



ISCC 202 Sustainability Re- quirements for the Production of Biomass

Sustainability Requirements for the Production of Biomass

***ISCC 11-03-15
V 2.3-EU***

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Document title: ISCC 202
Sustainability Requirements for the Production of Biomass

Approved by: **Date:**

Issue date: 11-03-15

Application date: 11-03-15

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1 Introduction

In the context of a sustainable development the use of biomass is only justifiable, if a sustainable, environmentally and socially sound production of the biomass is ensured.

Therefore the protection of certain areas and the compliance with several environmental and social standards are indispensable.

This standard for sustainable production comprises six principles with their respective criteria and does not only aim at the prevention of ecological shortcomings but also at the safekeeping of adequate working conditions and the protection of employees' health on farms. The criteria are defined as "major musts" and "minor musts".

Annex 1 entails the six principles with the respective criteria to be fulfilled. The criteria are categorized according to their relevance in "major musts" and "minor musts". All "major musts" and at least 60% of the "minor musts" must be fulfilled for a successful audit.

All criteria of ISCC principle 1 (Biomass shall not be produced on land with high biodiversity value or high carbon stock (according to Article 17(3), (4) and (5) of the Directive 2009/28/EC. HCV areas shall be protected.) belong to the category "major must" and must be complied with. Raw material for biofuels/bioliquids should not be taken from land with high biodiversity value or high carbon stocks.

If land fell into one of these categories in January 2008 and no longer does, raw material for biofuels/bioliquids should not be taken from the land. If land belongs to more than one of these land categories, all the relevant criteria apply. Eligibility for an exception under one of the criteria would not confer an exception from other criteria that apply. Raw material should not be obtained from primary forest and other (primary) wooded land, designated nature protection areas, and highly biodiverse grassland.¹ Any conversion of grassland is prohibited until the EC has published its definition.

As indicated already, all other "major musts" of the principles 2 to 6 must be fulfilled as well. Exceptions in the principles 2 to 6 are possible under certain conditions if producers cannot fulfil certain requirements due to the specific conditions in an individual country. Exceptions are not allowed for principle 1. At the same time, at least 60% of the minor in the principles 2 to 6 must be fulfilled.

Within EU Member Countries that have implemented Cross Compliance it is only necessary to control principle 1 as principles 2 to 6 are already covered by Cross Compliance and other control systems and one can rely on existing control systems to ensure that farmers fulfil the requirements from ISCC principles 2 to 6. If there are farmers within the EU who supply raw material for biofuels/ bioliquids production but are not covered by these control systems, all six ISCC principles need to be controlled. This is also the case in Romania and Bulgaria where Cross Compliance regulations are not finally implemented yet. Although Cross Com-

¹ The European Commission intends to establish the criteria and geographic ranges to determine which grassland can be considered to be highly biodiverse grassland. ISCC will communicate to economic operators any details of lists on protected areas as soon as they are available from the EC. ISCC will similarly update the standard documentation accordingly.

pliance regulation is not subject to an ISCC audit, the auditor must notify the respective national or regional authority of any obvious Cross Compliance violations. A correction of these violations must also be part of the auditor's task list for the respective farm.

For countries that have ratified the respective ILO Conventions, it is assumed that the social requirements (principle 4) are fulfilled. However, this is only the case as long as the auditor, based on his risk assessment does not come to a different conclusion.

Appendix 2 of this document entails an indicative list of information sources for the land use related and social criteria of ISCC. The information sources can be used for the risk management of the auditors.

As needed, a National or Regional Initiative (National or Regional Technical Working Group) can adapt the international ISCC standards to local conditions by the means of a specification of the standard. Therefore the working groups shall consider the regulations in the documents ISCC 102 National and Regional Initiatives. Possible national or regional specifications of the ISCC standard are always subject to recognition by the European Commission and or the national public authority and if relevant by the accreditation body.

2 Scope

The sustainability requirements in this document are valid for all farms participating in the ISCC system.

A differentiation takes place when auditing the standards in these cases:

- The relevant companies receive direct payments pursuant to Regulation (EC) no. 73/2009 or subsidies for area-oriented measures pursuant to Article 36 letter a numbers i through v and letter b numbers i, iv and v of Council Regulation (EC) no. 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) (OJ L 277 of 21 October 2005, p. 1) that obligate them to fulfil Cross-Compliance requirements,
- or
- are registered as organisations pursuant to Regulation (EC) no. 761/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2001 allowing voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) (OJ L 114 of 24 April 2001, p. 1), in the applicable version.

If one or both of these conditions is/are fulfilled, only requirements not covered by according EU regulations are audited.

3 Normative references

As a basic principal, all relevant ISCC documents are valid for the scope of application. The normative references display the documents whose contents are linked and have to be considered as common points.

Relevant references:

ISCC	201	System Basics
ISCC	202-01	Checklist for the Control of Requirements for Biomass
ISCC	203	Requirements for traceability
ISCC	256	Group Certification
ISCC	102	National and Regional Initiatives

4 Requirements for the production of biomass

All farms and plantations that go through an ISCC audit shall comply with relevant national and regional laws and regulations as long as they do not violate any requirements of ISCC and the Directive 2009/28/EC. If for example certain countries have legislation in place that allows for a certain degree of forest clearance for agricultural production it would not be allowed to produce biomass under the ISCC System on these areas as this would violate ISCC Principles and the requirements from the Directive.

4.1 PRINCIPLE 1: Biomass shall not be produced on land with high biodiversity value or high carbon stock. HCV areas shall be protected.

The Directive 2009/28/EC identifies categories of land with high biodiversity value (Article 17(3)) and high carbon stocks (Article 17(4) and (5)). If land fell into one of these categories in January 2008 and no longer does, raw material for biofuels/bioliquids should not be taken from the land.

For some of these criteria the Directive allows for exceptions, provided that certain evidence is provided.

If land belongs to more than one of these land categories, all the relevant criteria apply. Eligibility for an exception under one of the criteria would not confer an exception from other criteria that apply.

Raw material should not be obtained from land with high carbon stock. The provision shall not apply if at the time the raw material was obtained, the land had the same status as it had in January 2008.

Compliance with national and local laws and regulations relevant to biomass production in the area and surroundings where biomass production takes place is required. The company should be familiar with the relevant legislation and should remain informed on changes in legislation. If national or local legislation allows the violation of ISCC Principles or the requirements from the Directive a production according to ISCC requirements is not possible.

4.1.1 Biomass is not produced on land with high biodiversity value

The production on land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, no matter whether or not the land still has this status is not allowed:

(1) Forest land

Forest land comprises primary forests and other natural areas that are covered with native tree species and do not show clearly visible indications of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.

Tree species are defined as native, if they grow within their natural geographical range on sites and under climatic conditions to which they have adapted naturally and without human interference.

The following tree species do not count as native:

- Tree species that have been introduced by humans and that would not occur in that area otherwise; and
- tree species and breeds that would not occur on these sites or under these climatic conditions, even if these sites or climatic conditions fall within the larger geographical range of the species.

Clearly visible indications of human activity are:

- Land management (i.e. wood harvest, forest clearance, land use change),
- heavy fragmentation through infrastructural constructions such as roads, power lines,
- Disturbances of the natural biodiversity (e.g. significant occurrence of non-native plant or animal species).

Activities of indigenous people or other humans managing the land in a traditional way do not count as clearly visible indications of human activity if they manage the forest on a subsistence level and their influence on the forested area is minimal (e.g. the collection of wood and non-timber products, the felling of a few trees as well as small-scale forest clearance according to traditional management systems).

(2) Areas designated by law or by the relevant competent authority to serve the purpose of nature protection

Areas for nature protection purposes comprise areas that are designated by law or by the relevant competent authority to serve the purpose of nature protection as well as areas that have been acknowledged by the European Commission as areas for the protection of rare, threatened or vulnerable ecosystems or species.

