a registration form to ISCC. This form can only be sent after a contract with a Certification Body has

Contract with certification body

System usage agreement with ISCC

been signed (the name of certification body and the date the contract was signed are mandatory information in the registration form). With sending the registration form, the economic operator is filing an application to conclude a system usage agreement with ISCC. Once ISCC has sent out an email confirming the conclusion of a system usage agreement between ISCC and the economic operator, the economic operator is a registered ISCC System User. The confirmation email will contain an ISCC registration number. Once the System User has received an ISCC registration number, the selected Certification Body can carry out an audit.

For the registration, the economic operator must use the online-registration form provided on the ISCC website. This form must be filled completely and truthfully. When filing the registration, the economic operator agrees to accept the ISCC Terms of Use valid at the time the registration form is sent (the latest version of the ISCC Terms of Use is available on the ISCC website).

*Acceptance of
ISCC Terms of
Use*

A separate registration form must be submitted for each operational site that is applying for ISCC certification as the ISCC registration numbers are unique and site-specific. The address of the operational site registering for certification cannot be a PO box address. It is possible to register different operational sites with different Certification Bodies. However, it is not permitted to register the same operational site and the same certification scope more than once with different Certification Bodies.

*Site-specific
registrations*

As part of ISCC's risk management and due diligence protocols, ISCC conducts rigorous checks before registering new System Users that are not known to ISCC. To facilitate this the economic operator is obligated to disclose information on the certification history under any other certification scheme recognised under the RED in the registration form, including:

*Certification
history*

- > A statement confirming whether the economic operator is currently participating in other certification schemes or has done so in the 12 months prior registering with ISCC. If yes, the name(s) of the certification schemes have to be provided
- > A statement confirming whether the economic operator had a certificate withdrawn or terminated before the end of the validity period under one of the different certification schemes in the 12 months prior to registering with ISCC. If yes, the name(s) of the certification schemes have to be provided
- > A statement confirming whether the economic operator is currently suspended and/or excluded from certification by any other certification scheme or if a contract was terminated by any other certification scheme. If yes, the name(s) of the certification schemes have to be provided
- > A statement confirming whether any of the responsible persons at the company (e.g. manager, director, owner) have worked for another

company in the last five years that was excluded from recertification or whose certificate was withdrawn by ISCC or any other certification scheme recognised under the RED. If yes, the name of the person, company, and position in the suspended company has to be provided.

- > A statement confirming whether the economic operator had a different legal form or company name in the 12 months prior to registering with ISCC. If yes, the previous company name(s) and legal form(s) have to be provided

During the registration process ISCC will take appropriate measures to cross-check new applicants against the lists of valid, withdrawn and suspended certificates of other voluntary certification schemes if such lists are available. If an economic operator is suspended or excluded from certification by another sustainability certification system, a registration and certification under ISCC is not possible, until the suspension or exclusion expires. The System User is obliged to immediately report to ISCC and to its Certification Body, if its certificates from other sustainability certification schemes are withdrawn due to non-conformities. If the Certification Body receives notice that a System User's certificate from another certification scheme has been withdrawn, the Certification Body is obliged to inform ISCC immediately. ISCC will assess and evaluate such situations and possible consequences on a case-by-case basis taking into account the potential risk for the integrity of ISCC.

Cross-checking applications

Along with other basic information, the economic operator has to provide the name and contact details of at least one member of staff who can be contacted by ISCC for all matters regarding the registration or certification. These contact persons will receive any official communications ISCC sends out to Certification Bodies and System Users (e.g. ISCC System Updates). They are responsible for internally distributing any ISCC communication to all relevant members of staff. ISCC must be informed immediately about any changes to the contact persons.

Contact persons

System Users can freely choose any Certification Body recognised by ISCC to conduct the ISCC certification audit. System Users may change from one Certification Body to another Certification Body for recertification. ISCC must be informed immediately about such a change by either the System User or the newly contracted Certification Body. The following measures are taken to ensure the integrity of the system, i.e. to reduce the risk that the Certification Body is changed with the intent to cover up infringements or violations of ISCC requirements (so-called "CB hopping").

Free choice of CB

ISCC is entitled to define specific conditions for the re-certification of a System User which are suitable for preventing future non-conformities or for ensuring future compliance with ISCC requirements (see ISCC EU System Document 102 „Governance“). ISCC must be able to inform the new Certification Body about specific conditions that may be applicable for the recertification of a System User. ISCC may not accept the certificate issued by the Certification Body, if ISCC was not informed about the change of Certification Body prior

Changing the CB

to the audit, if during the audit the specific conditions imposed by ISCC were not taken into account.

