



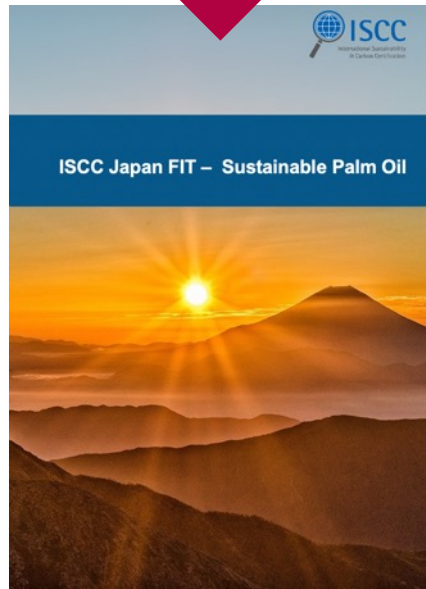
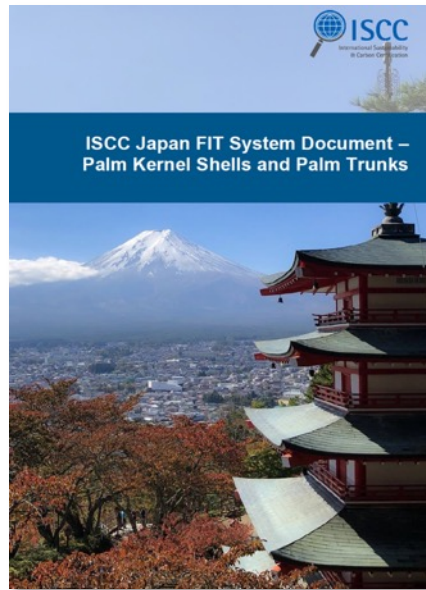
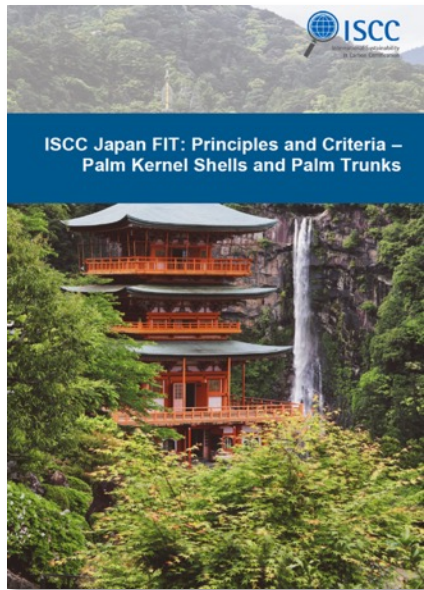
Core Elements for ISCC Certified Sustainable Palm Oil in accordance with Japan's Feed-in-Tariff (FIT) System for Renewable Energy

ISCC developed an approach for the certification of sustainable palm oil in accordance with METI requirements



- Two ISCC documents cover the requirements for sustainable palm oil as laid out in Japan's Feed-in-Tariff (FIT) System for renewable energy
- The documents were developed in accordance with the general ISCC System standard





ISCC standards for sustainable palm oil and PKS & palm trunks are aligned

- ISCC Japan FIT certification requirements for sustainable palm oil were adapted from the ISCC Japan FIT certification requirements for PKS and palm trunks
- Difference in the approach for palm oil:
 - Supply chain starts at the plantations where the palm fresh fruit bunches are cultivated
 - Plantations have to comply with the six ISCC principles for sustainable agricultural biomass
- P&C for supply chain elements are identical for sustainable palm oil and PKS & palm trunks
- GHG emissions:
 - The standard requires the calculation of GHG emissions along the supply chain so that each batch of ISCC Japan FIT certified material has a GHG intensity associated with it
 - METI will define GHG savings, rules and guidelines
 - ISCC will implement the requirements once established