In Germany for example, all areas designated to serve the purpose of nature protection are protected parts of nature and landscape on the basis of the nature conservation acts of the states. They include the biotopes protected by federal or state law as well as Natura 2000 areas, nature conservation areas, national parks, national natural monuments, biosphere reserves, landscape protection areas, natural parks, natural monuments and protected landscape elements according to the Federal Act for the Protection of Nature of July 29th 2009 (BGBl. I, S. 2542) entering into force on March 1st 2010.

Comparable legal regulations must be regarded in other countries.

It is allowed to grow biomass on areas that serve the purpose of nature protection as long as evidence is provided that the production of raw material did not interfere with the nature protection purpose in question.

(3) Areas for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species

Areas for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species recognised by international agreements or included in lists drawn up by international

agreements or included in lists drawn up by intergovernmental organisations or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, subject to their recognition in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 18(4) of the RED.

An exception is possible if evidence is provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those protection purposes.

ISCC will communicate to economic operators any details of lists on protected areas as soon as they are available from the EC. The standard documentation will be updated accordingly.

4.1.2 Biomass is not produced on highly biodiverse grassland

Grassland of high biodiversity is defined as grassland, which in the absence of human intervention would:

- (1) remain grassland of intact natural species composition, ecological characteristics and processes (natural grassland); or
- (2) not remain grassland and which is rich in species and not degraded (artificial grassland), unless there is evidence that the harvesting of the biomass is necessary to preserve its grassland status.

Natural grassland develops under certain climatic and other factors (e.g. natural grazing, natural fires) preventing succession to dense forest. Its special characteristic is to remain grassland without any effort of humans.

Natural grassland with high biological diversity is characterized by intact ecological characteristics and processes as well as a natural species composition. A significant occurrence of invasive species, for instance, could indicate that natural grassland does not feature a natural species composition. A disturbance of ecological characteristics and processes can be caused by a significant change through humans, for instance. As long as this influence does not cause a change in the natural species composition or a significant disturbance of the ecological characteristics and processes, an area is still to be regarded as natural grassland. In savannahs, for instance, extensive pasturing and anthropogenic fire do not pose a significant disturbance.

Artificially created grassland (non-natural grassland) is mainly agricultural land permanently cultivated for green fodder; it can be permanent grassland such as meadows, mowing pastures and grazing pastures.

According to the EC public consultation document², the following operational definitions are considered:

- Grassland: An area where a continuum of grasses or grass-like plants with few woody plants grows.
- Non-natural grassland: an area whose condition as grassland is maintained [for at least [5] years] as a result of human intervention such as ploughing, sowing, mowing or live-stock grazing.

² http://ec.europa.eu/energy/renewables/consultations/2010_02_08_biodiverse_grassland_en.htm.

- Natural grassland: grassland that has not been sown and is maintained as grassland by the influence of natural factors such as natural fires, grazing by wild animals, (periodic) drought or freezing temperatures.

This EC's consultation process seeks comments on three possible approaches for establishing the criteria and geographic ranges for highly biodiverse grassland.

Biomass cannot be harvested from areas that have been declared natural grassland of high biodiversity in January 2008 or thereafter. Whereas biomass is allowed to be harvested from non-natural grassland with high biodiversity, in case the preservation of the grassland status requires the harvest of the biomass.

Local conditions of species richness must be regarded when evaluating whether grassland features high biodiversity. Here, species richness must be assessed along the lines of the biogeographical conditions and site conditions (e.g. a species inventory for that region, if available). In case, of a land-use change from grassland without high biodiversity, the greenhouse gas emissions caused by that change must be incorporated into the greenhouse gas emissions calculation

Highly biodiverse grassland, as stated in the RED, has not yet been fully defined by the EC. **Until definitions, criteria and geographic areas featuring grassland with high biodiversity are determined by the Commission, any conversion of grassland in or after January 2008 is prohibited within the ISCC system.**

4.1.3 Biomass is not produced on land with high carbon stock

This means land that used to have one of the following statuses in January 2008 or thereafter and no longer had this status at the time of growing and harvesting biomass:

(1) Wetlands

Wetlands are areas that are covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year. In particular all wetlands that have been included in the list of internationally important wetlands according to article 2, section 1 of the Convention of February 2nd 1971 on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands), especially as habitat for waterfowl and waders of international importance fall into this category. The application of the requirement is not restricted to the wetlands covered by the convention, it applies to all wetlands.

Wetlands are in particular areas of marsh, fen, or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters.

- Covered with water means that water is visible on the surface as water surface.
- Saturated by water is a soil that shows also water at the surface, but not as a closed water surface.
- Areas that are permanently covered by or saturated with water show this state throughout the year.

- Areas that are covered by or saturated with water during a considerable part of the year do not show this state throughout the year. A considerable part of the year means that coverage or saturation with water lasts long enough so organisms adapted to wet or reduced conditions dominate. This holds especially for shallow water, shores, low-moor bog, fen and moor.

The conservation of the status of a wetland also implies that this condition is not to be changed or compromised. Thus if raw material is taken from land that was wetland in January 2008 and is still wetland when the raw material is taken, using such material would not breach the criterion.

(2) Forested areas

Forested areas is land that

- spans over more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of more than 30% (continuously forested areas), or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ (it does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural land use³), or
- spans over more than one hectare with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of between 10% and 30%, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ, unless reliable evidence is provided that the carbon stock of the area concerned before and after conversion is such that, when the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V of the RED is applied, the appropriate threshold for the greenhouse gas saving criterion would still be fulfilled, or.
- is forest according to the respective national legal definition.

The canopy cover is the degree of the coverage of an area by tree crowns of a storey. The coverage of a tree equals the size of its crown. The crown size can be estimated or measured. For the determination of the canopy cover of a forest in percent the vertical projection of all tree crowns must be used.

The status of forest areas includes all stages of development and age. Thus, it is quite possible that the canopy cover temporarily falls below 10 or 30 %, e.g. after tree harvest or a natural hazard (e.g. windfall). Such incidents do, however, not change the status of the area as forested area as long reforestation or natural succession is ensured within a justifiable time.

The canopy cover percentage marks the mean canopy cover of a forest area; it refers to an area of homogeneous coverage. If an area shows measurably varying coverage, it must be divided into subareas of homogeneous canopy cover to determine the mean canopy cover. The mean canopy cover is calculated from the canopy covers of the subareas.

³ Land under agricultural use in this context refers to tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations, oil palm plantations and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover.

Continuously forested areas are to be judged as entity, no matter how much of this continuously forested area lies within the farm land or the production area. Accordingly, the whole area is the basis for the calculation of the threshold values of 10 or 30%. If the total area of the forested area exceeds 1 ha and is stocked with trees higher than 5 metres, the area and each part of it that lies within the farm land or the production area is termed continuously forested area. Even if only 0.5 ha of the continuously forested area lie within the farm land, these 0.5 ha must be classified as continuously forested area just like the total forested area.

No conversion of continuously forested areas is allowed, even if this is allowed by national regulation.

These regulations do not apply to short rotation plantations, because they count among permanent crops and belong to farm land.

4.1.4 Biomass is not produced on land that was peatland in January 2008 or thereafter (Article 17(5) of the Directive 2009/28/EC)

Biofuels and bioliquids shall not be made from raw material obtained from land that was peatland in January 2008. An exception is possible if evidence is provided that

- the soil was completely drained in January 2008, or
- there has not been draining of the soil since January 2008.

This means that for peatland that was partially drained in January 2008 a subsequent deeper drainage, affecting soil that was not already fully drained, is not allowed.⁴

Peat itself is not considered biomass.

Peatland soils are soils with horizons of organic material (peat substrate) of a cumulative thickness of at least 30 cm at a depth of down to 60 cm. The organic matter contains at least 20 mass percent of organic carbon in the fine soil.

