



ISCC Biodiversity criteria

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All kinds of agricultural and forestry feedstocks can be certified under ISCC

Examples



Soy



Rapeseed/
Canola



Palm



Sunflower



Cereals



Corn



Sugarcane



Sugarbeet



Wood



Cotton



Shea Nuts



Camelina

Biodiversity Protection is Anchored in the ISCC Sustainability Principles



Principle 1

Protection of land with high biodiversity value or high carbon stock



Principle 2

Environmentally responsible production to protect soil, water and air



Principle 3

Safe workers conditions



Principle 4

Compliance with human and labour rights and responsible community relations



Principle 5

Compliance with land rights, laws and international treaties



Principle 6

Good management practices and continuous improvement

Principle 1: Biodiverse and carbon rich areas are protected under ISCC

- Land use change (LUC) in or after January 2008 is not allowed



Primary forests and other wooded land



Monitoring soil quality and carbon



Wetland



Other Forested areas*



Highly biodiverse grassland



Designated nature protection areas



Peatland

Principle 2: Environmentally responsible cultivation, protection of soil, water and air, application of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)

Examples



Improvement of soil fertility and avoidance of soil erosion



Fertilizers applied according to soil analysis and nutritional requirements



Seedlings from legitimized sources



Integrated pest management (IPM) and application of buffer zones



Natural vegetation around water-courses are maintained



Environmental impact assessment

Maintenance and restoration of ecological corridors

Principle 2: Environmentally responsible cultivation, protection of soil, water and air, application of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)



Implementation of **ecological focus areas** for the protection of pollinators and biodiversity

- At least 5% of land (arable and non-arable)
- Safeguard and improve biodiversity i.e. increase shelter, protection of pollinators
- Measures may include:
 - Integration of landscaping elements e.g. hedges, extended buffer zones, corridors
 - Planting of plant species rich in pollen and nectar; etc.



Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

- Farm/plantation sets up and implements a BAP to protect biodiversity and pollinators in accordance with local conditions
- Measures may include:
 - Reduction of plant protection products
 - Use of drift reducing technologies (e.g. nozzles)
 - Switching from chemical to biological pest control
 - Construction of conservation areas including breeding and shelter locations; etc.

Principle 6: Use of good management practices

Economic stability and management



Records for all production areas



Recording system for production



Records on all subcontractors and documentation by subcontractors