The registration must also be adjusted when, for example, the audit scope will change for recertification. When such changes occur, ISCC has to be informed by either the System User or the Certification Body immediately. ISCC shall confirm any adjustment of a registration in writing to the System User and the Certification Body.

*Adjusting
registrations*

4.2 Audit Process

4.2.1 General Requirements

ISCC certificates are issued following a successful audit during which the Certification Body verifies the System User's compliance with all applicable ISCC requirements. These audits are referred to as certification audits.

*Certification
audit*

ISCC certificates are valid for twelve months which means that a certification audit is required at least every twelve months. System Users should arrange for audits to be conducted in a way that avoids a gap between two certificates.

Annual audit

ISCC audits are retrospective and focus on the verification of operations and claims made during the previous certification period. An exception to this rule is the first (initial) audit of a System User during which a retrospective audit of claims is not possible and therefore the focus of the audit is on the procedures required to appropriately implement and apply the ISCC requirements.

*Retrospective
audits*

Certification Bodies are entitled to conduct surveillance audits (i.e. further audits in addition to the annual audits) if there is reasonable doubt of compliance with ISCC requirements or in order to verify substantiated allegations of fraudulent behaviour. Certification Bodies are entitled to conduct announced or unannounced surveillance audits at any time during the certificate's validity period. If necessary, ISCC is entitled to request Certification Bodies to conduct surveillance audits at any time during the certificate's period of validity. Process for conducting audits

*Surveillance
audits*

Certification Bodies should follow the process for preparing and conducting audit activities as described in ISO 19011:2011. An overview of the process is included in Annex II.



Figure 5: Certification process based on the principles of ISO 19011

The principles specified in ISO 19011 (plan, do, check, act) or a justified equivalent should be taken into account for the audit process (see figure 5). The Certification Body must establish at least a “limited assurance level” when conducting audits. A “limited assurance level” implies a reduction in risk to an acceptable level as the basis for a negative form of expression by the Certification Body such as “based on our assessment nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that there are errors in the evidence” (also see ISCC EU System Document 103 “Requirements for Certification Bodies and Auditors”).

*Plan, Do, Check,
Act*

System Users must have a documentation and quality management system which can be audited by the Certification Body. This system must include evidence related to the claims the System Users makes under ISCC, e.g. Sustainability Declarations, Proofs of Sustainability, or related contracts. The relevant documentation must be kept for at least five years. System Users are responsible for preparing any information related to the auditing of such evidence and documentation. The documentation and quality management system shall include at least the following aspects⁷:

*Documentation
and quality
management*

- > A description of the relevant products
- > Quality objectives and the organisational structure, responsibilities and powers of the management
- > The manufacturing, quality control and quality assurance techniques, processes and systematic actions that will be used
- > Quality control records, such as inspection reports and test data, calibration data, qualification reports on the personnel concerned, etc.

If an audit includes the verification of individual greenhouse gas emission calculations, the requirements specified in ISCC EU System Document 205 “Greenhouse Gas Emissions” must be taken into account.

A risk-based audit approach has to be applied to ISCC audits by the Certification Body. New technologies and tools should be considered and used where appropriate. It is the Certification Body’s responsibility to conduct a risk assessment to determine the risk level, i.e. the intensity of the audit. A higher risk classification shall result in a higher audit intensity, such as a larger sample size (if sampling is part of the audit) and/or in an increased number of documents to be verified by the Certification Body. A higher risk classification has to be applied if there are indications of non-conformities or fraud or if high risk materials are handled (this especially applies to waste and residues and derived biofuels, bioliquids or biomass fuels that may be eligible for additional incentives in the EU, such as double-counting). During the audit, the Certification Body must identify the activities undertaken by the System User

*Risk based audit
approach*

⁷ Also see: Points 2 and 5.2 of Module D1 (Quality assurance of the production process) of Annex II of the Decision on a common framework for the marketing of products (Decision No 768/2008/EC).

which are relevant for ISCC. This includes the identification of relevant systems and the overall organisational system, especially with respect to ISCC requirements and the effective implementation of relevant control systems. The requirements and guidelines described in ISCC EU System Document 204 “Risk Management” have to be followed by the Certification Body.

