

Under public consultation



**ISCC 201 /WR
System Basics Supplement**

System Basics Supplement

**for the certification of waste and residues based
liquid and gaseous biofuels**

***ISCC 13-01-31
V 1.0 EU***

Under public consultation

Copyright notice

© ISCC 2013

This ISCC document is protected by copyright. It is freely available from the ISCC website or upon request.

No part of this copyrighted document might be changed or amended. The document might not be duplicated or copied in any form or by any means for commercial purpose without permission of ISCC.

Document title: ISCC 201/WR System Basics Supplement

System Basics Supplement for the certification of waste and residues based liquid and gaseous biofuels

Approved by:

Date:

Issue date:

Application date:

Under public consultation

1	Introduction	4
2	Scope	4
3	Normative references	5
4	Certification.....	6
4.1	Certification criteria.....	6
4.1.1	Fundamentals	6
4.1.2	Eligibility for double or quadruple counting	6
4.1.3	Sustainability requirements	6
4.1.4	Requirements concerning the greenhouse gas emission savings	6
4.1.5	Requirements concerning traceability and mass balance.....	6
4.2	Certification procedure	7
4.2.1	Participants in the certification system (relevant elements)	7
4.2.3	Conduct of audits	8
4.2.4	Issuance of certificates.....	9
4.2.5	Acceptance of other certification systems	9

Under public consultation

1 Introduction

This document shall provide additional guidelines for the certification of waste and residues based liquid and gaseous biofuels as their supply chain and certification requirements may differ from conventional biomass based biofuels. The definition of a product as waste, residue or as material eligible for double- or possibly in future for quadruple-counting and the request for specific verification procedures are within the responsibility of the individual EU Member States. A harmonised waste and residues product list valid for all Member States does not exist. This document specifies the ISCC requirements communicated in the system updates from November 9, 2011 and January 25, 2013.

The requirements contained therein apply for all liquid and gaseous biofuels whose contribution towards the target referred to in Article 3(4) of the Renewable Energy Directive (RED, 2009/28/EC) shall be considered to be twice or four times their energy content. It also applies to biofuels produced from wastes and residues but only eligible for single counting. Biofuels are eligible for double or quadruple counting if they are produced from materials in accordance with the specific requirements of the individual EU Member States.

The requirements described in this document apply for specific elements of the supply chain in addition to the other ISCC system documents. These specific supply chain elements are points of origin, collecting points (first gathering points) and specific waste and residues related conversion units.

2 Scope

The requirements described in the system basics and further documents of the certification system generally apply to all relevant elements of the supply chain on a global level. The system basics supplement has in addition to be applied to all specific supply chain elements which are involved in the production, collection or conversion of waste, residue and/or material eligible for double- or quadruple-counting.

These specific elements of the supply chain are:

- a. Points of waste and/or residue origination (referred to within the following as “points of origin”)
- b. Collecting points of waste and residues (this includes all kinds of warehouses where waste and residues are received for the first time from the points of origin)
- c. Conversion units which treat waste and residues for the first time

Supply chain elements according to 2a may be subject to an audit depending on the monthly output of waste and residue material. All other specific supply chain elements according to 2b and 2c require certification.

This document covers all types of material which are regarded by an EU Member State as waste, residue or material eligible for double or quadruple counting. The same relates to the final liquid and gaseous biofuel.

The following documents shall always be respected for certifications of the above supply chain elements. They supplement the existing ISCC system documents.

Under public consultation

	No.	Name	Content
Technical documents	201-WR	System Basics Supplement	This document describes the basic functions and processes of the ISCC EU system for all liquid and gaseous biofuels that shall be counted double or quadruple against the biofuel quota in within the EU Member States
	202-WR	Self-declarations for points of origin	
	ISCC EU audit procedures		Detailed guidelines for the realisation of audits, for use during audits as well as for the preparation of audit reports. The ISCC EU audit procedures for the certification shall be applied.

Table 1: Supplementary documents for the certification of waste and residues based liquid and gaseous biofuels

3 Normative references

Apart from the documents listed in chapter 2, all ISCC documents applicable to this scope are to be considered as relevant references.

4 Certification

4.1 Certification criteria

4.1.1 Fundamentals

The relevant certification criteria that must be complied with to be eligible for the double or quadruple counting of liquid and gaseous biofuels against the biofuel quota fall into four categories:

- (1) Eligibility for double or quadruple counting,
- (2) sustainability requirements,
- (3) requirements concerning the greenhouse gas (GHG) savings and its calculation-methodology,
- (4) requirements concerning traceability and mass balance.

4.1.2 Eligibility for double or quadruple counting

Eligible for double or quadruple counting against the biofuel quota are biofuels physically made of materials in accordance with the specific EU Member State requirements.

If a detailed list of eligible materials is not available at EU Member State level, the auditor shall approach ISCC for guidance.

A violation of the obligation to avoid waste (e.g. pretended utilization of vegetable oils for frying in order to obtain eligibility for double counting) means that there will be no eligibility for double counting.

4.1.3 Sustainability requirements

Liquid and gaseous biofuels that are produced from waste or residues deriving from agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry must comply with the sustainability requirements laid down in Article 17 of the RED.