ISCC Japan FIT for the certification of sustainable palm oil

ISCC Japan FIT – Sustainable Palm Oil

■ Scope

- All elements along the supply chain from the plantations up to the power plant must be covered by certification
- Group certification possible for plantations
 - Covered under the certificate of a first gathering point or central office
 - Plantation audits are based on 100% internal audits by first gathering point/central office and a risk-based sample audit by external certification body

■ Chain of Custody

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

■ GHG calculations

- GHG emissions relating to cultivation, transport and processing must be calculated and minimised
- Requirements for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction threshold value set once confirmed by METI

ISCC Japan FIT: Principles and Criteria – Sustainable Palm Oil



ISCC Japan FIT: Principles and Criteria for sustainable palm oil

■ Scope:

- P&C apply to plantations, first gathering points/central offices, processing units and trading/storage along the supply chain
- Plantations must be compliant with the requirements of the six ISCC Principles for agricultural biomass*

■ Topics covered under the P&C

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

* See ISCC Documents 202-1 „Agricultural Biomass: ISCC Principle 1” and 202-2 “Agricultural Biomass: ISCC Principles 2-6”

ISCC Japan FIT: Principles and Criteria – Sustainable Palm Oil

Question:

Please clarify what this means that palm plantations are covered by ISCC EU 202-1 Agricultural Biomass: ISCC Principle 1 and ISCC EU 202-2 Agricultural Biomass: ISCC Principles 2-6.

Answer:

ISCC Principle 1 covers land related requirements, i.e. land conversion after January 2008 is not allowed to protect highly biodiverse land (e.g. forest land, grassland) or land with high carbon stock (e.g. peatland or wetland) ISCC Principles 2-6 cover ecological and social requirements (e.g. maintain and improve soil fertility and water quality, correct application of PPP, no forced and child labour etc.)

ISCC Japan FIT: Principles and Criteria for sustainable palm oil

■ Scope:

- P&C apply to plantations, first gathering points/central offices, processing units and trading/storage along the supply chain
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Guideline for Reduction of Pollution and Emissions including GHG for plantations, processing units and other system users

- Identify areas with high GHG emissions
 - Methane, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, other substances recognised as potentially harmful for the environment or human health (e.g. particulate matter, sulphur compounds, dioxins , heavy metals, ammonia or dust, volatile organic compounds)
- Define GHG emission mitigation measures

- **Example oil mills**

- Methane capture
- Mulching of EFBs
- Co-composting
- Implementation of devices for removal of bio-mass from POME ponds (e.g. belt press)

4.2.19, ISCC Japan
FIT for Sustainable
Palm Oil

- **Example plantations**

- Peatland water management
- Substitution of mineral fertilizers
- Integrated pest management (IPM)
- Use of organic fertilizer from co-composting

2.10.1, ISCC
Principles for
agricultural biomass

- Calculate actual and future GHG emissions and determine the GHG savings*
- Provide an implementation plan
- Auditor to check implementation

* The reporting of lifecycle GHG emissions can be done by using one of the following options: EU Renewable Energy Directive Methodology (see ISCC System Document 205), Biograce GHG calculation tool, Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy use in Transportation (GREET) Model, developed and maintained by the Argonne National Laboratory

Guideline for Reduction of Pollution and Emissions including GHG for plantations, processing units and other system users

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- Question:

Major air pollutants include “carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, particulate matter, sulphur compounds, dioxins and other substances recognised as potentially harmful for the environment or human health”. Are such emissions mentioned, because open field burning is anticipated?