During the audit the Certification Body should draw up a verification plan which corresponds to the risk analysis, the certification scope and the complexity of the System User’s activities and which defines the sampling methods to be used with respect to the System User’s activities. The Certification Body should carry out the verification plan by gathering evidence in accordance with the defined sampling methods, in addition to any other relevant evidence. The Certification Body’s verification decision shall be based on the evidence gathered. The System Users is obligated to provide any missing elements of audit trails, to explain variations, and to revise claims or calculations, before the Certification Body can reach a final verification decision (i.e. the decision to issue a certificate).

Verification plan

The initial (first) audit shall be conducted on the site of the System User as registered with ISCC. Particular aspects of an audit, especially the risk assessment and the verification of traceability, mass balances and of greenhouse gas calculation methodologies may be audited remotely. ISCC audits may be conducted remotely, especially if appropriate tools that provide at least the same level of assurance as an on-site audit are used. It could even be the case that a remote audit provides a more reliable level of assurance for risk assessments, the analysis of land-use change after 1st January 2008 and social issues in a specific area (e.g. through (web-based) research). This may also apply for the use of independent traceability databases. A precondition for verifying compliance with ISCC requirements using such tools is the analysis and approval of the respective tool by ISCC as being appropriate to provide at least the same level of assurance as an on-site audit.

Audit location

ISCC assesses such tools based on at least the following criteria:

- > The tool’s methodology and algorithms are transparent
- > Information sources used are transparent
- > The tool must allow for clearly reproducible and consistent results
- > The tool should use the latest available data
- > Data sources and maps comply with ISCC requirements for the region and land cover
- > Traceability databases cover all sustainability data and functionalities as required by ISCC
- > Certification Bodies must have access to the tool and must be able to verify compliance with the requirements

Assessment process

- > Mechanisms to avoid fraud and misuse must be in place

If a tool has been approved by ISCC, ISCC will communicate this to its System Users and will publish this information on the ISCC website. ISCC will indicate the scope for which the tool has been approved and, if applicable, in which countries or regions the tool can be used.

Publishing of approved tools

As audits must follow a risk-based approach this means, that if a remote audit does not provide a sufficient level of assurance or even indicates non-conformities with ISCC requirements (e.g. indication of land use change in the area of cultivation), the Certification Body must take further actions to sufficiently verify compliance. This could include the verification of further documents and information or a verification of the requirements on site.

Level of assurance

4.2.2 Audit Preparation and Conduction

Prior to any ISCC audit, the certification history of the System User must be evaluated by the Certification Body. This is usually done during the risk assessment. The Certification Body must assess if the System User is currently suspended or excluded from certification under another certification system recognised under the RED II.

Certification history

System Users are obliged to provide accurate and true information to ISCC and to the Certification Body. They must, for example, declare the names of all certification schemes they participate in and make available to the Certification Body all relevant information including the mass balance data, sustainability declarations, GHG calculations and the auditing reports from previous audits under this standard as well as from other sustainability certification schemes used. This includes access to databases used by the System User to handle sustainable material. The Certification Body is obliged to inform ISCC if a System User seeking recertification previously had major non-conformities with these requirements or with any other aspect of the mandatory sustainability criteria. If the System User changes which Certification Body will conduct the recertification, the newly contracted Certification Body must receive the relevant audit documents and procedures from the previous ISCC audit prior to the next audit. This is crucial as this information must be considered for the risk assessment of the recertification process. ISCC is entitled to provide the relevant documents of previous audits to the newly contracted Certification Body. Both the new and previous Certification Body are obliged to cooperate if questions arise during the recertification which concern the certification history of the System User.

Disclosure of documents

Upon request by the Certification Body, the System User shall be obliged to immediately enable the cross-checking of the accuracy of sustainability claims. This includes but is not limited to the evidence for individual deliveries of sustainable material, such as Sustainability Declarations or delivery documents, received from suppliers or sellers, subcontractors (such as logistic providers or dependent collecting points) and provided to recipients or buyers. The Certification Body is entitled to request the corresponding evidence directly from the suppliers or sellers, subcontractors and from the recipients

Cross-checking of documents

or buyers of the System User. If requested by the Certification Body, the System User shall be obliged to immediately request copies of the corresponding evidence from the supplier or seller and/or the recipient or buyer of sustainable material. During this process the Certification Body shall be copied in the entire communication to ensure transparency. Any ISCC System User shall be obliged to cooperate in this cross-checking process. Responses should be provided within a period of 14 days.

