

About this list

- This list contains one table for raw materials (table 1) and one for intermediate and final products (table 2).
- It is obligatory to use the wording on this list on ISCC EU and ISCC PLUS certificates.
- While ISCC EU eligible materials may be certifiable under ISCC PLUS please refer to the ISCC PLUS system documents for the specific certification requirements as they may vary between systems.
- There shall be no brand names or technical characteristics of materials or production processes (e.g. bleached, deodorized, industrial grade, etc.) on the ISCC certificate.

Adding new materials to this list

ISCC certification can cover all types of biomass and ISCC may add materials to the list upon written request. This request must be submitted by the certification body prior to issuing a certificate for the respective material.

The following information needs to be provided via the [ISCC webform](#):

- name of material; relevant certification system; categorization as raw material or intermediate/ final product; if available, the CAS number and a detailed production process chart including all inputs/ outputs and material flows involved.
- if applicable evidence demonstrating that the material is recognised and accepted as a waste or residue in at least one EU Member State within the framework of the RED III.

Specifications for table 1

- Raw materials indicated with an asterisk (*) may be certified as waste or residue raw materials under ISCC EU, if the material meets the requirements (see figure 1 for the process to determine if the definition is met) and are recognized by the member state of the targeted fuel market.¹
- If the material indicated by an asterisk (*) does not qualify as a waste or residue raw material it may still be certified as a (co-)product.
- It is the responsibility of the auditor to determine whether a material meets the definitions of waste or residue at the point of origin.² The point of origin has to provide adequate evidence to the auditor proving that the material generated qualifies as a waste or residue.
- This list cannot be considered a “positive list”, i.e. it does not classify material as a waste or residue, nor as being eligible for double-counting, nor as being an “advanced” feedstock³.
- The last column specifies whether the material may qualify as feedstock under RefuelEU Aviation⁴ (indicated with “A”) and Fuel EU Maritime⁵ (indicated with “M”).
- ISCC does not guarantee the completeness, correctness or timeliness of the indicated information on the acceptance of the material as waste/residue in the respective Member State. The provided information is not legally binding and does not overrule individual Member State legislation, requirements or positive lists. ISCC recommends investigating the requirements that apply in the target market in addition to this list. The same holds true for the indication of eligibility for RefuelEU Aviation and FuelEU Maritime.
- Eligibility of RCF feedstocks for certification needs to be verified by the auditor based on the guidance in Figure 2.

¹ See ISCC System Document 202-5 „Waste and Residues“ for definitions and further details on the process

² Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001

³ Annex IX Part A of RED III classifies raw materials (feedstocks) for the production of advanced biofuels