Drainage means a drawdown of the mean annual level due to an increased water loss or a reduced water supply resulting from human activities or constructions within or outside of the area.

Peatland soils that have been used for cropping before January 2008 are allowed for biomass production as long as a subsequent deeper drainage is not affecting soil that was not already fully drained.

4.1.5 Reference date

If areas have been converted after January 2008, the conversion and use must be in accordance with the requirements of principle 1.

⁴ Please also see Communication from the Commission on the practical implementation of the EU biofuels and bioliquids sustainability scheme and on counting rules for biofuels (2010/C 160/02).

4.1.6 All other production areas of the farm/ plantation comply with the ISCC Principle 1

Subject to certification is always the entire land (agricultural land, pasture, forest, any other land) of the farm/ plantation. Selection of fields (“cherry picking”) is not allowed under the ISCC standard.

4.2 PRINCIPLE 2: Biomass shall be produced in an environmentally responsible way. This includes the protection of soil, water and air and the application of Good Agricultural Practices

Compliance with national and local laws and regulations relevant to soil degradation, soil preservation, soil management, contamination and depletion of water sources, water quality, air emissions and burning practices is required.

4.2.1 Environmental impact assessment

4.2.1.1 Environmental aspects are considered if planning buildings, drainage etc.

Environmental impact of new buildings, drainage systems and other constructions or systems is assessed and kept as little as possible. If any of these activities are done at the farm documents must be available to show that environmental aspects have been considered.

4.2.2 Natural water courses

4.2.2.1 Natural vegetation areas around springs and natural watercourses are maintained or re-established.

The status of riparian vegetation is known by the producer. Where natural vegetation in riparian areas has been removed there is a plan with a timetable for recultivation.

4.2.3 Soil conservation and avoidance of soil erosion

4.2.3.1 Soil conservation and avoidance of soil erosion

Good agricultural practices must be applied with respect to:

- Prevention and control of erosion;
- Maintaining and improving soil nutrient balance;
- Maintaining and improving soil organic matter;
- Maintaining and improving soil pH;
- Maintaining and improving soil structure;
- Maintaining and improving soil biodiversity;
- Prevention of salinisation.

A soil management plan aimed at sustainable soil management, erosion prevention and erosion control must be documented. Annual documentation of applied good agricultural practices with respect to the abovementioned aspects must be in place

4.2.3.2 Field cultivation techniques used to reduce the possibility of soil erosion

Evidence of measures of reduced soil erosion is available. Maps of fragile soils must be available. A management strategy should exist for plantings on slopes above a certain limit (needs to be soil and climate specific). A management strategy should be in place for other fragile and problematic soils (e.g. sandy, low organic matter soils).

4.2.4 Soil organic matter and soil structure

4.2.4.1 *Soil organic matter is preserved*

A soil organic balance is compiled (can be generic) or every six years a soil organic matter analysis takes place. Results are kept for seven years.

4.2.4.2 *Organic fertilizer is used according to nutritional requirements*

Organic fertilizer is used according to nutritional requirements of the soil. If organic matter, like Empty Fruit Bunches (EFB) or other remaining plant material is used in the production areas (mulched), the material is evenly distributed.

4.2.4.3 *Restriction on burning*

The burning of stubble or other crop residues is allowed only with the permission of competent authority. Burning as part of land clearance is not allowed.

4.2.4.4 *Techniques have been used that improve or maintain soil structure*

Techniques applied are suitable for use on the land. The soil structure shall be maintained, e.g. by an appropriate use of machinery.

4.2.4.5 *Use of agricultural by-products*

The use of agricultural by-products does not jeopardize the function of local uses of the by-products, soil organic matter or soil nutrients balance. Documentation must be available that the use of by-products does not occur at the expense of the soil nutrient balance, soil organic matter balance or important traditional uses (such as fodder, natural fertiliser, material, local fuel) unless documentation is available that similar or better alternatives are available and are applied.

4.2.5 Ground water and irrigation

4.2.5.1 *Mineral oil products and plant protection products are stored in an appropriate manner, which reduces the risk of contaminating the environment*

The storages of the material are consistent with best available technology and respective laws and prevent contamination by the stored materials.

4.2.5.2 *The producer respects existing water rights, both formal and customary, and can justify the irrigation. Local legislation is followed*

If ground water is used for irrigation, the producer respects existing water rights, both formal and customary, and can justify the irrigation in light of accessibility of water for human consumption. Local legislation is followed.

4.2.5.3 *Application of good agricultural practices to reduce water usage and to maintain and improve water quality*

Documentation of water management plan aimed at sustainable water use and prevention of water pollution. Annual documentation of applied good agricultural practices with respect to:

- Efficient water usage;
- Responsible use of agro-chemicals;
- Waste discharge.

4.2.5.4 *The producer can justify the method of irrigation used in light of water conservation*

4.2.5.5 *To protect the environment, water is abstracted from a sustainable source*

4.2.6 Use of fertilizer

4.2.6.1 *During the application of fertilizers with a considerable nitrogen content care is taken not to contaminate the surface and ground water*

The producer must demonstrate that he observes at least a distance of 3 m to river banks. He takes care that there is no run-off of applied fertilizer into surface water bodies and the ground water.

4.2.6.2 *Fertilizers with a considerable nitrogen contents are only applied onto absorptive soils*

Fertilizer with a content of more than 1.5% of nitrogen in the dry matter are not applied onto flooded, water logged or frozen soils.

4.2.6.3 *Records of fertilizer application*

Complete records of all fertilizer applications are available (where, what, how much, date).

This includes:

- (1) the name or reference of the field
- (2) exact dates (day/month/year) of the application
- (3) the trade name, type of fertilizer
- (4) amount of product which was applied in weight or volume.
- (5) application machinery type used and the method
- (6) name of the operator.

4.2.6.4 *Fertilizer application machinery*

The fertilizer application machinery allows accurate fertilizer application. It is kept in good condition and verified annually to ensure accurate fertilizer application.

4.2.6.5 *Inorganic fertilizers are stored in a covered, clean and dry area*

The covered area is suitable to protect all inorganic fertilizers, e.g. powders, granules or liquids, from atmospheric influences like sunlight, frost and rain. Based on risk assessment (fertilizer type, weather conditions, temporary storage), plastic coverage could be acceptable.

Storage cannot be directly on the soil. It is allowed to store lime and gypsum in the field for a day or two before spreading. Inorganic fertilizers, e.g. powders, granules or liquids, are stored in an area that is free from waste, does not constitute a breeding place for rodents, and where spillage and leakage is cleared away. The storage area for all inorganic fertilizers, e.g. powders, granules or liquids, is well ventilated and free from rainwater or heavy condensation. No storage directly on the soil.

4.2.6.6 *Fertilizers are stored in an appropriate manner, which reduces the risk of contamination of water courses*

All inorganic fertilizers, e.g. powders, granules or liquids are stored in a manner which poses minimum risk of contamination to water sources, e.g. stored liquid fertilizer must be surrounded by an impermeable barrier (according to national and local legislation, or to contain a capacity to 110% of the volume of the largest container if there is no applicable legislation), and consideration has been given to the proximity to water courses and flood risks.

4.2.6.7 *Fertiliser is used according to an input/output balance*

4.2.6.8 *The use of raw sewage sludge is not allowed*

4.2.7 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

4.2.7.1 *Assistance with implementation of IPM systems has been obtained through training or advice*

The technically responsible person on the farm has received formal documented training and / or the external technical IPM consultant can demonstrate their technical qualifications.

4.2.7.2 *The producer can show evidence of implementation of at least one activity that falls in the category of "Prevention"*

The producer can show evidence of implementing at least one activity that includes the adoption of cultivation methods that could reduce the incidence and intensity of pest attacks, thereby reducing the need for intervention.