If a System User currently participates in or has recently participated in more than one sustainability certification system, the Certification Body must verify that multiple claiming (“multiple-accounting”) of sustainability characteristics cannot occur and has not already occurred. In order to verify this, the Certification Body is entitled and obliged to assess the relevant documentation (e.g. mass balance, auditing reports) of all relevant certification systems. This is especially important for verifying the plausibility of incoming and outgoing sustainable material and ensures that no more sustainable material is sold than has been received.

No multiple-accounting

Each System User registered for certification under ISCC must conduct an internal assessment (self-assessment) of their compliance with ISCC requirements at least once a year. This internal assessment should focus on the ISCC requirements for the respective certification scope and related risks (also see ISCC EU System Document 204 “Risk Management”). This assessment is an integral part of the System User’s audit preparation. The results of the internal assessment must be documented, reviewed and signed by the management of the System User. The results of the internal assessment must be made accessible to the Certification Body during the certification audit.

Internal assessment

ISCC provides audit procedures to Certification Bodies and System Users which are based on the ISCC System Documents. The audit procedures contain all relevant ISCC requirements. Each requirement is complemented by verification guidance information and information on what evidence may be provided. The audit procedures are a crucial tool to facilitate the work of the Certification Bodies and facilitate consistent and comparable verification of ISCC requirements during ISCC audits. The latest version of the audit procedures is available on the ISCC website.

Audit procedures

System Users can use the audit procedures to conduct their internal assessments, for internal trainings or to prepare for an audit. The application of the audit procedures for such purposes is voluntary for System Users but recommended.

Tool for preparing audits

It is mandatory for auditors to use the latest version of the Audit Procedure System (APS) during any ISCC audit. This system reduces the possibility of human errors and automates the detection of implausibilities within audit reports and the preparation of final audit reports and Summary Audit Reports. The use of the conventional audit procedures (in Word) is only possible in exceptional cases (e.g. severe problems with IT components, system

Mandatory for auditors

breakdowns, etc.) or in case of new procedures not already integrated into APS. In the audit procedure, the auditor must provide general information about the audit, such as the address where the audit was conducted, the audit participants, the date and duration of the audit), the audit set up (e.g. audit scope, kind and number of sample audits, types and amounts of sustainable material) and information on the Certification Body and the auditor(s).

The audit procedures must also contain data about the amounts of sustainable material handled by System Users. This is necessary to enable ISCC to accumulate reliable information about the total amounts of sustainable material covered by ISCC certification and/or the total cultivation area complying with ISCC requirements. ISCC will treat the information from individual System Users as confidential if not required otherwise by law or by competent authorities. ISCC is entitled to gather, accumulate and publish such data about the system (in anonymised form), especially in order to fulfil legal reporting obligations. The Certification Body shall verify whether this data is correct during the audit and then submits the data to ISCC. System Users are obliged to provide correct and complete data about the amount of sustainable material handled to the Certification Body. For specific reporting obligations of ISCC see ISCC EU Document 102 “Governance”.

*Data collection
and reporting*

The Certification Body is obliged to submit the audit procedures to ISCC for each certification or surveillance audit conducted. This also applies to audits with a negative result (failed audits).

*Audit procedures
submitted to
ISCC*

For each successful certification audit the Certification Body has to prepare and submit to ISCC a Summary Audit Report based on the information collected in the audit procedures. The Summary Audit Reports are published on the ISCC website together with the ISCC certificates (see chapter 4.3). ISCC EU System Document 103 “Requirements for Certification Bodies and Auditors” specifies which further documents and information must be submitted to ISCC after the Certification Body has conducted an audit in more detail.