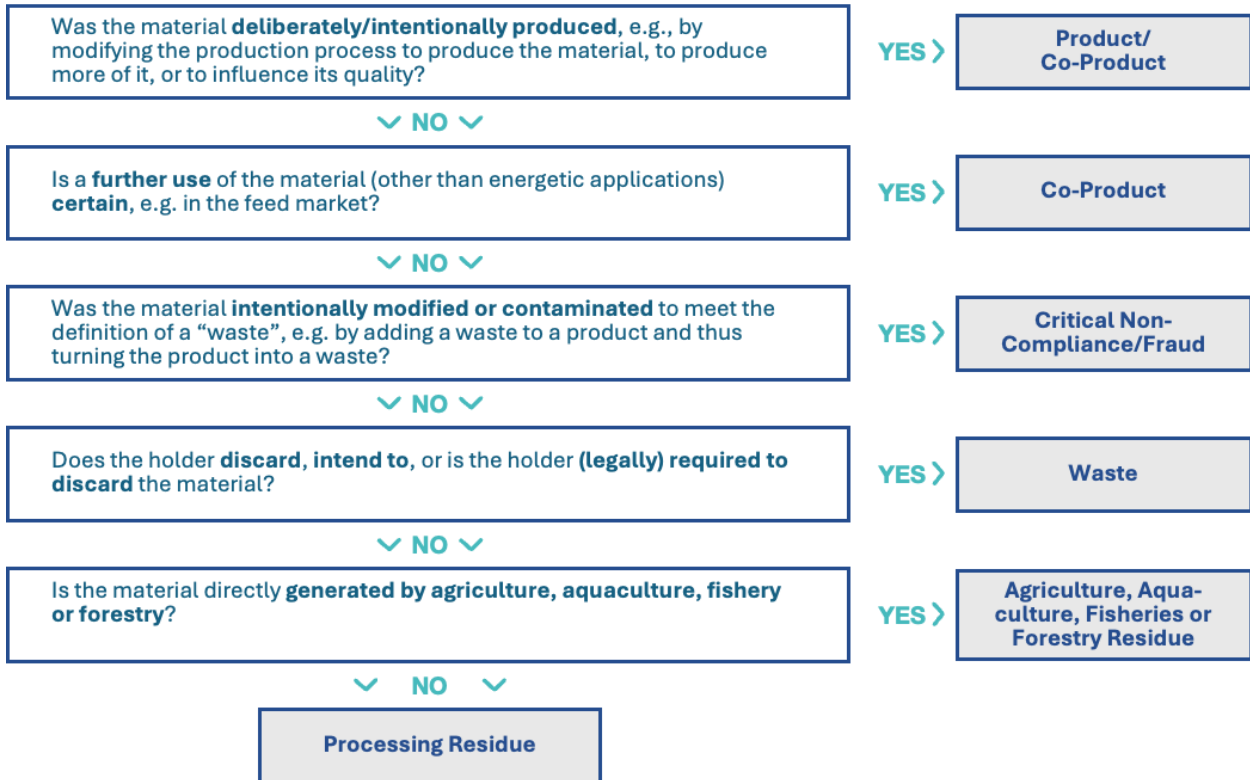
⁴ REGULATION (EU) 2023/2405

⁵ REGULATION (EU) 2023/1805

Specifications for table 2

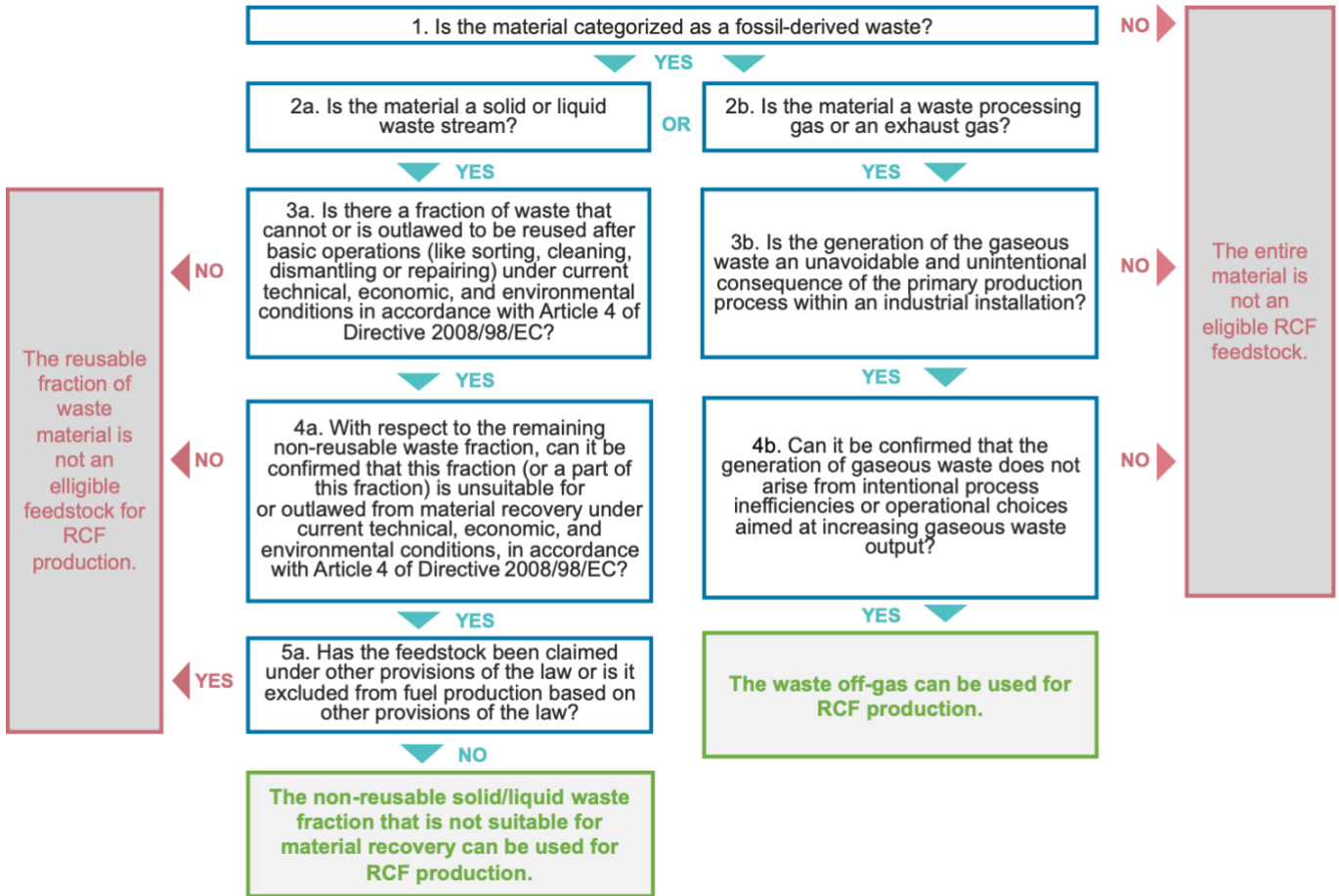
- Intermediate and final products shall be stated with the raw materials of table 1 from which they are derived.
- ISCC does not guarantee that products derived from raw materials certified as waste or residues will be eligible to fulfill quota obligations set by the competent EU Member State authorities in the target market. Auditors and system users are obliged to investigate and research the eligibility of material in the targeted EU Member State.
- Eligibility of RCF materials for certification needs to be verified by the auditor based on the guidance in Figure 2.

Figure 1: Process to determine if a material meets the definition for waste and residues (to be applied for raw materials marked with an asterisk * in table 1)



Note: The result of this process (including subsequent certification under ISCC) is not an official classification of the respective material according to national or international waste law. Such a classification depends on the applicable waste legislation and falls under the jurisdiction of competent public authorities or agencies. If evidence can be provided to the auditor demonstrating that competent national authorities of an EU Member State have officially classified the respective material as a waste or residue, e.g. on a positive list or by official decision that is not publicly available, the auditor must only verify that the material was not deliberately produced or intentionally modified or contaminated (steps 1 and 2 of the process). The same applies for material that is clearly indicated as a waste or residue in the RED III.

Figure 2: Guidance to determine if a material meets the definition of an RCF (feedstock)



Note: The auditor shall verify that the RCF material is eligible for RCF certification based on the guidance above.