Answer

In general, burning is not allowed under ISCC

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FIT for Sustainable
Palm Oil

- **Example plantations**

- Peatland water management
- Substitution of mineral fertilizers
- Integrat
- Use of c

2.10.1, ISCC
Principles for
agricultural biomass

Question:

Is the requirement “Reduction of pollution and emissions including GHG” only applied to processing downwards the supply chain, or also by plantations? See ISCC Japan FIT: Principles and Criteria – Sustainable Palm Oil, requirement 4.2.19

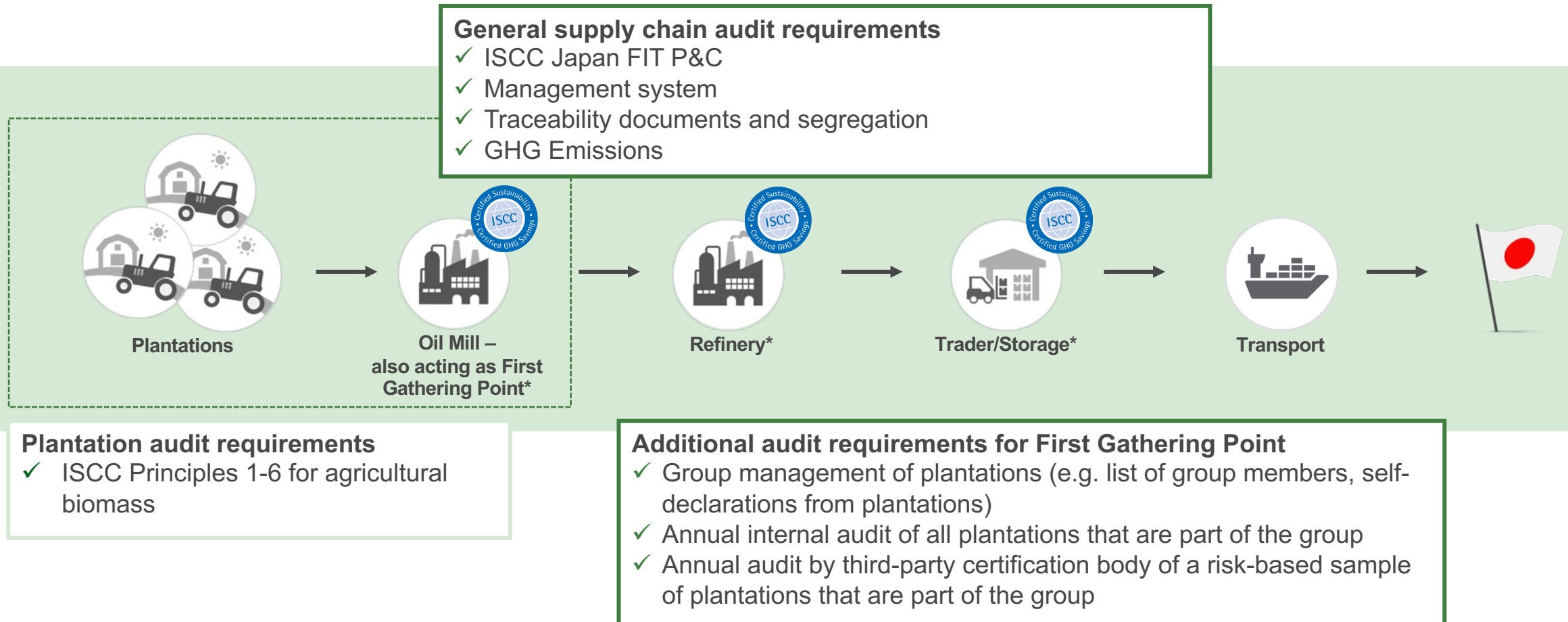
Answer:

ISCC Principle 2 for agricultural biomass contains a similar requirement for plantations

- Calculate actual and future GHG emissions and determine the GHG
- Provide an implementation plan
- Auditor to check implementation

* The reporting of lifecycle GHG emissions can be done by using one of the following options: EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED), GHG calculation tool, Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy use in Transportation (GREET) model, developed and maintained by the Argonne National Laboratory

Simplified sustainable palm oil supply chain: Plantations are covered by group certification, oil mills are individually certified



*System User under the ISCC Japan Fit standard. A system user is a legal entity having a contract with ISCC regarding the use of an ISCC certification system for the purpose of obtaining a certificate. See document ISCC Japan FIT – Sustainable Palm Oil