*Summary Audit
Report*

4.2.3 Non-Conformities

Non-conformity means the non-fulfilment or violation of an ISCC requirement by a System User⁸. Non-conformities are classified based on their impact on the ISCC System. ISCC distinguishes between the following categories of non-conformities:

*Non-
Conformities*

- > Minor non-conformities: They have no severe impact and can be corrected or have been corrected after detection. If such non-conformities are repeated after they have been detected, they may not be considered minor
- > Major non-conformities: They (1) have a severe impact or have a severe impact but are not minor and (2) are not critical. They cannot

Minor

Major

⁸ The definition also applies for non-conformities by Certification Bodies. See ISCC EU System Document 201 “Governance” for further information

always be corrected after detection. Examples include non-conformities which relate to claims made by the System User during the previous certification period and which therefore have an impact on the downstream supply chain such as non-conformity with the mass balance requirements, false information on Sustainability Declarations or incorrectly determined GHG emission values

- > Critical non-conformities: They have a severe impact. They cannot be corrected, are systematic or intentional, for example fraud. If major non-conformities are repeated after they have been detected, they may be considered as critical. Examples include violations of ISCC Principle 1, all intentional violations of ISCC requirements (fraud) and non-cooperation in the ISCC Integrity Programme.

Critical

If minor, major or critical non-conformities are found with a System User, for example during an audit, the CB and ISCC shall impose specific measures and sanctions. They are described in detail in ISCC EU System Document 102 "Governance".

Measures and sanctions

Before an ISCC certificate can be issued, all existing non-conformities with ISCC requirements must be resolved. To do this, the System User must implement appropriate corrective measures and the Certification Body must verify that all corrective measures have been implemented and that the System User is compliant with all requirements. Corrective measures must be implemented by the System User within 40 days after the date of the audit. If corrective measures are not implemented within 40 days after the audit, the certificate cannot be issued and the audit must be repeated. The Certification Body must inform ISCC about failed audits.

40 days for corrective measures

Corrective measures can include supplementary evidence, corrections, replacement documents, records, reports, protocols and other information, and data showing compliance with the sustainability requirements and with the traceability, chain of custody and greenhouse gas requirements. This can take place during the audit conducted by the Certification Body or afterwards. Non-conformity with ISCC Principle 1 for agricultural biomass (no biomass production on land with high biodiversity value, high carbon stock or with a high conservation value) cannot be subject to corrective measures and is therefore considered a critical non-conformity. If non-conformity with ISCC Principle 1 is detected during the audit of a farm/plantation, the farm/plantation cannot be considered compliant with ISCC requirements and must be excluded from ISCC certification.

Corrective measures

If non-conformities are detected during an ISCC audit ISCC and the Certification Body are entitled to impose conditions for the recertification of the System User which are suitable for preventing future non-conformities and for ensuring future compliance with ISCC requirements. Conditions may include the training of relevant members of staff, the requirement to submit copies of specific documents for a defined period to ISCC and/or to the Certification Body, Certification Body conducting a surveillance audit after a specific period

Conditions for recertification

after recertification (e.g. after one mass balance period), and the application of a higher risk level for the next audit(s). This is especially important in cases of major non-conformities that have an impact on the downstream supply chain.

Depending on the type of non-conformity and the individual situation, ISCC may impose sanctions against non-compliant System Users. Sanctions may include the exclusion of System Users from certification for a specified period.

Exclusion from certification

For conflicts, e.g. between ISCC and CBs or System Users, ISCC has established a conflict resolution process to ensure that conflicts are handled in a consistent, impartial, nondiscriminatory, user friendly, timely and effective manner. The conflict resolution process aims to ensure the integrity and reliability of the ISCC Certification Systems.

Conflict resolution process

For further information on non-conformities, sanctions and the conflict resolution process see ISCC EU System Document 102 “Governance”.

4.3 ISCC Certificates

The Certification Body, that has a contract with the System User to conduct the audit, issues the ISCC certificate following a successful certification audit in which compliance with all relevant ISCC requirements is verified.

Certification upon successful audit

Certificates are valid for a period of twelve months. The beginning and end of the validity period are clearly indicated on the certificate. The validity of a certificate starts on the date indicated on the certificate (and not with the publication on the ISCC website).

Validity of certificates

Certificates have to be issued no later than 60 calendar days after the certification audit took place, including the 40-day period for the System User to implement corrective measures. The Certification Body may issue a certificate up to seven calendar days prior to the beginning of the validity period. This allows the Certification Body to issue a certificate, for example, prior to a public holiday or non-workday and to ensure that no gap between or overlap of two certificates occurs. The validity period cannot start prior to the date of issuance of the certificate.