4.1.4 Requirements concerning the greenhouse gas emission savings

Biofuels produced under the requirements of ISCC must comply with the GHG saving requirements as laid down in Article 17(2) of the RED. In order to prove the GHG savings, each element of the supply chain has to calculate its GHG emissions (or use the respective default value) and to transmit this information to the next element in the supply chain. The last conversion unit in the supply chain producing the biofuel has to calculate and to document the GHG savings of the biofuels that are eligible for double counting. It can also use the total default value. For the calculation of actual GHG values along the supply chain ISCC 205 shall be applied.

4.1.5 Requirements concerning traceability and mass balance

The provenance of the materials used for the production of biofuels eligible for double and quadruple counting must be traceable throughout the whole production and supply chain up to the point of origin. This is done by using systems for traceability as well as identification numbers and proofs or attestations assuring that the origin, kind of material, the quantity and

Under public consultation

the respective GHG emissions can clearly be identified on each level. For traceability and mass balance of the waste and residue related materials ISCC system documents ISCC 203 and ISCC 204 shall be applied. In addition to the ISCC 203 requirements separate delivery notes and proofs of sustainability must be issued for different waste and residue materials and different countries of origin.

It is a major non-conformity if for one batch more than one delivery note or proof of sustainability is issued. The issuance of a delivery note and proof of sustainability or the issuance of a proof of sustainability within any database of a Member State and the issuance of a blue ISCC proof of sustainability for the same batch are also regarded as a major non-conformity.

Every delivery note or proof of sustainability must contain the date when the material was physically dispatched or delivered. The issuance of the delivery note or proof of sustainability shall take place on the day of dispatch unless this is a national holiday or similar.

Delivery notes or proofs of sustainability can only be issued by certified units. Traders without warehouse are not eligible to issue any ISCC delivery note or ISCC proof of sustainability. This does not affect traders using a database of an EU Member State (e.g. Nabisy) which provide the option to issue database specific proofs.

4.2 Certification procedure

4.2.1 Participants in the certification system (relevant elements)

The system basics supplement has in addition to be applied to all specific supply chain elements which are involved in the production, collection or conversion of waste, residue and/or material applicable for double- or quadruple-counting. These relevant supply chain elements are:

- (1) **Point of origin:** Points of origin are all companies or private households where waste and residues occur. Points of origin generally do not have to be certified. Points of origin which produce more than ten metric tons per month of waste or residue material have to be audited. Depending on the nature of the point of waste and residue origination sampling could be applied. Points of origin (companies) must fill in a self-declaration and provide a signed version to the collecting point. Private households do not have to fill in a self-declaration

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

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

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

- (2) **Collecting points:** Collecting points (first gathering points) of waste and residues are companies which receive the materials used for the production of biofuels that are el-

Under public consultation

eligible for double counting for the first time from the points of origin with the purpose of trading. Collecting points have to be certified. Collecting points have to receive a signed self-declaration from each point origin (except private households) before they are allowed to collect material in accordance with the ISCC requirements. The options described above under (1) 1. to 3. are possible with respect to the signed self-declaration.

If the criterion of „trading“ is not fulfilled, the so-called dependent collecting point does not have to be certified. This includes companies collecting material solely on behalf of a (certified) collecting point, without the purpose of trading (e.g. working as an agent), and where the material does not become the company's property.

Dependent collecting points that do not have to be certified themselves are audited on the basis of a sample size of at least the square root of the number of dependent collecting points. A list of dependent collecting points has to be part of the certificate.

- (3) **Conversion units:** Conversion units which treat waste and residues for the first time. This includes any kind of conversion or treatment where the physical or chemical properties of the initial product are changed or the quantity of the outgoing product differs more than one percent from the quantity of the incoming product. Typical conversion units under this document are e.g. melting plants, units which filter and recycle used cooking oil. This does not apply to rendering plants and slaughterhouses which are covered under points of origin.

4.2.3 Conduct of audits

The certification bodies carry out certification audits at all relevant elements of the supply chain.

- Points of origin (except private households) providing less than ten metric tons of material per month to a collector are usually not subject to an audit. These points of origin may be checked by a certification body within the scope of the certification of a collecting point if there is indication of non-conformities.
- Points of origin providing more than ten metric tons of material per month to a collector need to be audited. Depending on the nature of the point of origin sampling could be applied. These points do not need to fill in and sign a self-declaration.
- All entities (collecting points, warehouses/traders, conversion units) collecting, storing or processing waste and residue related material must be certified in accordance with the requirements of the ISCC EU system.
- At the collecting points, an on-site audit of the collecting point (first gathering point) plus of least the square root of the number of dependent collecting points is required at least once per year.
- Control of the points of origin is an integral part of the audit of the collecting points based on the verification of the self declaration and the point of origin related bookkeeping.
- All above mentioned entities can only receive and deliver material as sustainable if they are in the possession of a valid certificate.

Under public consultation

4.2.4 Issuance of certificates

For the issuance of certificates the standard ISCC certificate forms shall be applied.

4.2.5 Acceptance of other certification systems

Delivery notes or proofs of sustainability related to waste, residue and/or material eligible for double- or quadruple-counting which are issued under other certification systems shall not be accepted by an ISCC certified unit as sustainability and traceability can not be guaranteed. Equivalence to ISCC EU can be proven by voluntary schemes recognized by the Commission by means of an equivalence benchmarking performed by ISCC.