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| Aflatoxin contaminated corn* | <p>Suppliers must be able to demonstrate the corn was contaminated with aflatoxins in the field, resulting from climatic conditions. Aflatoxin contamination must be proven to exceed 20 ppb, as per Directive 2002/32/EC on undesirable substances in animal feed.</p> <p>Material may qualify as agricultural residue, not as waste or processing residue material, under the UK RTFO. As such, relevant sustainability criteria and requirements for agricultural residues must be met.</p> <p>Corn contaminated by aflatoxins due to poor agricultural practice/storage conditions, will be considered a crop/single counting product.</p> | UK | A,M |
| Agricultural harvesting residues * | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Algae | Cultivated on land in ponds or photobioreactors | | A,M |
| Animal by-products (category 1) * | This category covers animal by-products (ABPs) generated by slaughterhouses or other operations. ABPs are categorized according to EU Regulation 1069/2009. If there is no evidence regarding the category, the ABPs must be declared as "uncategorized". | | A,M |
| Animal by-products (category 2) * | | | A,M |
| Animal by-products (category 3) * | | | A,M |
| Animal by-products (uncategorized) * | | | A,M |
| Animal fats from rendering (category 1) * | This category covers animal fats generated in a rendering process. Animal fats from rendering are categorized according to EU Regulation 1069/2009. If there is no | DK, FR, IE, NL, UK | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| | evidence regarding the category, the animal fats must be declared as "uncategorized". The rendering of waste material from a meat production process is a legal requirement described in EU Regulation 1069/2009. Rendered animal fat is not the material that the rendering process directly seeks to produce, so that animal fat from rendering may be certified as waste or residue material | | |
| Animal fats from rendering (category 2) * | | DK, FR, NL | A,M |
| Animal fats from rendering (category 3) * | | | A,M |
| Animal fats from rendering (uncategorized) * | | | A,M |
| Bagasse * | Classified as agricultural crop residue if directly generated by agriculture. Classified as processing residue if generated during processing, i.e. in a processing unit Bagasse originates from operations related to sugar cane (not sugar beet). | | A,M |
| Bamboo | Only as cultivated raw material, not taken from a natural bamboo forest | | |
| Barley | | | |
| Bean shells, silverskin, and dust: cocoa, coffee * | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Black liquor * | Waste/residue from forest-based industries acc. to RED II | | A,M |
| Brown grease / grease trap fat * | Grease that is removed from wastewater sent down a sink drain (grease trap), e.g. in a restaurant. Material removed from the sewage system shall not be reported under this category. | SE, UK | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| | Please refer to our guidance document "Waste and residues from food and food processing" for more details. | | |
| Brown liquor / spent sulphite liquor * | This material arises during the pulping process of wood. RED II indicates this material as waste/residue. Considered as a co-product under the RTFO (UK) | NL, NO | A,M |
| Camelina | | | |
| Canola | It is a type of rapeseed and refers to the oilseed. | | |
| Cashew Nut Shell Liquid (CNSL) * | A processing residue that is squeezed from the shells of cashew nuts after the edible portion has been removed | NL, UK | A,M |
| Cassava | | | |
| Castor seed | | | |
| Champost * | | NL | A,M |
| Coconut | | | |
| Corn / Maize | | | |
| Corn / Maize cobs from agriculture* | Classified as agricultural crop residue if directly generated by agriculture. | | A,M |
| Corn / Maize cobs from processing* | Classified as processing residue if generated during processing, i.e. in a processing unit. | | A,M |
| Cotton | | | |
| Cotton seed | | | |
| Croton seed | | | |
| CO ₂ * | As carbon source for RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) and RCFs (Recycled Carbon Fuels) | | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| Crude glycerine * | Glycerine that is not refined. RED II indicates this material as residue | | A,M |
| Crude tall oil (CTO) * | RED II indicates this material as waste/residue. | FI, NL, SE | A,M |
| Damaged trees * | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Dairy waste scum * | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Dextrose hydrolysate * | Dextrose hydrolysate are remains from the production of dextrose monohydrate. | FR | A,M |
| Draff * | Spent grain remaining from the brewing/whisky distillation process | UK, NL | A,M |
| Drink waste * | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Empty Palm Fruit Bunches (EFB) oil * | EFBs are the remains of the palm fresh fruit bunches after the fruit has been removed ("stripped") for oil pressing. Residual oil can be recovered from "EFB liquor", the wastewater from EFB treatment. Oil that is recovered from EFBs at the palm oil mill shall be referred to as "EFB oil". Oil which is not recovered from EFBs cannot be labelled as EFB oil. Please refer to our guidance document "Waste and residues from palm oil mills". | | A,M |
| Empty Palm Fruit Bunches (EFB) * | EFBs are the remains of the palm fresh fruit bunches after the fruit has been removed ("stripped") for oil pressing. Please refer to our guidance document "Waste and residues from palm oil mills". | NL, UK | A,M |
| Ethanol used in the cleaning/extraction of blood plasma * | Contaminated bio ethanol used as a washing liquid that cannot be used for food, feed or subsequent pharmaceutical | UK | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| | purposes and would otherwise be disposed of. | | |
| Ethanol used in the extraction of ingredients from medicinal plants * | Contaminated bio ethanol used in the extraction of ingredients from medicinal plants that cannot be used for food, feed or subsequent pharmaceutical purposes and would otherwise be disposed of. | UK | A,M |
| Exhaust pomace* | Residue of olive oil production | IT | A,M |
| Feed waste * | | | A,M |
| Field mustard | Also known as brassica rapa or turnip rape | | |
| Fish Oil Ethyl Ester (FOEE) * | From Omega 3 production. Unfit for human and/or animal consumption | | A,M |
| Fish sludge* | Consists of fish feces and undigested excess fish feed | DE | A,M |
| Flower bulbs * | Plant-tissue waste from horticulture | | A,M |
| Food waste * | <p>This category refers to food waste as defined in ISCC document 202-5 Waste and Residues. It includes material from manufacturers, retailers or consumers. Food waste may include food that is out of date (food that has exceeded its shelf life) and food that is out of specification (food that fails to meet the required end of use specification).</p> <p>Please refer to our guidance document "Waste and residues from food and food processing" for more details.</p> | SE, UK, NL, SP | A,M |
| Forest biomass | Forest biomass is biomass produced from forestry, including solid biomass such as trunks, and non-wood forest products | | |
| Forestry residues * | Residues that are directly generated by forestry (not including residues from related | | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| | industries or processing). RED II indicates this material as residue. | | |
| Forestry processing residues * | Residues from forestry related industries or processing (not directly generated by forestry). RED II indicates this material as residue | | A,M |
| Fossil fraction of end-of-life tyres * | <p>Tyres are manufactured from a mixture of non-renewable petroleum products and natural rubber. Suppliers of fuel made from end-of-life tyres will need to have a Fuel Measurement and Sampling (FMS) regime in place, and will need to demonstrate how they have apportioned the biogenic fraction of the material in terms of the outputs from the conversion process of the tyres into fuel as the conversion process usually produces solid, liquid and gaseous fractions.</p> <p>Tyres that fail to meet certain specifications (e.g. quality) after manufacturing and are rejected may also be classified as end-of-life tyres.</p> <p>This refers to a solid waste stream that is not suitable for material recovery in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and therefore is used as RCF feedstock.</p> | | |
| Fossil municipal solid waste (MSW)* | <p>Fossil fraction of MSW</p> <p>This refers to a solid waste stream that is not suitable for material recovery in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and therefore is used as RCF feedstock</p> | | |
| Fruit tree cuttings (from agriculture) * | | | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| Fruit/vegetable residues and waste (Only tails, leaves, stalks and husks) * | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Fusel oils from alcoholic distillation* | According to Annex of the Delegated Directive (EU) 2024/1405. | | A,M |
| Giant grass (<i>Pennisetum</i>) | | | A,M |
| Giant reed (<i>Arundo donax</i>) | | | A,M |
| Grape marc * | Processing residue from the wine making industry | FR, NL, UK | A,M |
| Grass | Cultivated and harvested on agricultural fields | | |
| Grass fiber residues from the production of grass protein* | | DK | A,M |
| Hevea seed * | Hevea brasiliensis seed, also known as "rubber seed" or "gum tree seed". | IT | A,M |
| Humins * | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Husks * | Classified as agricultural crop residue if directly generated by agriculture. Classified as processing residue if generated during processing, i.e. in a processing unit | | A,M |
| Industrial storage settlings * | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Industrial wastewater and derivatives * | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Industry food waste oil: oil extracted from waste food from industry* | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| | Please refer to our guidance document "Waste and residues from food and food processing" for more details. | | |