Issued in a timely manner

The status of an ISCC certificate is one of the following:

Status of an ISCC certificate

- > Valid: Refers to an active certificate
- > Suspended: Refers to a temporarily invalid certificate
- > Expired: Refers to a certificate that is no longer valid because the period of validity has ended
- > Withdrawn: Refers to a certificate that was prematurely cancelled by the Certification Body

ISCC publishes all valid, suspended, expired and withdrawn certificates on the ISCC website, including copies of the certificates and the respective Summary Audit Reports. ISCC updates the certificate information on the ISCC

Up-to-date information available on ISCC website

website every workday and ensures that information on withdrawn or suspended certificates is published without delay. ISCC operates a notification service to inform any interested party about withdrawn and suspended certificates by email. This service is open to all interested parties (subscription to the mailing list is required). It should be noted that the notification service does not affect the System User's responsibility to verify whether a supplier has a valid ISCC certificate on the ISCC website prior to accepting sustainable material. If there is any doubt regarding the validity of an ISCC certificate, ISCC must be contacted for clarification.

Certification Bodies are obliged to forward a copy of the certificate, the Summary Audit Report and other specified documents to ISCC as soon as the certificate is issued (see ISCC EU System Document 103 "Requirements for Certification Bodies and Auditors"). ISCC shall publish the certificates on the website in a timely manner after monitoring the certification documents provided internally. ISCC reserves the right to withhold the publication of valid certificates if incomplete or inconsistent documentation is provided by the Certification Body or if the System User has unpaid invoices to ISCC until all open issues have been solved.

Internal monitoring of certification documents

Economic operators can be excluded from ISCC certification for up to 60 months. The ISCC website contains information on excluded economic operators, including the period of the exclusion. During the exclusion period the economic operator is not allowed to handle material declared as sustainable under ISCC in any way. This means the economic operator is not allowed to act, for example, as a dependent storage facility or a collecting point for a certified third party. Furthermore, the economic operator is not allowed to use the ISCC logo or make any claims referring to an ISCC certification or ISCC-certified material. The same provisions apply to economic operators whose certificates are suspended for a specific period of time. See ISCC EU System Document 102 "Governance" for further information.

Companies excluded from ISCC certification

The ISCC website includes a list containing information on fake certificates which have been brought to the attention of ISCC. This list is updated as soon as such information is received.

Fake certificates

ISCC certificates are site specific, meaning that only the address of the audited operational site can be stated on the certificate. The only exception to the rule is for traders, where both the legal address and the address of daily operations (i.e. where the audit took place) can be stated on the certificate if they differ (see ISCC EU System Document 203 "Traceability and Chain of Custody").

Certificates are site specific

A certificate can cover more than one scope (i.e. the type of certified operation). The Certification Body can adjust the scope of a certificate during the validity period of a certificate. The adjusted certificate has to be provided to ISCC together with the audit procedures and any other relevant documents

Certification scope

confirming the compliance of the System User with the respective requirements.

Certification Bodies must issue certificates using the template as provided by ISCC. They are permitted to amend the layout of the template according to internal guidelines, for example to include safety features. The certificates must include all information stated in the template. ISCC may make changes to what information is required on certificates and annexes. Certification Bodies will always be informed about updates to the certificate template. The latest version of the template and further guidance for issuing the certificate is available in the Certification Body section of the ISCC website. The following information have to be included on each certificate:

Content of certificates

- > A unique certificate number composed of the code of the certification system, the identifier of the Certification Body and a unique sequence of numbers (preferably eight digits)
- > The ISCC seal and the logo of the issuing Certification Body
- > (Legal) name and address of the certificate holder (operational site)
- > Name and address of the Certification Body issuing the certificate
- > Start date and end date of the period of validity
- > Scope of certification, i.e. type(s) of certified operation
- > Place and date of issuance of the certificate
- > Stamp and signature of the issuing party
- > Annexes to the certificate, if applicable
- > Version number and date of version (relevant in case of any adjustments to the certificate or annexes during the period of validity)

If applicable, the certificate has to include an annex with information on the sustainable material handled and/or annex with a list of group members covered by the certificate.

Annexes to the certificate

The annex with information on the sustainable materials handled has to be issued for all types of certified scopes except for traders storage facilities, ETBE plants and MTBE plants. The annex contains information regarding sustainable input and output materials, the greenhouse gas option(s) applied (i.e. individual calculations, default values or NUTS2 values) and the scope of raw material certification (i.e. if the raw material was certified according to the sustainability criteria of the RED II or meets the waste/residue definition of the RED II). Information on the SAI/FSA compliance⁹ of materials can also be included in the annex. The annex with sustainable materials should reflect the state of operation as verified during the audit. This means that the annex may only include those input and output materials for which the auditor was able

Information on sustainable materials

⁹ Farms Sustainability Assessment (FSA) was developed by the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI). Further information on the compliance of ISCC with SAI are available on the ISCC website

to verify eligible appropriate inputs and outputs and, if applicable, internal processes. The System User has to inform the Certification Body when the System User begins handling additional sustainable materials during the period of validity of the certificate. The Certification Body has to amend the annex of sustainable materials accordingly and has to provide it ISCC.