4.2.7.3 *The producer can show evidence of implementation of at least one activity that falls in the category of "Observation and Monitoring"*

The producer can show evidence of implementing at least one activity that will determine when, and to what extent, pests and their natural enemies are present and using this information to plan what pest management techniques are required.

4.2.7.4 *The producer can show evidence of implementation of at least one activity that falls in the category of "Intervention"*

The producer shows evidence that in situations where pest attack adversely affects the economic value of a crop, intervention with specific pest control methods will take place. Where possible, non-chemical approaches must be considered.

4.2.8 Use of Plant Protection Products (PPP)

4.2.8.1 Staff dealing with plant protection products is competent

Where the plant protection product records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of the plant protection products is a qualified adviser, technical competence can be demonstrated via official qualifications or specific training course attendance certificates. Fax and e-mails from advisors, governments, and other suitable institutions are allowable. Where the plant protection product records show that the technically responsible person making the choice of plant protection products is the producer, experience must be complemented by technical knowledge that can be demonstrated via technical documentation, e.g. product technical literature or specific training course attendance.

4.2.8.2 Producers only use plant protection products that are registered in the country of use for the target crop where such official registration scheme exists

All the plant protection products applied are officially registered or permitted by the appropriate governmental organization in the country of application. Where no official registration scheme exists, reference to the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides is possible.

4.2.8.3 The producer follows the label instructions

All requirements (protective clothing, storage, handling etc.) have to be followed for the products used.

4.2.8.4 All application equipment is calibrated

Documented evidence of up to date sheets for all repairs, oil changes and maintenance are available. Application machinery (automatic and non-automatic) has been verified for correct operation within the last 12 months and this is certified or documented either by participation in an official scheme (where it exists) or by having been carried out by a person who can demonstrate their competence.

4.2.8.5 Invoices of registered plant protection products kept

Invoices of the registered plant protection products used must be kept for record keeping and available at the time of the external inspection.

4.2.8.6 If there are local restrictions on the use of plant protection products they are observed

It must be documented and secured that the producers are aware of restrictions and is following them.

4.2.8.7 All the plant protection product applications have been recorded (where, when, what, how much, why, who)

Records are available and complete:

- (1) the crop name and/or variety,
- (2) date, location and trade name of product
- (3) justification for application, product quantity applied

(4) application machinery used and the operator

(5) the common name of the pest(s), disease(s) or weed(s) treated.

4.2.8.8 *Surplus application mix or tank washings is disposed of in a way not to contaminate the ground water*

It must be secured and documented that the producer is aware of national or local legislation and that legislation is observed. When surplus application mix or tank washings are applied onto designated fallow land, it can be demonstrated that this is legal practice and all the treatments have been recorded in the same manner and detail as a normal plant protection product application. Surface water contamination has been avoided.

4.2.9 Plant Protection Product Storage

4.2.9.1 *Plant protection products are stored in accordance with local regulations in a secure, appropriate storage. Potential contamination of the ground water must be avoided*

The plant protection product storage facilities comply with all the relevant current national, regional and local legislation and regulations. The plant protection product storage facilities are kept secure under lock and key. Appropriate storage facilities are:

- (1) structurally sound and robust
- (2) have a sealed floor
- (3) built of materials or located so as to protect against temperature extremes
- (4) built of materials that are fire resistant (Minimum requirement RF 30, e.g. 30 minutes resistance to fire)
- (5) have sufficient and constant ventilation of fresh air to avoid a build up of harmful vapours
- (6) are located in areas with sufficient illumination both by natural or by artificial lighting, to ensure that all product labels can be read easily on the shelves
- (7) located in a separate space independent from any other materials.

4.2.9.2 *There are facilities for measuring and mixing plant protection products*

The plant protection product storage facilities or the plant protection product filling/mixing area if this is different, have measuring equipment whose graduation for containers and calibration verification for scales has been verified annually by the producer to assure accuracy of mixtures and are equipped with utensils, e.g. buckets or water supply points for the safe and efficient handling of all plant protection products which can be applied.

4.2.9.3 *There are facilities to deal with spillage to avoid contamination of the ground water*

The plant protection product storage facilities and all designated fixed filling/mixing areas are equipped with a container of absorbent inert material such as sand, floor brush and dustpan

and plastic bags, that must be signposted and in a fixed location, to be used in case of spillage of plant protection product.

4.2.9.4 The product inventory is documented and readily available

A stock inventory which indicates the contents (type and quantity) of the store is available and it is updated at least every three months. Quantity refers to how many bags, bottles, etc., not on milligram or centilitre basis.

4.2.9.5 All plant protection products are stored in their original package

All the plant protection products that are currently in the store are kept in the original containers and packs, in the case of breakage only, the new package must contain all the information of the original label.

4.2.9.6 Liquids are not stored on shelves above powders

All the plant protection products that are liquid formulations are stored on shelving which is never above those products that are powder or granular formulations.

4.2.9.7 Obsolete plant protection products are securely maintained and identified and disposed of by authorised or approved channels

There are documented records that indicate that obsolete plant protection products have been disposed of by officially authorised channels. When this is not possible, obsolete plant protection products are securely maintained and identifiable.

4.2.10 Empty Plant Protection Product Containers and Waste Disposal

4.2.10.1 The re-use of empty plant protection product containers for purposes other than containing and transporting of the identical product is avoided

There is evidence that empty plant protection product containers have not been or currently are not being re-used for anything other than containing and transporting of the identical product as stated on the original label.

4.2.10.2 The disposal of empty plant protection product containers does occur in a manner that avoids exposure to humans and the environment

The system used to dispose of empty plant protection product containers ensures that people cannot come into physical contact with the empty containers. The risk of contamination of the environment, watercourses and flora and fauna is minimised.

4.2.10.3 Official collection and disposal systems are used when available

Where official collection and disposal systems exist, there are documented records of participation by the producer.

4.2.10.4 Empty containers are rinsed either via the use of an integrated pressure rinsing device on the application equipment, or at least three times with water. The rinsate from empty containers is returned to the application equipment tank. Local regulations regarding disposal or destruction of containers are followed

Installed on the plant protection product application machinery there is pressure-rinsing equipment for plant protection product containers or there are clear written instructions to rinse each container three times prior to its disposal. Either via the use of a container-handling device or via written procedure for the application equipment operators, the rinsate from the empty plant protection product containers is always put back into the application equipment tank when mixing. All the relevant national, regional and local regulations and legislation if it exists, has been complied with regarding the disposal of empty plant protection product containers.

4.2.10.5 The premises have adequate provisions for waste disposal

The farm has designated areas to store litter and waste. Different types of waste are identified and stored separately.

4.2.10.6 There is a farm waste management plan. Waste recycling avoids or reduces wastage and avoids the use of landfill or burning

A comprehensive, current, documented plan that covers wastage reduction, pollution and waste recycling is available. Air, soil, water, noise and light contamination must be considered.

4.3 PRINCIPLE 3: Safe working conditions through training and education, use of protective clothing and proper and timely assistance in the event of accidents

Compliance with national and local law on working conditions is required. The company should be familiar with the relevant legislation and should remain informed on changes in legislation.

4.3.1 Safe Working Conditions

4.3.1.1 *The farm has a written health, safety and hygiene policy and procedures including issues of risk assessment*

The health, safety and hygiene policy must at least include the points identified in the risk assessment. This could include accident and emergency procedures, hygiene procedures, dealing with any identified risks in the working situation. The policy must be reviewed and updated when the risk assessment changes.

4.3.1.2 *First Aid kits are present at all permanent sites and in the vicinity of fieldwork*

Complete and maintained first aid kits according to national regulations and recommendations must be available and accessible at all permanent sites and available for transport to the vicinity of the work.