| Jatropha | | | |
| Jerusalem artichoke | | | |
| Lecithin Sludge | | SK | A,M |
| Lignin * | Lignin may also be considered an intermediate material. | | A,M |
| Linseed / Flaxseed | | | |
| Manure * | Residue acc. to Commission Communication (2010/C 160/02) Defined in Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009 | | A,M |
| Matter Organic Non-Glycerol (MONG) * | The impurities recovered from crude glycerol during the refining process. The material has no further economic or marketable use(s) | UK | A,M |
| Miscanthus | | | A,M |
| Municipal grass cuttings * | Grass cuttings collected from municipal sites such as sports grounds or roadside verges, where animal feed is not a possible end use, due to contamination and/or site location. | UK | A,M |
| Mustard / Carinata | | | |
| Nicotiana tabacum L. cv. Solaris | | | |
| Non-edible cereal residues and waste from grain milling and processing: wheat, corn, barley, rice * | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. The material needs to meet the following requirements: 1. The material originates from wheat, | | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| | <p>corn, barley and rice (no other cereals and/ or crops eligible)</p> <p>2. The material is not fit for use in the food or feed sector</p> <p>3. The material occurs at a processing unit (not a First Gathering Point) at which wheat, corn, barley, or rice are milled or processed.</p> | | |
| Nut shells (specification of nut) * | Classified as agricultural crop residue if directly generated by agriculture. Classified as processing residue if generated during processing, i.e. in a processing unit | | A,M |
| Oat | | | |
| Oil macauba palm fresh fruit bunches (FFBs) | | | |
| Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFBs) | | | |
| Olive oil extraction residues and waste: olive stones * | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Olives | | | |
| Organic municipal solid waste (MSW) * | Only the biomass portion of MSW | NL, UK | A,M |
| Organic waste and similar waste flows from trade, services and companies (bio-waste from trade, services and companies) * | Organic waste and similar waste flows from trade, services and companies. This includes food leftovers from restaurants (swill) | NL | A,M |
| Out of shelf-life disinfectant * | Ethanol disinfectant that has exceeded its shelf life and can no longer be used for its intended purpose. Fuel derived from synthetic isopropyl disinfectant is not eligible for RTFCs. | UK | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| Other slaughterhouse waste * | Animal residues (non-fat) from category 1. According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Palm Fatty Acid Distillate (PFAD) * | As PFAD has a significant economic value in relation to the main product (palm oil) and a variety of applications (other than bioenergy), several EU Member States explicitly classify PFAD as a co-product (e.g. UK, NL) | | M |
| Palm fronds, palm trunk * | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Palm kernel shells (PKS) * | | | M |
| Palm oil mill effluent (POME)* | POME is the unavoidable wastewater arising from palm oil production at a palm oil mill used for the production of biogas. Please note that POME Oil cannot be covered under the material entry of POME. Please refer to our guidance document "Waste and residues from palm oil mills". | | A,M |
| Palm oil mill effluent (POME) oil * | POME is the unavoidable wastewater arising from palm oil production at a palm oil mill. Oil that is recovered from POME shall be referred to as POME oil. Oil which is not recovered from the wastewater of a palm oil mill cannot be labelled as POME oil. In Indonesia POME with FFA (free fatty acid) content > 20% is classified as HAPOR (high acid palm oil residue). Please refer to our guidance document "Waste and residues from palm oil mills". | FI, IE, NL, UK | A,M |
| Peanut | | | |
| Pelemir seed | | | |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| Pennycress (<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>) | | | |
| Pongamia seed | | | |
| Pot ale * | Liquid remaining after the distillation of grain in the manufacture of whisky | UK | A,M |
| Poultry feather acid oil * | A waste/residue stream from processing feathers into animal feed meal without any economic use other than energetic applications. | UK | A,M |
| Pressed palm fiber oil * | Residual oil recovered from pressed palm (mesocarp) fibers (i.e. the remainders from pressing palm fruits). Please refer to our guidance document "Waste and residues from palm oil mills" for more details. | | |
| Rapeseed | | | |
| Rapeseed residue (double counting) * | Rapeseed distillation residue from the oleo-chemical industry, exceeding 50% erucic acid. | UK | A,M |
| Rapeseed residue (single counting) * | Residue containing less than 50% erucic acid that may have other uses in the animal feed or oleochemical industries. | UK | |
| Raw methanol* | From kraft pulping stemming from the production of wood pulp. According to Annex of Delegated Directive (EU) 2024/1405. | FI | A,M |
| Biogenic fraction of end-of-life tyres * | Tyres are manufactured from a mixture of non-renewable petroleum products and natural rubber. Suppliers of fuel made from end-of-life tyres will need to have a Fuel Measurement and Sampling (FMS) regime in place, and will need to demonstrate how they have apportioned the biogenic fraction | DE, NL, UK | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation (“A”) / FuelEU Maritime (“M”) |
| | <p>of the material in terms of the outputs from the conversion process of the tyres into fuel as the conversion process usually produces solid, liquid and gaseous fractions.</p> <p>Tyres that fail to meet certain specifications (e.g. quality) after manufacturing and are rejected may also be classified as end-of-life tyres.</p> | | |
| Renewable Electricity | As energy source to derive RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) | | A,M |
| Residual lignocellulosic biomass * | Processing residue from steam distillation of aromatic plants, such as lavender | BG | A,M |
| Residues and waste from production of hot beverages: spent coffee grounds, spent tea leaves * | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Residue from high grade and beverage ethanol production * | Impure cuts from high grade and beverage grade ethanol distillation that do not contain fusel oil. Impure cuts is a residue from ethanol distillation that can no longer be recycled through the distillation process. It is the remaining ethanol that cannot be purified further to meet the quality required for high grade and beverage grade applications. The fusel oil that is produced during fermentation must be removed. | UK | A,M |
| Residue of FAME end distillation (specification of raw material or crop)* | In FAME production, distillation of the esterified product may be required for the product to meet the EN14214 specification. This raw material is limited to the residues of FAME production from those feedstocks qualifying for Annex IX, that required end distillation. The material should be | NL | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| | <p>intransparent, its density at least 905 kg/m³ (at 15°C) and the viscosity (at 40 °C) must be above 10 mm² /s. The volume cannot be above the average production of the production facility over the last three calendar years.</p> <p>Note that the parent material, which needs to be specified in brackets, does not determine whether the material is considered a waste/residue but may influence whether the final fuel is eligible for double counting and considered as advanced in the Dutch biofuel market.</p> | | |
| Residues from the processing of corn/maize* | | SK | A,M |
| Reutealis trisperma seed | | | |
| Rye | | | |
| Safflower / Carthame seed | | | |
| Seed potato | Propagation material | | |
| Sewage sludge * | <p>Sewage sludge is a remainder of the wastewater treatment process. Points of Origins are wastewater treatment facilities. Fats, oils and grease ("FOG") extracted from sewers and wastewater treatment works are often referred to as "fatbergs". Operators collecting this material from wastewater treatment facilities must provide evidence on the traceability and plausibility of the collected amounts to the auditor.</p> <p>Note: So-called "gutter oil", which is collected by scooping sewage out of the ground (from "gutter holes") using buckets shall not be covered under this term as traceability and the plausibility of the</p> | NL, UK | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| | <p>amounts cannot be ensured and verified adequately.</p> <p>Please refer to our guidance document "Waste and residues from food and food processing" for more details.</p> | | |
| Shea nuts | | | |
| Shells/husks and derivatives:, soy hulls * | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Short Rotation Coppice | | | |
| Silphium | | | |
| Soapstock (specification of raw material or crop) * | <p>Emerges from the processing of animal or vegetable oils in refineries or biodiesel plants upon chemical neutralization.</p> <p>Unsuitable for human and/or animal consumption.</p> <p>Please refer to our guidance document "Waste and residues from food and food processing" for more details.</p> | The eligibility for certification and the specific requirements depend entirely on the individual EU Member States where the final product comes to the market. | M |