ISCC has a list of materials which are eligible for certification. This list is available on the ISCC website. The exact wording from this list has to be used for the input and output materials stated on the annex. Materials that are not included in the ISCC material list cannot be stated in the annex. ISCC may add materials to the list upon written request by a Certification Body or System User. This request must be submitted prior to issuing the relevant certificate and annex.

ISCC list of materials

The second annex is relevant for a group certification of a System User, i.e. certification as central office or logistic centre. For these scopes the annex has to include the names and addresses of the group members that are covered by the respective certificate.

List of group members

Both types of annexes have to be kept up to date by the Certification Body. If any amendments are made, the updated annexes have to be sent to ISCC so that they can be published on the ISCC website.

Annexes kept up to date

A certificate holder can stop participating in the ISCC System at any time by giving notice to their Certification Body. If a company voluntarily cancels a certificate during the period of validity, or if a CB cancels a certificate due to breaches in the contractual agreement between the CB and System User, this will be marked on the ISCC website as an expired certificate. In the event of critical non-conformities of the ISCC requirements, the Certification Body can withdraw a certificate at any time during the validity period. ISCC has to be notified immediately (on the same day) by the Certification Body if a certificate is suspended or withdrawn or if a System User voluntarily ends their participation in the ISCC System so that ISCC can update the list of certificates on the ISCC website accordingly and take further measures to inform relevant stakeholders.

Termination and withdrawal of certificates

For each successful certification audit the Certification Body has to issue a Summary Audit Report. The Summary Audit Report (SAR) template was developed in a multi-stakeholder process. Any major revisions of the template are also subject to a multi-stakeholder process. The Summary Audit Report template is available on the ISCC website.

Summary Audit Report

The aim of the Summary Audit Report is to further enhance the transparency of the ISCC sustainability certification. It provides an overview of relevant information and results from the audit of a certified System User. Information and data in the report reflect the situation at the date of the audit. However, the report should not contain confidential or business sensitive information, including data about amounts or volumes of material, names and/or addresses of subcontractors or service providers, or any information on

Enhance transparency of ISCC

members of staff, customers, or others. Therefore, some information may be provided on a voluntary basis.

The Summary Audit Report has to include at least the following information:

- > The Certification Body, including information on the audit team
- > The certified System User, including contact details, the scope of certification and information on other sustainability certification systems used
- > The risk assessment conducted by the Certification Body, including information on the type and size of sample audits (if applicable)
- > A summary of the System User's activities, including information on types and volumes of sustainable materials handled, the area of certification and country of origin (for agricultural and forest biomass) and GHG options applied
- > A summary of audit results, including the number of improvement measures per topic (e.g. management system, GHG, traceability or ISCC Principles) and the status of implementation of improvement measures

A Certification Body has to compile a Summary Audit Report for each successful certification audit. The reports are based on the ISCC audit procedures that must be used for audits. Summary Audit Reports are published on the ISCC website alongside the respective certificates.

Information requirements

Publication on ISCC website mandatory

Annex I: Definitions

The definitions of Art. 2 of the RED II apply. This annex contains a list of particularly relevant definitions. See the RED II for a complete list of definitions.

- 1) 'energy from renewable sources' means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases;
- 5) 'support scheme' means any instrument, scheme or mechanism applied by a Member State, or a group of Member States, that promotes the use of energy from renewable sources by reducing the cost of that energy, increasing the price at which it can be sold, or increasing, by means of a renewable energy obligation or otherwise, the volume of such energy purchased, including but not restricted to, investment aid, tax exemptions or reductions, tax refunds, renewable energy obligation support schemes including those using green certificates, and direct price support schemes including feed-in tariffs and sliding or fixed premium payments;
- 12) 'guarantee of origin' means an electronic document which has the sole function of providing evidence to a final customer that a given share or quantity of energy was produced from renewable sources;
- 23) 'waste' means waste as defined in point (1) of Article 3 of Directive 2008/98/EC, excluding substances that have been intentionally modified or contaminated in order to meet this definition;
- 24) 'biomass' means the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), from forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste of biological origin;
- 25) 'agricultural biomass' means biomass produced from agriculture;
- 26) 'forest biomass' means biomass produced from forestry;
- 27) 'biomass fuels' means gaseous and solid fuels produced from biomass;
- 28) 'biogas' means gaseous fuels produced from biomass;
- 29) 'biowaste' means biowaste as defined in point (4) of Article 3 of Directive 2008/98/EC;
- 30) 'sourcing area' means the geographically defined area from which the forest biomass feedstock is sourced, from which reliable and independent information is available and where conditions are