4.3.1.3 *Workers (including subcontractors) are equipped with suitable protective clothing in accordance with legal requirements and/or label instructions or as authorised by a competent authority. Protective clothing is cleaned after use and stored so as to prevent contamination of clothing or equipment*

Complete sets of protective clothing, (e.g. rubber boots, waterproof clothing, protective overalls, rubber gloves, face masks) which enable label instructions and/or legal requirements and/or requirements as authorised by a competent authority to be complied with are available, used and in a good state of repair. This includes appropriate respiratory, ear and eye protection devices, where necessary. Protective clothing is regularly cleaned, according to a schedule adapted to the type of use and degree of soiling. Cleaning the protective clothing and equipment includes the separate washing from private clothing and glove washing before removal. Dirty, torn and damaged protective clothing and equipment and expired filter cartridges should be disposed of. Single-use items (e.g. gloves, overalls) have to be disposed of after one use. All the protective clothing and equipment including replacements filters are stored apart and physically separate from the plant protection products/ any other chemicals which might cause contamination of the clothing or equipment in a well-ventilated area.

4.3.1.4 *Potential hazards are clearly identified by warning signs and placed where appropriate*

Permanent and legible signs must indicate potential hazards, e.g. waste pits, fuel tanks, workshops, access doors of the plant protection product / fertilizer / any other chemical storage facilities as well as the treated crop. Warning signs must be present.

4.3.1.5 *There are records kept for training activities and attendees*

A record is kept for training activities including the topic covered, the trainer, the date and attendees. Evidence of attendance is required.

4.3.1.6 *All workers handling and/or administering chemicals, disinfectants, plant protection products, biocides or other hazardous substances and all workers operating dangerous or complex equipment as defined in the risk assessment have certificates of competence, and/or details of other such qualifications*

Records must identify workers who carry out such tasks, and show certificates of training or proof of competence.

4.3.1.7 *All workers received adequate health and safety training and have been instructed according to the risk assessment*

Workers can demonstrate competency in responsibilities and tasks through visual observation. If at time of inspection there are no activities, there must be evidence of instructions.

4.3.1.8 *Workers have access to clean food storage areas, designated dining areas, hand washing facilities and drinking water*

A place to store food and to eat must be available. In addition, hand washing facilities and potable drinking water must be available to workers

4.3.1.9 *On site living quarters are habitable and have the basic services and facilities*

The living quarters for the workers on farm are habitable, have a sound roof, windows and doors, and have the basic services of running water, toilets and drains.

4.3.2 Plant Protection Product Handling

4.3.2.1 *The accident procedure is evident within ten meters of the plant protection product/ chemical storage facilities*

An accident procedure must display the basic steps of primary accident care and be accessible by all individuals within ten meters of the plant protection product/chemical storage facilities and designated mixing areas.

4.3.2.2 *There are facilities to deal with accidental operator contamination*

All plant protection product / chemical storage facilities and all filling/mixing areas present on the farm have eye wash capability, a source of clean water no more than 10 meters distant, a complete first aid kit and a clear accident procedure with emergency contact telephone numbers or basic steps of primary accident care, all permanently and clearly signed.

4.3.2.3 *There are procedures dealing with re-entry times on the farm*

There are clear documented procedures which regulate all the re-entry intervals for plant protection products applied to the crops according to the label instructions. Where no re-entry information is available on the label, there are no specific requirements.

4.4 PRINCIPLE 4: Biomass production shall not violate human rights labour rights or land rights. It shall promote responsible labour conditions and workers' health, safety and welfare and shall be based on responsible community relations

The criteria listed here are based on internationally recognized requirements concerning social aspects (International Labour Organization, core ILO standards: ILO 29, 105, 138, 182, 87, 98, 100, 111).

In addition, compliance with relevant national and local laws is required.

4.4.1 A self-declaration on good social practice regarding human rights has been communicated to the employees and signed by the farm management and the employees' representative

The farm management and the employee's representative have signed and displayed a self-declaration assuring good social practice and human rights of all employees. The self-declaration must be in language appropriate to workers and surrounding communities. This declaration contains commitment to the ILO core labour standards, respect for living wage, respect for the social environment, respect for legal land titles, sufficient compensation for communities, commitment to solve social conflicts, fair contract farming arrangements.

4.4.2 Employment conditions comply with equality principles

Evidence is available that the farm provides equality of opportunity and treatment regardless of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, nationality, social origin or other distinguishing characteristic (ILO conventions 100 and 111).

4.4.3 There is no indication of discrimination (distinction, exclusion or preference) practiced that denies or impairs equality of opportunity, conditions or treatment based on individual characteristics and group membership or association. For example, on the basis of: race, caste, nationality, religion, disability, gender etc.

A publicly available equal opportunities policy including identification of relevant/affected groups in the local environment exists.

4.4.4 There is no indication of forced labour at the farm

There must be no use of forced, bonded or involuntary labour as meant in ILO Convention 29 and 105.

4.4.5 Workers have the freedom to join labour organizations or organize themselves to perform collective bargaining. Workers must have the right to organize and negotiate their working conditions. Workers exercising this right should not be discriminated against or suffer repercussions

All employees are free to establish and to join organizations of their own choice. There is evidence (workers' interviews with self-selected/anonymous workers) that the employer imports the establishment and/or there is no evidence that the employer blocks effective functioning of worker-committees where representatives are elected by the workers. There is evidence of acceptance of Collective Bargaining Agreements. Trade union members are guaranteed the possibility to fulfil their tasks at least outside of the regular working hours. The employment conditions regarding freedom of association and collective bargaining are in accordance with all national and local legislation and ILO Conventions 87 and 98.

4.4.6 The farm does pay a living wage which meets at least legal or industry minimum standards

The company's pay slips demonstrate that living wages meet at least legal or industry minimum standards and are sufficient to meet basic needs of personnel and to provide some discretionary income.

4.4.7 The person responsible for workers' health, safety and good social practice and the elected individual(s) of trust have knowledge about and/or access to recent national labour regulations/collective bargaining agreements

The responsible person and the elected person of trust demonstrate awareness and/or access to national regulations concerning: Gross and minimum wages, working hours, union membership, anti-discrimination, child labour, labour contracts, holiday and maternity leave, medical care and pension/gratuity and regular two way communication.

4.4.8 All impacts for surrounding areas, communities, users and land owners taken into account and sufficiently compensated for

A participatory social impact assessment has been conducted, and the report is publicly available in appropriate language to surrounding communities. On the basis of that report a continued dialogue with surrounding communities is in place. Documents of regular meetings with communities (with two-way communication) and local government with listed risks and/or impacts and evidence of minuted negotiations or resolution processes are compiled.

4.4.9 The management does hold regular two-way communication meetings with their employees where issues affecting the business or related to worker health, safety and welfare can be discussed openly

At least two meetings a year are held between management and employees. Matters related to the business and worker health, safety or welfare can be discussed without fear, intimidation or retribution. Records from such meetings are kept and the concerns of the employees are recorded. The elected person of trust should assign an independent mediator by name and address.

4.4.10 There is at least one worker or a workers' council elected freely and democratically who represent the interests of the staff to the management

Documentation is available that demonstrates that a clearly identified, named person of trust and/or a workers' council representing the interests of the staff to the management is elected by all employees and recognized by the management. This person shall be able to communicate complaints to the management.

4.4.11 There is a complaint form and/or procedure available on the farm, where employees and affected communities can make a complaint

A complaint form and/or procedure are available for farm employees and surrounding communities. They have been made aware of its existence and complaints or suggestions can be made at any time. Complaints and their solutions from the last 24 months are documented and accessible.

4.4.12 All children living on the farm have access to quality primary school education

All children at primary schooling age (according to national legislation) living on the farm must have access to primary school education, either through provided transport to a public primary school or through adequate on-site schooling.

This is in accordance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Art. 13.