| Soapstock acid oil (specification of raw material or crop) * | <p>Generated from soapstock treatment. Note: "Soapstock acid oil contaminated with sulphur" from the UK RTFO positive list is not covered by this material and shall be reported under the respective raw material category. Please refer to our guidance document "Waste and residues from food and food processing" for more details.</p> | The eligibility for certification and the specific requirements depend entirely on the individual EU Member States where the final product comes to the market. | M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| Soapstock acid oil contaminated with sulphur * | <p>Taken from UK RTFO positive list:</p> <p>"Refiners of vegetable or animal oils who use chemical extraction processes to refine their oils will produce acid oils from the neutralisation of the soapstocks. These acid oils may contain residues of either sulphuric or phosphoric acid (in the form of excess acid or the resulting salt). The presence of the contaminants means that this material is unsuitable for other uses (for example, animal feed), and it is therefore a waste. Suppliers of fuel made from this material should be able to demonstrate that the material was produced by a refiner who used these methods of extraction, and may be asked to produce evidence that it was unfit for consumption."</p> <p>Please refer to our guidance document "Waste and residues from food and food processing" for more details.</p> | UK | M |
| Sorghum | | | |
| Soybean | | | |
| Spent bleaching earth * | <p>SBE used in bleaching of vegetable or animal oils.</p> <p>Please refer to our guidance document "Waste and residues from food and food processing" for more details.</p> | IE, NL, UK | A,M |
| Starch slurry (low grade) * | For specific requirements in the UK, please see UK positive list and the information under "waste starch slurry" below. | | A,M |
| Straw * | Classified as agricultural crop residue if directly generated by agriculture. Classified as processing residue if generated during processing, i.e. in a processing unit. | | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| | Default values can only be applied for "wheat straw ethanol". | | |
| Sugar beet | | | |
| Sugar beet residues* | Tops, tails, chips and process water. Residual streams from the processing of sugar beet. Not including the "crown" of the sugar beet. | NL, UK | A,M |
| Sugar beet betaine residue * | High colour (between 10,000 and 20,000 ICUMSA) residual extract following the recovery of betaine through chromatography separation of sugar beet molasses. The extract must contain less than 0.1% betaine and be unsuitable for animal feed. | UK | A,M |
| Sugar cane | | | |
| Sugar-containing residue mixture (SRM)* | From residues from the processing of wood in a biorefinery | DE | A,M |
| Sunflower | | | |
| Tall oil pitch * | Residue acc. To Commission Communication (2010/C 160/02) | | A,M |
| Tall oil soap * | Generated during the Kraft pulping process | FI | A,M |
| Technical corn oil * | Derived from the production process of corn ethanol. | FI (classification in Finland is a case by case interpretation of Finnish biofuel legislation by the Finnish Energy Authority and the decision is for the economic operator applying for this decision) | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| Technical sorghum oil* | Derived from the production process of ethanol. | SK | A,M |
| Technical waste ethanol* | | SK | A,M |
| Tiger nuts / Chuffa | | | |
| Transesterification residues (TER) * | Homogenous waste/residue from biodiesel production, after transesterification, mainly consisting of biodiesel, vegetable oil, fatty acids, methanol and water. | DK (Limited to the quantity normally produced by the manufacturer, defined as the average TER production in the 3 years preceding 22 June 2018. In the absence of documentation, at maximum 3% by weight of the amount of oil used for biodiesel production. Acceptance is limited until 01 July 2022. For further requirements, see Danish positive list.) | A,M |
| Triticale | | | |
| Unrefined liquid dextrose ultrafiltration retentate * | Generated during the corn wet mill sweetener refining process. Dry matter must not exceed 40% and particles must be retained by filtration system having pore size between 0.001 and 0.1 micron or with | UK | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| | a molecular weight cut off between 1000 and 500 000 Dalton. | | |
| Unused feed/fodder from ley * | According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Used cooking oil (UCO) entirely of veg. origin * | Oil that has been used to cook food for human consumption; RED II indicates this material as waste/residue Please refer to our guidance document "Waste and residues from food and food processing" for more details. | DE, FR, IE, NL, UK | A,M |
| Used cooking oil (UCO) * | Oil that was used to cook food for human consumption; RED II indicates this material as waste/residue; No differentiation whether UCO is entirely of veg. origin or partly/entirely of animal origin and therefore not eligible in Germany. Please refer to our guidance document "Waste and residues from food and food processing" for more details. | FR, IE, NL, UK | A,M |
| Velasse | Water-rich stream originating from the processing of soybeans. This feedstock contains a maximum of 12% sugar. | NL | |
| Vine shoot waste* | Vine shoots generated at the nursery processing facility are plant tissue waste from a processing unit operating within the agriculture-related industry sector. | IT | A,M |
| Waste fish oil * | Classified as categories 1 and 2 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | | A,M |
| Waste engine oil * | Oil from engines as liquid waste stream that is not suitable for material recovery in | | |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| | accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and therefore is used as RCF feedstock | | |
| Waste gases * | Waste processing gas and exhaust gas of non-renewable origin which are produced as an unavoidable and unintentional consequence of the production process in industrial installations as RCF feedstock material | | |
| Waste oil from sewage sludge treatment * | Generated in a in a deep-frying process in which (virgin) vegetable oils are used to reduce the water content ("drying") of sewage sludge. | FR | A,M |
| Waste pressings (from production of vegetable oils) * | When a vegetable material such as olives is pressed to produce veg. oil, the pressed material consisting of pips, skins, flesh etc. remains. Unsuitable for human or animal consumption. | UK | A,M |
| Waste slurry from the distillation of grain mixtures * | A mixture of grain residuals and water arising from a wet milling ethanol process, after a solid / liquid separation step. Grains used in this process are mixtures of wheat, rye, triticale, barley, oats and corn. The dry matter content of the material must not exceed 15%. Total suspended solid particles larger than 5 microns in diameter must not exceed 10%. Determination of the dry matter content must take place at the point of separation from a factory product. | UK (Note: Only waste slurry from from a wet milling ethanol process of wheat, rye, triticale, barley, oats and corn is currently accepted in the UK. Economic operators must be able to demonstrate that the waste slurry originates from these feedstocks.) | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| Wastewater from the paper- and cardboard industry * | Wastewater originating from the processing of waste paper. The wastewater originates from the cleaning of waste paper in order to remove short-chain cellulose and contaminants from the paper. | NL | A,M |
| Wastewater from the food industry * | Wastewater from the food industry originating from the processing, production and/or storage process of food. This may include the washing of vegetables or fruit or the cleaning of machinery. The water is anaerobically treated such that biogas is produced. | NL | A,M |
| Waste starch slurry * | <p>A mixture of starch and water arising from the wet milling of wheat or corn. The dry matter content of the material must not exceed 20%. Total suspended solid particles larger than 5 microns in diameter must not exceed 10%. Determination of the dry matter content must take place at the point of separation from a factory product.</p> <p>To be considered as waste or residue material, it must not be deliberately produced or be the material the process directly seeks to produce.</p> | NL, UK (Note: Only waste starch slurry from the wet milling of wheat or corn is currently accepted in the UK. In NL, only waste starch slurry from wheat is eligible. Economic operators must be able to demonstrate that the waste starch slurry originates from these respective feedstocks.) | A,M |
| Recycled/waste wood * | RED II indicates this material as waste. According to Annex IV of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996. | FR, NL, UK | A,M |
| Waste/residues from processing of alcohol * | This may include dregs, draff, sludge/impurities from fermentation or distillation. | The eligibility for certification and the specific requirements | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation (“A”) / FuelEU Maritime (“M”) |
| | Unsuitable for human or animal consumption. | depend entirely on the individual EU Member States where the final product comes to the market. | |
| Waste/residues from processing of vegetable or animal oil (specification of raw material or crop) * | This may include free fatty acids, (residual) acid oils and distillation residues. Unsuitable for human and/or animal consumption. The material can be classified as waste or co-product. Note: “Soapstock”, “Soapstock acid oil”, and “Soapstock acid oil contaminated with sulphur” from the UK RTFO positive list are not covered by this and shall be reported under the respective raw material category. | The eligibility for certification and the specific requirements depend entirely on the individual EU Member States where the final product comes to the market. | M |
| Wastewater from ship transport * | Wastewater generated during the cleaning of ship tanks after transport and unloading of oil of biogenic origin, e.g. vegetable oils. Operators that are not subject to MARPOL and/or WFD shall provide evidence to ISCC that verification mechanisms as described in this guidance are in place. Certification shall only be possible upon explicit approval by ISCC. | NL | A,M |
| Wet corn fiber * | Corn fiber that has been removed from the dry grind production process of manufacturing ethanol, before the fermentation step. | UK | A,M |
| Wet pomace* | Residue of olive oil production | IT | |
| Wheat | | | |
| Whey permeate * | Because of the variety of uses it has in the food and feed sectors, whey permeate is | IE | A,M |