- sufficiently homogeneous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability and legality characteristics of the forest biomass;
- 31) 'forest regeneration' means the re-establishment of a forest stand by natural or artificial means following the removal of the previous stand by felling or as a result of natural causes, including fire or storm;
 - 32) 'bioliquids' means liquid fuel for energy purposes other than for transport, including electricity and heating and cooling, produced from biomass;
 - 33) 'biofuels' means liquid or gaseous fuel for transport produced from biomass;
 - 34) 'advanced biofuels' means biofuels that are produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX;
 - 35) 'recycled carbon fuels' means liquid and gaseous fuels that are produced from liquid or solid waste streams of non-renewable origin which are not suitable for material recovery in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC, or from waste processing gas and exhaust gas of non-renewable origin which are produced as an unavoidable and unintentional consequence of the production process in industrial installations;
 - 36) 'renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin' means liquid or gaseous fuels which are used in the transport sector other than biofuels or biogas, the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources other than biomass;
 - 37) 'low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels' means biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, the feedstock of which was produced within schemes which avoid displacement effects of food and feed-crop based biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels through improved agricultural practices as well as through the cultivation of crops on areas which were previously not used for cultivation of crops, and which were produced in accordance with the sustainability criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels laid down in Article 29;
 - 38) 'fuel supplier' means an entity supplying fuel to the market that is responsible for passing fuel through an excise duty point or, in the case of electricity or where no excise is due or where duly justified, any other relevant entity designated by a Member State;
 - 39) 'starch-rich crops' means crops comprising mainly cereals, regardless of whether the grains alone or the whole plant, such as in the case of green maize, are used; tubers and root crops, such as potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes, cassava and yams; and corm crops, such as taro and cocoyam;

- 40) 'food and feed crops' means starch-rich crops, sugar crops or oil crops produced on agricultural land as a main crop excluding residues, waste or ligno-cellulosic material and intermediate crops, such as catch crops and cover crops, provided that the use of such intermediate crops does not trigger demand for additional land;
- 41) 'ligno-cellulosic material' means material composed of lignin, cellulose and hemicellulose, such as biomass sourced from forests, woody energy crops and forest-based industries' residues and wastes;
- 42) 'non-food cellulosic material' means feedstock mainly composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material, including food and feed crop residues, such as straw, stover, husks and shells; grassy energy crops with a low starch content, such as ryegrass, switchgrass, miscanthus, giant cane; cover crops before and after main crops; ley crops; industrial residues, including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted; and material from biowaste. Where ley and cover crops are understood to be temporary, short-term sown pastures comprising grass-legume mixture with a low starch content to obtain fodder for livestock and improve soil fertility for obtaining higher yields of arable main crops;
- 43) 'residue' means a substance that is not the end product(s) that a production process directly seeks to produce; it is not a primary aim of the production process and the process has not been deliberately modified to produce it;
- 44) 'agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues' means residues that are directly generated by agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry and that do not include residues from related industries or processing;
- 45) 'actual value' means the greenhouse gas emissions savings for some or all of the steps of a specific biofuel, bioliquid or biomass fuel production process, calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in Part C of Annex V or Part B of Annex VI;
- 46) 'typical value' means an estimate of the greenhouse gas emissions and greenhouse gas emissions savings for a particular biofuel, bioliquid or biomass fuel production pathway, which is representative of the Union consumption;
- 47) 'default value' means a value derived from a typical value by the application of pre-determined factors and that may, in circumstances specified in this Directive, be used in place of an actual value.

Annex II: Flow Process for Audits

Overview of a flow process that should be followed by Certification Bodies for preparing and conducting audit activities (based on ISO 19011:2011)