Simplified sustainable palm oil supply chain: Plantations are covered by group certification, oil mills are individually certified

General supply chain audit requirements

- ✓ ISCC Japan FIT P&C
- ✓ Management system
- ✓ Traceability documents and segregation
- ✓ GHG Emissions



Plantations



Oil Mill –
also acting as First
Gathering Point*



Refinery*



Trader/Storage*

Plantation audit requirements

- ✓ ISCC Principles 1-6 for agricultural biomass

Additional audit requirements for First Gathering Point

- ✓ Group management of plantations (e.g. list of plantations, declarations from plantations)
- ✓ Annual internal audit of all plantations that are part of the group
- ✓ Annual audit by third-party certification body of plantations that are part of the group

Question:

Which agents in the supply chain are regarded as "system users" under "ISCC Japan FIT for sustainable palm oil"?

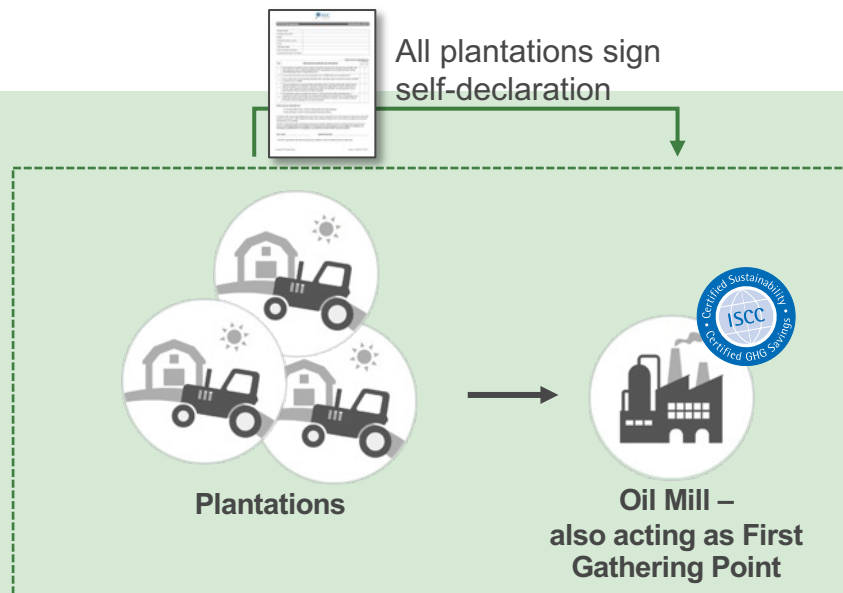
Answer:

All legal entities that require an individual certification are regarded as a system user, i.e. First Gathering Points, Processing Units, Trader/Storage. If a Plantation chooses an individual certification they are also they are also considered a system user. In case of group certification, they are covered under the certificate of the system user FGP

*System User under the ISCC Japan Fit standard. A system user is a legal entity having a contract with ISCC regarding the use of an ISCC certification system for the purpose of obtaining a certificate. See document ISCC Japan FIT – Sustainable Palm Oil

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

The square root ($\sqrt{}$) - sampling methodology is based on scientific concepts of sampling methods



Example:

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

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

FGP audits all plantations internally once a year

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

Formular to calculate the sample size:

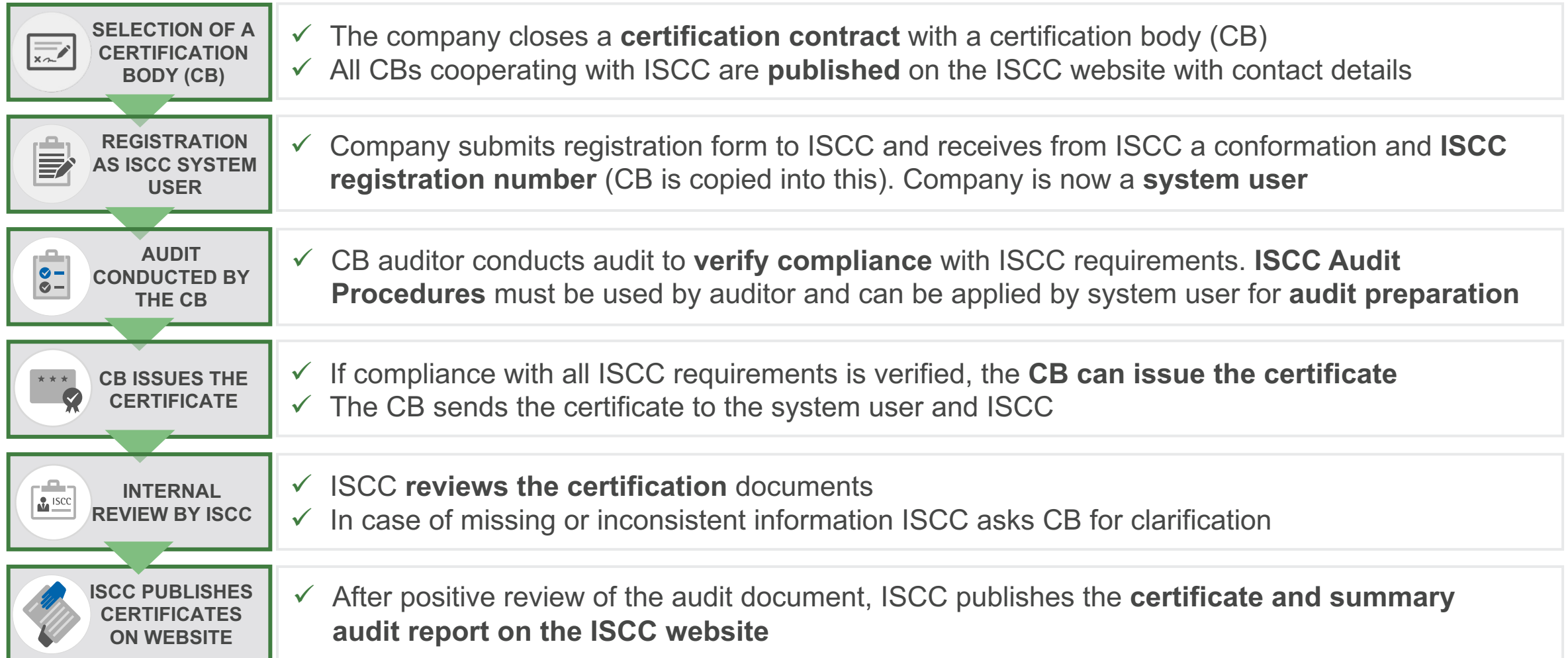
$$s = r \times \sqrt{n}$$

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

Risk factors:

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

ISCC Registration and Certification Process



ISCC cooperates with 46 Certification Bodies from 23 countries that can conduct audits on a regional and global scale



Contact information of cooperating certification bodies are available on the ISCC website

ISCC publishes all certificates on the ISCC website

Valid certificates

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

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

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






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

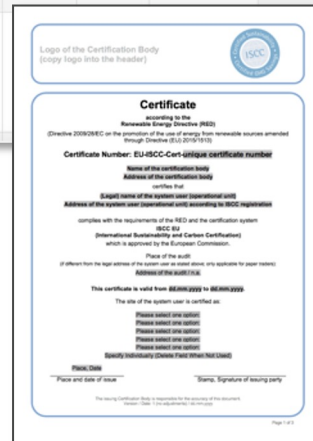
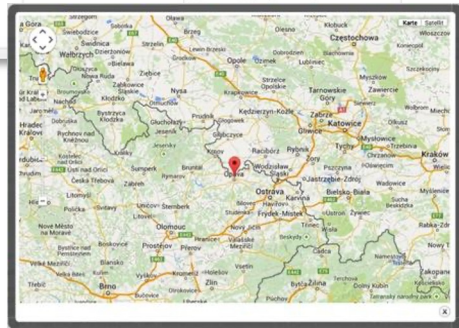
A detail search and a list of abbreviations of the certified type of operation can be found below.