| Table 1: Raw material | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information | Classified as waste/residue material in the following EU Member State (or UK) | RefuelEU Aviation ("A") / FuelEU Maritime ("M") |
| | not considered to be a double counting waste under the RTFO (UK). Whey permeate shall therefore not be reported as 'food waste' (unsuitable for food or feed) when applying for RTFCs. | | |
| Wine lees * | Processing residue from the wine making industry | FR, SE, UK | A,M |
| Wood chips from harvesting | Refers to wood chips directly generated during the forest harvesting process. | | |
| * Certification as a waste or residue raw material possible. Process to determine if material meets the definition of a waste or residue according to figure 1 has to be applied. | | | |

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

Note:

- Products shall always be stated with a specification of the raw material they were produced from (according to table 1).
Example: Biodiesel (soybean); Bioethanol (sugar beet), Crude oil (Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFBs))
- If a final product is produced from a raw material which was certified as a waste or residue, the eligibility of the final product to meet any quota obligation entirely depends on the requirements of the Member State where the final product is used on the market.

| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information |
|--|--|
| AtJ-SPK (ethanol) | Alcohol (ethanol)-to-Jet synthetic paraffinic kerosene |
| AtJ-SPK (isobutanol) | Alcohol (isobutanol)-to-Jet synthetic paraffinic kerosene |
| Bagasse briquettes | |
| Bio-Aceton-Butanol-Ethanol (ABE) | Mixture of biogenic acetone, butanol and ethanol obtained from enzymatic reaction to be used as a fuel |
| Bioammonia | From hydrogen that is derived from bio-material |
| Biobenzene | |
| Biobutane | |
| Biobutanol | |
| Biobutene | |
| Biochar | Used as solid biomass fuel |
| Bio-Cyclohexane | |
| Biodiesel | Biodiesel is also known as FAME (Fatty Acid Methyl Ester) Note: This entry refers to a bio-derived one. If the material is a RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) or RCF (Recycled Carbon Fuel) please select a corresponding entry. |
| Bio-DME (Biodimethylether) | |
| Bio-ETBE (the part from renewable sources) | ETBE: Ethyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of bioethanol |
| Bioethanol | |
| Biogas | Note: This entry refers to a bio-derived one. If the material is a RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) or RCF (Recycled Carbon Fuel) please select a corresponding entry. |
| Biogasoline | Note: This entry refers to a bio-derived one. If the material is a RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) or RCF (Recycled Carbon Fuel) please select a corresponding entry. |

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

Note:

- Products shall always be stated with a specification of the raw material they were produced from (according to table 1).
Example: Biodiesel (soybean); Bioethanol (sugar beet), Crude oil (Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFBs))
- If a final product is produced from a raw material which was certified as a waste or residue, the eligibility of the final product to meet any quota obligation entirely depends on the requirements of the Member State where the final product is used on the market.

| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information |
|--|---|
| Biogenic fraction of end-of-life tyre chips | Intermediate material that is produced following the mechanical treatment of end-of-life tyres (ELT). Apart from the rubber, the ELT chips contain steel wires and textile fibres. |
| Biogenic fraction of end-of-life tyre granules | Intermediate material that is produced following the mechanical treatment of end-of-life tyres (ELT). The ELT granules do not contain steel wires and textile fibres |
| Bio-Hydrocarbons | Hydrocarbons of different carbon chain length and/or different isomers. If the material is a specific chemical compound, the appropriate material name like Toluene, Butane, etc. shall be used. If the material is not yet listed on this material list, please request its addition. |
| Bio-isobutylene | |
| Bio-LNG | Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) of biomass origin Note: This entry refers to a bio-derived one. IF the material is a RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) or RCF (Recycled Carbon Fuel) please select a corresponding entry. |
| Bio-LPG | Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) of biomass origin Note: This entry refers to a bio-derived one. If the material is a RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) or RCF (Recycled Carbon Fuel) please select a corresponding entry. |
| Biomarine fuel | This material name shall only be used when a raw materials like used cooking oil, is used as final fuel in the maritime sector without the raw material being processed by a processing unit. Under the scope biomarine fuel operator, a system user can purchase a raw material and sell it with a PoS as biomarine fuel with the specification of the raw material in brackets, e.g. "Biomarine fuel (UCO)". Eligible raw materials are "Used cooking oil (UCO)", "Used cooking oil (UCO) entirely of veg. origin", "Residue of FAME end distillation", "Crude glycerine", "Transesterification residue" |
| Biomass briquettes | |
| Biomass fuel (solid) | Produced from black liquor and brown liquor / spent sulphite liquor |