4.4.13 There are records that provide an accurate overview of all employees (including seasonal workers and subcontracted workers on the farm) and indicate full names, a job description, date of birth, date of entry, wage and the period of employment

Records demonstrate clearly an accurate overview of all employees (including seasonal workers and subcontracted workers) working on the farm. Records contain wage and period of employment. Records must be accessible for the last 24 months.

4.4.14 No minors are employed on the farm.

The minimum age complies with all local and national legislation as well as with ILO Convention 138 and 182. Documents include recording of workers' date of birth and documented evidence that the employer is aware of prevailing legislation. Children within the age of compulsory schooling must not be employed during school hours. Young workers (15-18) must not undertake hazardous work that jeopardizes their health, safety or morals. All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, forced or compulsory labour of children is prohibited.

4.4.15 All employees are provided with fair legal contracts. Copies of working contracts can be shown for every employee indicated in the records. These have been signed by both the employee and the employer

For every employee indicated in the records, a contract can be shown to the auditor on request. Both the employee as well as the employer has signed them. Records must be kept for at least 24 months. Where a registration system exists, copies of working contracts are registered with the labour authority of the country of production.

This is in accordance with ILO Convention 110.

4.4.16 There is a time recording system that shows daily working time and overtime on a daily basis for all employees

There is a time recording system that makes working hours and overtime transparent for employees and employer. Working times of all employees during the last 24 months are documented.

4.4.17 The working hours and breaks of the individual worker are indicated in the time records and comply with legal regulations and/or collective bargaining agreements

Documented working hours, breaks and rest days are in line with legal regulations and/or collective bargaining agreements. Records indicate that regular weekly working hours do not exceed 48 hours. N/A for supervisors or management. Rest breaks/days are also documented during peak season. Overtime shall be voluntary and shall always be compensated at a premium rate.

4.4.18 Pay slips document the conformity of payment with at least legal regulations and/or collective bargaining agreements

Wages and overtime payment documented on the pay slips are in line with legal regulations (minimum wages) and/or collective bargaining agreements (if applicable). If payment is calculated per unit, employees (on average) shall be able to gain the legal minimum wage within regular working hours.

4.4.19 Other forms of social benefits are offered by the employer to employees, their families and/or community

Incentives (please specify in quantities if possible): Incentives for good working performance, bonus payment, support of professional development, family friendliness, medical care/health provisions, improvement of social surroundings are offered.

4.4.20 Mediation is available in case of a social conflict

An independent mediator should be assigned by name and address by the elected person of trust.

4.4.21 Fair and transparent contract farming arrangements are in place

The contracts are on paper in the appropriate language and consigned copies are available with both parties.

Essential indicators are:

- (1) The contracts are on paper in the appropriate language and co-signed copies are available with both parties. In case of cooperative contract arrangements, all members have a copy.
- (2) Payments for harvest are, in calculated form, done on paper and signed and handed over to contract farmer for his/her own record keeping.
- (3) Provisions governing price-quality parameters are clearly defined in the contract.

- (4) The contract contains clear provisions on exit arrangements, buy-out possibilities, handing over of property deeds (when appropriate), and compensation measures in case of bankruptcy of the mother company when legally required.
- (5) There are minutes of meetings providing evidence of regular discussions or negotiations between Mother Company and contract farmers' representatives.

4.4.22 Biomass production does not impair food security

Biomass production shall not replace stable crops and does not impair the local food security. Local food prices do not rise as a direct effect of biomass production.

4.5 PRINCIPLE 5: Biomass production shall take place in compliance with all applicable regional and national laws and shall follow relevant international treaties

4.5.1 The producer can proof that the land is used legitimately and that traditional land rights have been secured

Documents show legal ownership or lease, history of land tenure and the actual legal use of the land. The producer must identify existing land rights and does respect them (see Principle 1).

4.5.2 There is awareness of, and compliance with, all applicable regional and national laws and ratified international treaties

The producer can demonstrate awareness of his responsibilities according to the applicable laws. Applicable laws are being complied with. The company should be familiar with the relevant legislation and should remain informed on changes in legislation.

4.6 PRINCIPLE 6: Good management practices shall be implemented

4.6.1 A recording system is established for each unit of production. These records must be kept in an ordered and up-to-date condition for at least 3 years

Current records must provide a history of biomass production of all production areas.

4.6.2 Records are kept for the description of the areas in use

The documentation system for the fields of the farms must comply with the following minimal requirements:

- (1) The description of the whole agricultural area is carried out along a list of parameters to be assessed:
 - a. Lot number
 - b. Lot size
 - c. Type of crop
- (2) Each lot (as part of the whole agricultural area) is depicted as traverse in geographic coordinates with a precision of 20 metres for each measuring point.
 - a. The depiction of simple lot shapes can easily be realised with the help of satellite images.
 - b. For very complex shapes, the real lot can be approximated by a polygon. The measuring points on each end of the lines framing the polygon then have to meet the required precision of 20 metres.
 - c. A small number of measuring points may suffice for the approximation through a polygon as long as the lot size on the map does not deviate from the specification in (1) by more than 10%.
 - d. If suitable maps or tables specifying the requested information do not exist, it is permitted to identify lots with the help of tools like Google Earth. The measuring points can be set in the image as place marks manually and the results (geo-coordinates) for these place marks are delivered by the tool for documentation.

4.6.3 In case of the engagement of subcontractors they must comply fully with the ISCC standard and provide the respective documentation and information

Relevant subcontractors as meant in 4.6.3.1 are enterprises that work on behalf of the producer (e.g. seeding, fertilizing, pest control, harvesting).

Relevant subcontractors must be regarded in the audit. The producer must provide evidence of respective contracts with the subcontractor ensuring that the auditor gets access to relevant information. The producer must also accept that ISCC approved certifiers are allowed to verify the assessments through a physical inspection where there is doubt.

The producer is responsible for observance of the control points applicable to the tasks performed by the subcontractor by checking and signing the assessment of the subcontractor for each task and season contracted.

Annex 1: Major and Minor Musts

Criterion number	Source	Criterion	Major Must	Minor Must
PRINCIPLE 1: Biomass shall not be produced on land with high biodiversity value or high carbon stock (according to Article 17(3), (4) and (5) of the Directive 2009/28/EC. HCV areas shall be protected.				
1.1	2009/28/EC	Biomass is not produced on land with high biodiversity value	X	
1.2	2009/28/EC	Biomass is not produced on highly biodiverse grassland	X	
1.3	2009/28/EC	Biomass is not produced on land with high carbon stock	X	
1.4	2009/28/EC	Biomass is not produced on land that was peatland in January 2008 or thereafter (Article 17(5) of the Directive 2009/28/EC)	X	
1.5	2009/28/EC	If land was converted after January 1, 2008, the conversion and the use should not run contrary to principle 1	X	
1.6	Sustainability	All other production areas of the farm/ plantation comply with the ISCC Principle 1	X	
PRINCIPLE 2: Biomass shall be produced in an environmentally responsible way. This includes the protection of soil, water and air and the application of Good Agricultural Practices				
2.1 Environmental impact assessment and stakeholder consultation				
2.1.1	Cross Compliance	Environmental aspects are considered if planning buildings, drainage etc.	X	
2.2 Natural water courses				
2.2.1	Sustainability	Natural vegetation areas around springs and natural watercourses are maintained or re-established		X
2.3 Soil conservation and avoidance of soil erosion				
2.3.1	Sustainability	Good agricultural practices must be applied with respect to: Prevention and control of erosion, maintaining and improving soil nutrient balance, soil organic matter, soil pH, soil structure, soil biodiversity and prevention of salinisation. A soil management plan aimed at sustainable soil management, erosion prevention and erosion control must be documented. Annual documentation of applied good agricultural practices with respect to the above-mentioned aspects must be in place		X
2.3.2	Cross Compliance	Field cultivation techniques used to reduce the possibility of soil erosion	X	
2.4 Soil organic matter and soil structure				
2.4.1	Cross Compliance	Soil organic matter is preserved	X	
2.4.2	Cross Compliance	Organic fertilizer is used according to nutritional requirements of the soil	X	