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

Show 10 entries

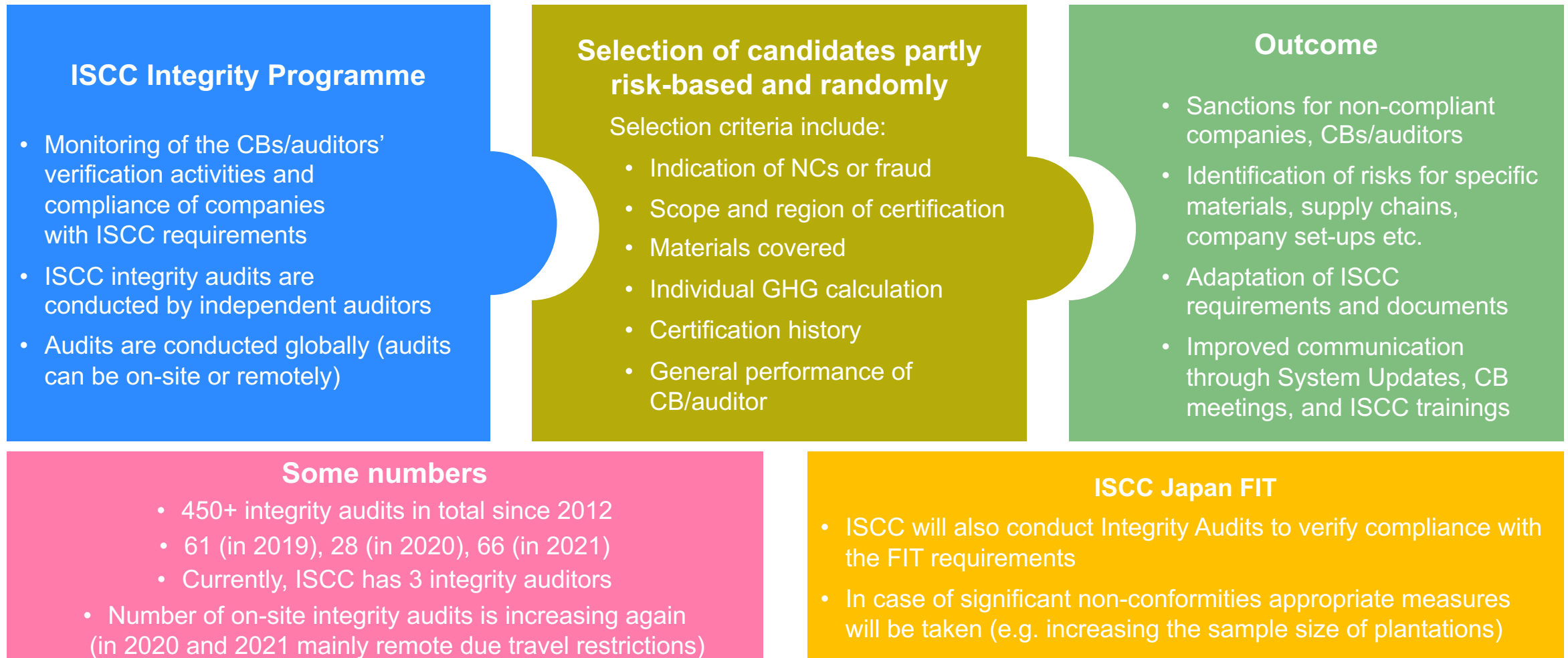
Search:

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



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

ISCC Integrity Programme – A strong tool to monitor the activities of CBs, auditors and economic operators and to improve the ISCC scheme





Thank you for your attention!

Follow us on    

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