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

Note:

- Products shall always be stated with a specification of the raw material they were produced from (according to table 1). Example: Biodiesel (soybean); Bioethanol (sugar beet), Crude oil (Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFBs))
- If a final product is produced from a raw material which was certified as a waste or residue, the eligibility of the final product to meet any quota obligation entirely depends on the requirements of the Member State where the final product is used on the market.

| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information |
|--|---|
| Biomass slurry | This refers to end of waste materials usually obtained from treatment aimed at recovery of various wastes, such as food waste according to the UNI 11912/23 parameters |
| Biomethane | Note: This entry refers to a bio-derived one. If the material is a RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) or RCF (Recycled Carbon Fuel) please select a corresponding entry. |
| Biomethanol | Note: This entry refers to a bio-derived one. If the material is a RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) or RCF (Recycled Carbon Fuel) please select a corresponding entry. |
| Bio-MTBE (the part from renewable sources) | MTBE: Methyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of biomethanol and/or bio-isobutylene |
| Bionaphtha | |
| Biopropane | |
| Biopropanol | |
| Biopropylene | |
| Bio heating oil | |
| Bio refinery offgas | |
| Bio-Syngas | Mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide obtained from processing of biomass |
| Bio tertiary butyl alcohol | |
| Bio-Toluene | |
| Bio-Tetramethylethylene | IUPAC name: 2,3-dimethyl-2-butene |
| Bio-Xylenes | |
| Cardanol | From cashew nut processing |
| Cassava wet cake | Solid leftovers after pressing cassava roots |
| Cereal germ | E.g. from wheat or corn / maize |

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

Note:

- Products shall always be stated with a specification of the raw material they were produced from (according to table 1). Example: Biodiesel (soybean); Bioethanol (sugar beet), Crude oil (Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFBs))
- If a final product is produced from a raw material which was certified as a waste or residue, the eligibility of the final product to meet any quota obligation entirely depends on the requirements of the Member State where the final product is used on the market.

| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information |
|--|--|
| Cereal germ oil | E.g. from wheat or corn / maize |
| Co-processed diesel/petrol/jet fuel produced from biomethane | This is a fuel fraction produced by the incorporation of bio-hydrogen into fossil feedstock. The hydrogen can be derived from biomethane directly from biogenic sources or mass balanced biomethane from the grid. The share of biofuel corresponds to the energy content of incorporated bio-hydrogen |
| Co-processed oil to be used for replacement of diesel | This is a biogenic fuel fraction produced by processing fossil and biomass feedstock simultaneously. This fraction is used partially to replace conventional diesel, marine fuel, methanol, naphtha, petrol, jet fuel or liquefied petroleum gas |
| Co-processed oil to be used for replacement of marine fuel | |
| Co-processed oil to be used for replacement of methanol | |
| Co-processed oil to be used for replacement of naphtha | |
| Co-processed oil to be used for replacement of petrol | |
| Co-processed oil to be used for replacement of jet fuel | |
| Co-processed oil to be used for replacement of liquefied petroleum gas | |
| Corn oil | |
| Crude oil | |
| Deoiled grape seed meal | |
| Dried cellulose fibre | |
| Electricity | Please note that this entry refers only to electricity produced from renewable fuels. This does not refer as raw material for RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of |

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information |
|---|--|
| <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Products shall always be stated with a specification of the raw material they were produced from (according to table 1). Example: Biodiesel (soybean); Bioethanol (sugar beet), Crude oil (Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFBs)) • If a final product is produced from a raw material which was certified as a waste or residue, the eligibility of the final product to meet any quota obligation entirely depends on the requirements of the Member State where the final product is used on the market. | |
| | Non-Biological Origin) – in this case, please use the entry “Renewable Electricity” (see Table 1). |
| Esterified fatty acids | Esterification of fatty acids is a pretreatment step of converting fatty acids into biodiesel. |
| Fatty acids | Fatty acids that cannot be certified according to the ISCC EU waste/residue process must be certified as a co-product. This means the raw material must be from certified sustainable sources. |
| Filter cake | Generated from the filtration of sugar cane juice |
| Fossil fraction of end-of-life tyre chips | Intermediate material that is produced following the mechanical treatment of end-of-life tyres (ELT). Apart from the rubber, the ELT chips contain steel wires and textile fibres. |
| Fossil fraction of end-of-life tyre granules | Intermediate material that is produced following the mechanical treatment of end-of-life tyres (ELT). The ELT granules do not contain steel wires and textile fibres |
| FT-SPK | Fischer-Tropsch hydroprocessed synthesized paraffinic kerosene (bio-based) |
| Grape seed | Derived from grape marc |
| Heads from alcohol distillation | Low-boiling distillation fractions |
| Heat | |
| HEFA | Hydroprocessed Esters and Fatty Acids. This is a Synthetic Paraffinic Kerosene (SPK) used as a Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF). Note: This entry refers to a bio-derived one. If the material is a RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) or RCF (Recycled Carbon Fuel) please select a corresponding entry. |
| HVO | Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil. In the case of hydrotreated oils and fats this material name shall be used, not “Renewable Diesel”. |
| Hydrogen | From Biomaterial, e.g. via biogas, biomethane, bio-LNG, bio-LPG, and/or similar bio-based intermediates |

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

Note:

- Products shall always be stated with a specification of the raw material they were produced from (according to table 1).
Example: Biodiesel (soybean); Bioethanol (sugar beet), Crude oil (Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFBs))
- If a final product is produced from a raw material which was certified as a waste or residue, the eligibility of the final product to meet any quota obligation entirely depends on the requirements of the Member State where the final product is used on the market.

| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information |
|--|--|
| | Note: This entry refers to a bio-derived one. If the material is a RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) please select a corresponding entry. |
| Flour / Meal | This is a product derived from milling e.g. wheat or rye. |
| Karitene | Co-product from processing of shea oil. |
| Lecithin gums | |
| Liquid dextrose (LDX) | |
| Macauba palm kernel oil | |
| Macauba palm pulp oil | |
| Meat meal | |
| Molasses | |
| Olein | This is the liquid fraction obtained from fractionation of (vegetable) oils. |
| Semi refined oil | This is an oil which was processed through typical refining operations like degumming or neutralization without meeting specifications of an refined oil, as this would require additional refining steps. |
| Palm kernel | |
| Palm kernel cake (PKC) | |
| Palm kernel oil (PKO) | |
| Pellets | |
| Pulp | |
| RCF Crude oil | RCF = Recycled Carbon Fuel Note: This entry refers to a RCF only. If the material is derived from bio materials or RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) please select a corresponding entry. |
| RCF Diesel | RCF = Recycled Carbon Fuel |