2.4.3	Cross Compliance	Burning as part of the cultivation process is not allowed without permission. Burning as part of land clearance is not allowed	X	
2.4.4	Cross Compliance	Techniques have been used that improve or maintain soil structure	X	
2.4.5	Sustainability	The use of agricultural by-products does not jeopardize the function of local uses of the by-products, soil organic matter or soil nutrients balance. Documentation must be available that the use of by-products does not occur at the expense of the soil nutrient balance, soil organic matter balance or important traditional uses (such as fodder, natural fertiliser, material, local fuel etc.) unless documentation is available that similar or better alternatives are available and are applied	X	
2.5 Ground Water and Irrigation				
2.5.1	Cross Compliance	Mineral oil products and Plant Protection Products are stored in an appropriate manner which reduces the risk of contaminating the environment	X	
2.5.2	Cross Compliance (from 2010)	If ground water is used for irrigation, the producer respects existing water rights, both formal and customary, and can justify the irrigation in light of accessibility of water for human consumption. Local legislation is followed.	X	
2.5.3	Sustainability	Documentation of water management plan aimed at sustainable water use and prevention of water pollution. Annual documentation of applied good agricultural practices with respect to: efficient water usage, responsible uses of agro-chemicals, waste discharge must be available		X
2.5.4	Sustainability GAP	The producer can justify the method of irrigation used in light of water conservation		X
2.5.5	Sustainability	To protect the environment, water is abstracted from a sustainable source		X
2.6 Use of Fertilizer				
2.6.1	Cross Compliance	During the application of fertilizers with a considerable nitrogen content care is taken not to contaminate the surface and ground water	X	
2.6.2	Cross Compliance	Fertilizers with a considerable nitrogen content are only applied on absorptive soils	X	
2.6.3	Cross Compliance	Complete records of all fertilizer applications are available (where, what, how much, date)	X	
2.6.4	Cross Compliance (from 2010)	The fertilizer application machinery allows accurate fertilizer application	X	
2.6.5	GAP	Inorganic fertilizers are stored in a covered, clean and dry area		X

2.6.6	Cross Compliance	Fertilizers are stored in an appropriate manner, which reduces the risk of contamination of water courses	X	
2.6.7	Cross Compliance	Fertiliser is used according to an input/output balance	X	
2.6.8	Cross Compliance	The use of raw sewage sludge is not allowed	X	
2.7 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)				
2.7.1	2009/128/EG	Assistance with implementation of IPM systems has been obtained through training or advice		X
2.7.2	2009/128/EG	The producer can show evidence of implementation of at least one activity that falls in the category of "Prevention"		X
2.7.3	2009/128/EG	The producer can show evidence of implementation of at least one activity that falls in the category of "Observation and Monitoring"		X
2.7.4	2009/128/EG	The producer can show evidence of implementation of at least one activity that falls in the category of "Intervention"		X
2.8 Use of Plant Protection Products (PPP)				
2.8.1	Cross Compliance	Staff dealing with plant protection products is competent	X	
2.8.2	Cross Compliance	Producers only use plant protection products that are registered in the country of use for the target crop where such official registration scheme exists	X	
2.8.3	Cross Compliance	The producer follows the label instructions	X	
2.8.4	Cross Compliance	All application equipment is calibrated	X	
2.8.5	GAP	Invoices of registered plant protection products are kept		X
2.8.6	Cross Compliance	If there are local restrictions on the use of plant protection products they are observed	X	
2.8.7	Cross Compliance	All the plant protection product applications have been recorded (where, when, what, how much, why, who)	X	
2.8.8	Cross Compliance	Surplus application mixes or tank washings is disposed of in a way not to contaminate the ground water	X	
2.9 Plant Protection Product Storage				
2.9.1	Cross Compliance / Local legislation on dangerous substances	Plant protection products are stored in accordance with local regulations in a secure, appropriate storage. Potential contamination of the ground water must be avoided	X	
2.9.2	Cross Compliance	There are facilities for measuring and mixing plant protection products	X	
2.9.3	Cross Compliance / GefahrstoffVO Local legislation on dangerous substances	There are facilities to deal with spillage to avoid contamination of the ground water	X	
2.9.4	GAP	The product inventory is documented and readily available		X

2.9.5	Cross Compliance	All plant protection products are stored in their original package	X	
2.9.6	GAP	Liquids are not stored on shelves above powders		X
2.9.7	GAP	Obsolete plant protection products are securely maintained and identified and disposed off by authorised or approved channels		X
2.10 Empty Plant Protection Product Containers and Waste Disposal				
2.10.1	GAP	The re-use of empty plant protection product containers for purposes other than containing and transporting of the identical product is avoided		X
2.10.2	GAP	The disposal of empty plant protection product containers does occur in a manner that avoids exposure to humans and the environment		X
2.10.3	GAP	Official collection and disposal systems are used when available		X
2.10.4	Cross Compliance / GAP	Empty containers are rinsed either via the use of an integrated pressure rinsing device on the application equipment, or at least three times with water. The rinsate from empty containers is returned to the application equipment tank. Local regulations regarding disposal or destruction of containers are followed.	X	
2.10.5	KrW-/abfG Local legislation	The premises have adequate provisions for waste disposal		X
2.10.6	KrW-/abfG Local legislation	There is a farm waste management plan. Waste recycling avoids or reduces wastage and avoids the use of landfill or burning		X
PRINCIPLE 3: Safe working conditions through training and education, use of protective clothing and proper and timely assistance in the event of accidents				
3.1 Safe Working conditions				
3.1.1	Employer's Liability Insurance Association	The farm has a health, safety and hygiene policy and procedures including issues of the risk assessment		X
3.1.2	VSG 1 First Aid legislation	First Aid kits are present at all permanent sites and in the vicinity of fieldwork		X
3.1.3	Cross Compliance / GAP	Workers (including subcontractors) are equipped with suitable protective clothing in accordance with legal requirements and/or label instructions or as authorised by a competent authority. Protective clothing is cleaned after use and stored so as to prevent contamination of clothing or equipment	X	
3.1.4	ArbeitsstättenVO Local legislation on work place	Potential hazards are clearly identified by warning signs and placed where appropriate		X
3.1.5	Employer's Liability Insurance Association	There are records kept for training activities and attendees		X

3.1.6	2009/128/EG GefahrstoffVO Local legislation on dangerous substances	All workers handling and/or administering chemicals, disinfectants, plant protection products, biocides or other hazardous substances and all workers operating dangerous or complex equipment as defined in the risk assessment have certificates of competence, and/or details of other such qualifications	X
3.1.7	2009/128/EG	All workers received adequate health and safety training and they are instructed according to the risk assessment	X
3.1.8	ArbeitsstättenVO Local legislation on work place	Workers have access to clean food storage areas, designated dining areas, hand washing facilities and drinking water	X
3.1.9	ArbeitsstättenVO Local legislation on work place	On site living quarters are habitable and have the basic services and facilities	X
3.2 Plant Protection Product Handling			
3.2.1	GAP	The accident procedure is evident within ten meters of the plant protection product/ chemical storage facilities	X
3.2.2	ArbeitsstättenVO Local legislation on work place	There are facilities to deal with accidental operator contamination	X
3.2.3	Cross Compliance / ArbeitsstättenVO Local legislation on work place	There are procedures dealing with re-entry times on the farm	X

PRINCIPLE 4: Biomass production shall not violate human rights, labour rights or land rights. It shall promote responsible labour conditions and workers' health, safety and welfare and shall be based on responsible community relations

The criteria listed here is based on internationally recognized requirements concerning social aspects (International Labour Organization, core ILO standards: ILO 29, 105, 138, 182, 87, 98, 100, 111)

4.1	A self-declaration on good social practice regarding human rights has been communicated to the employees and signed by the farm management and the employees' representative	X
4.2	Employment conditions comply with equality principles	X
4.3	There is no indication of discrimination (distinction, exclusion or preference) practiced that denies or impairs equality of opportunity, conditions or treatment based on individual characteristics and group membership or association. For example, on the basis of: race, caste, nationality, religion, disability, gender etc.	X
4.4	There is no indication of forced labour at the farm	X
4.5	Workers have the freedom to join labour organizations or organize themselves to perform collective bargaining. Workers must have the right to organize and negotiate their working conditions. Workers exercising this right should not be discriminated against or suffer repercussions	X

4.6	The farm does pay a living wage which meets at least legal or industry minimum standards	X
4.7	The person responsible for workers' health, safety and good social practice and the elected individual(s) of trust have knowledge about and/or access to recent national labour regulations/collective bargaining agreements	X
4.8	All impacts for surrounding areas, communities, users and land owners taken into account and sufficiently compensated for	X
4.9	The management does hold regular two-way communication meetings with their employees where issues affecting the business or related to worker health, safety and welfare can be discussed openly	X
4.10	There is at least one worker or a workers' council elected freely and democratically who represent the interests of the staff to the management	X
4.11	There is a complaint form and/or procedure available on the farm, where employees and affected communities can make a complaint	X
4.12	All children living on the farm have access to quality primary school education	X
4.13	There are records that provide an accurate overview of all employees (including seasonal workers and subcontracted workers on the farm) and indicate full names, a job description, date of birth, date of entry, wage and the period of employment	X
4.14	No minors are employed on the farm	X
4.15	All employees are provided with fair legal contracts. Copies of working contracts can be shown for every employee indicated in the records. These have been signed by both the employee and the employer	X
4.16	There is a time recording system that shows daily working time and overtime on a daily basis for all employees	X
4.17	The working hours and breaks of the individual worker are indicated in the time records comply with legal regulations and/or collective bargaining agreements	X
4.18	Pay slips document the conformity of payment with at least legal regulations and/or collective bargaining agreements	X
4.19	Other forms of social benefits are offered by the employer to employees, their families and/or community	X
4.20	Mediation is available in case of a social conflict	X
4.21	Fair and transparent contract farming arrangements are in place	X
4.22	Biomass production does not impair food security	X

PRINCIPLE 5: Biomass production shall take place in compliance with all applicable regional and national laws and shall follow relevant international treaties

5.1	The producer can proof that the land is used legitimately and that traditional land rights have been secured	X
5.2	There is awareness of, and compliance with, all applicable regional and national laws and ratified international treaties	X

PRINCIPLE 6: Good management practices shall be implemented

6.1	Cross Compliance	A recording system is established for each unit of production. These records must be kept in an ordered and up-to-date condition for at least 3 years	X
6.2	Cross Compliance	Records are kept for the description of the areas in use	X
6.3	Cross Compliance	In case of the engagement of subcontractors they must comply fully with the ISCC standard and provide the respective documentation and information	X

Annex 2 Country-specific characteristics relevant for risk management

Country-specific characteristics	EU	Brazil	Argentina	USA	Colombia	Paraguay	Malaysia	Indonesia
Land according to principle 1								
a) land with high biodiversity value								
forest area	MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly, MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields, World Intact Forest Landscapes	Brazilian Forest Code, MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly, MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields, World Intact Forest Landscapes	MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly, MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields, World Intact Forest Landscapes	MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly, MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields, World Intact Forest Landscapes	MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly, MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields, World Intact Forest Landscapes	MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly, MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields, World Intact Forest Landscapes	MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly, MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields, World Intact Forest Landscapes	MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly, MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields, World Intact Forest Landscapes
nature protection area	Natura 2000, WDPA, IBAT	Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (SNUC), WDPA, IBAT	WDPA, IBAT	WDPA, IBAT	WDPA, IBAT	WDPA, IBAT	WDPA, IBAT	WDPA, IBAT
grassland	Grassland Ecosystems	Grassland Ecosystems	Grassland Ecosystems	Grassland Ecosystems	Grassland Ecosystems	Grassland Ecosystems	Grassland Ecosystems	Grassland Ecosystems
b) land with high carbon stock								
wetlands	RAMSAR Convention	RAMSAR Convention	RAMSAR Convention	RAMSAR Convention	RAMSAR Convention	RAMSAR Convention	RAMSAR Convention	RAMSAR Convention
continuously forested areas	Natura 2000	Brazilian Forest Code, MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly, MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields, World Intact Forest Landscapes	MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly, MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields, World Intact Forest Landscapes	MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly, MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields, World Intact Forest Landscapes	MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly, MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields, World Intact Forest Landscapes	Forstkonversionsmonitorium (Zero Deforestation Law), MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly, MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields, World Intact Forest Landscapes	MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly, MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields, World Intact Forest Landscapes	MODIS Land Cover Type Yearly, MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields, World Intact Forest Landscapes
peatland	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO
degraded land	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO; Global Assessment of Soil Degradation	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO; Global Assessment of Soil Degradation	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO; Global Assessment of Soil Degradation	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO; Global Assessment of Soil Degradation	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO; Global Assessment of Soil Degradation	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO; Global Assessment of Soil Degradation	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO; Global Assessment of Soil Degradation	Harmonized World Soil Database, FAO; Global Assessment of Soil Degradation
land use management	land use planning based on EUREC and national land use planning	Agro-ecological Zoning	so far no centralized land use planning	regional land use planning	land use plan 2005	national land use plan	National Physical Plan (NPP) 2006-2020	National Spatial Plan (BAPPENAS, Gesetz Nr. 17 u. 26/2007)
ILO (forced labour / child labour, core labor standards)								
forced labour	ILO 29, 105 ratified	ILO 29 ratified	ILO 29 ratified	appropriate proof necessary	ILO 29 ratified	ILO 29 ratified	ILO 29 ratified	ILO 29 ratified
child labour	ILO 138, 182 ratified	ILO 138, 182 ratified	ILO 138, 182 ratified	only ILO 182 ratified, appropriate proof necessary	ILO 138, 182 ratified	ILO 138, 182 ratified	ILO 138, 182 ratified	ILO 138, 182 ratified
freedom of association and collective bargaining	ILO 87, 98 ratified	only ILO 98 ratified, appropriate proof necessary	ILO 87, 98 ratified	appropriate proof necessary	ILO 87, 98 ratified	ILO 87, 98 ratified	Nur ILO 98 ratified, appropriate proof necessary	ILO 87, 98 ratified
non-discrimination	ILO 100, 111 ratified	ILO 100, 111 ratified	ILO 100, 111 ratified	appropriate proof necessary	ILO 100, 111 ratified	ILO 100, 111 ratified	only ILO 100 ratified, appropriate proof necessary	ILO 100, 111 ratified
water use	Aquastat FAO	Aquastat FAO	Aquastat FAO	Aquastat FAO	Aquastat FAO	Aquastat FAO	Aquastat FAO	Aquastat FAO
High risk	WDPA-regions, Carpathians	WDPA-regions, Legal Amazonia, Atlantic Forests, Cerrado-Pantanal	WDPA-regions, Gran Chaco	WDPA-regions, Southeastern Rivers and Streams (Florida)	WDPA-regions, Choco Darien, Amazon	WDPA-regions, Gran Chaco, Upper Parana Atlantic Forest, eastern areas	WDPA-regions	WDPA-regions, Sumatra, Kalimantan ("Heart of Borneo"), Papua