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

| Table 2: Intermediate and final products | |
|--|---|
| Note: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Products shall always be stated with a specification of the raw material they were produced from (according to table 1). Example: Biodiesel (soybean); Bioethanol (sugar beet), Crude oil (Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFBs)) • If a final product is produced from a raw material which was certified as a waste or residue, the eligibility of the final product to meet any quota obligation entirely depends on the requirements of the Member State where the final product is used on the market. | |
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information |
| | Note: This entry refers to a RCF only. If the material is derived from bio materials or RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) please select a corresponding entry. |
| RCF Gasoline | RCF = Recycled Carbon Fuel Note: This entry refers to a RCF only. If the material is derived from bio materials or RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) please select a corresponding entry. |
| RCF Methane | RCF = Recycled Carbon Fuel Note: This entry refers to a RCF only. If the material is derived from bio materials or RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) please select a corresponding entry. |
| RCF LNG | RCF = Recycled Carbon Fuel LNG = Liquefied Natural Gas Note: This entry refers to a RCF only. If the material is derived from bio materials or RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) please select a corresponding entry. |
| RCF Methanol | RCF = Recycled Carbon Fuel Note: This entry refers to a RCF only. If the material is derived from bio materials or RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) please select a corresponding entry. |
| RCF Ethanol | RCF = Recycled Carbon Fuel Note: This entry refers to a RCF only. If the material is derived from bio materials or RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) please select a corresponding entry. |
| RCF MTBE (recycled part) | RCF = Recycled Carbon Fuel Note: This entry refers to a MTBE with RCF as recycled part. If the material is derived from bio materials or RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) please select a corresponding entry. |
| RCF Refined oil | RCF = Recycled Carbon Fuel |

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

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|---|--|
| <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Products shall always be stated with a specification of the raw material they were produced from (according to table 1). Example: Biodiesel (soybean); Bioethanol (sugar beet), Crude oil (Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFBs)) • If a final product is produced from a raw material which was certified as a waste or residue, the eligibility of the final product to meet any quota obligation entirely depends on the requirements of the Member State where the final product is used on the market. | |
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information |
| | Note: This entry refers to a RCF only. If the material is derived from bio materials or RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) please select a corresponding entry. |
| RCF SPK | RCF = Recycled Carbon Fuel SPK = Synthesized Paraffinic Kerosene Note: This entry refers to a RCF only. If the material is derived from bio materials or RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) please select a corresponding entry. |
| Refined animal fat / tallow (specification of category) | Categories of animal by-products according to EU Regulation 1069/2009 and Commission Regulation 142/2011. If no official categorization acc. To EU Regulation 1069/2009 and Commission Regulation 142/2011 by a competent authority is available the statement "uncategorized" shall be used. |
| Refined glycerine | |
| Refined oil | |
| Renewable Diesel | Hydrotreated oils and fats are covered under "HVO" not "Renewable Diesel". This entry shall be used if other production pathways are used (e.g., alcohol to diesel) Note: This entry refers to a bio-derived one. If the material is a RFNBOs (Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin) or RCF (Recycled Carbon Fuel) please select a corresponding entry. |
| RFNBO Ammonia | RFNBO = Renewable Fuel of Non-Biological Origin |
| RFNBO Diesel | RFNBO = Renewable Fuel of Non-Biological Origin Note: This entry refers to a RFNBO only. If the material is derived from bio materials or recycled carbon fuels (RCF) please select a corresponding entry. |
| RFNBO Gasoline | RFNBO = Renewable Fuel of Non-Biological Origin Note: This entry refers to a RFNBO only. If the material is derived from bio materials or recycled carbon fuels (RCF) please select a corresponding entry |
| RFNBO SPK | RFNBO = Renewable Fuel of Non-Biological Origin |

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

Note:

- Products shall always be stated with a specification of the raw material they were produced from (according to table 1).
Example: Biodiesel (soybean); Bioethanol (sugar beet), Crude oil (Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFBs))
- If a final product is produced from a raw material which was certified as a waste or residue, the eligibility of the final product to meet any quota obligation entirely depends on the requirements of the Member State where the final product is used on the market.

| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information |
|--|---|
| | <p>SPK = Synthesized Paraffinic Kerosene</p> <p>Note: This entry refers to a RFNBO only.</p> <p>If the material is derived from bio materials or recycled carbon fuels (RCF) please select a corresponding entry.</p> |
| RFNBO Hydrogen | <p>RFNBO = Renewable Fuel of Non-Biological Origin</p> <p>Note: This entry refers to a RFNBO only. If the material is derived from bio materials or recycled carbon fuels (RCF) please select a corresponding entry</p> |
| RFNBO Methane | <p>RFNBO = Renewable Fuel of Non-Biological Origin</p> <p>Note: This entry refers to a RFNBO only. If the material is derived from bio materials or recycled carbon fuels (RCF) please select a corresponding entry.</p> |
| RFNBO Methanol | <p>RFNBO = Renewable Fuel of Non-Biological Origin</p> <p>Note: This entry refers to a RFNBO only. If the material is derived from bio materials or recycled carbon fuels (RCF) please select a corresponding entry.</p> |
| RFNBO MTBE (renewable part) | <p>RFNBO = Renewable Fuel of Non-Biological Origin</p> <p>Note: This entry refers to a MTBE with RFNBO as renewable part. If the material is derived from bio materials or recycled carbon fuels (RCF) please select a corresponding entry.</p> |
| RFNBO Naphtha | <p>RFNBO = Renewable Fuel of Non-Biological Origin</p> <p>Note: This entry refers to a RFNBO only. If the material is derived from bio materials or recycled carbon fuels (RCF) please select a corresponding entry.</p> |
| RFNBO LNG | <p>RFNBO = Renewable Fuel of Non-Biological Origin</p> <p>LNG = Liquefied Natural Gas</p> <p>Note: This entry refers to a RFNBO only. If the material is derived from bio materials or recycled carbon fuels (RCF) please select a corresponding entry.</p> |
| RFNBO LPG | <p>RFNBO = Renewable Fuel of Non-Biological Origin</p> <p>LPG = Liquefied Petroleum Gas</p> <p>Note: This entry refers to a RFNBO only. If the material is derived from bio materials or recycled carbon fuels (RCF) please select a corresponding entry.</p> |
| RFNBO Oil | <p>RFNBO = Renewable Fuel of Non-Biological Origin</p> |

| Table 2: Intermediate and final products | |
|---|--|
| <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Products shall always be stated with a specification of the raw material they were produced from (according to table 1). Example: Biodiesel (soybean); Bioethanol (sugar beet), Crude oil (Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFBs)) • If a final product is produced from a raw material which was certified as a waste or residue, the eligibility of the final product to meet any quota obligation entirely depends on the requirements of the Member State where the final product is used on the market. | |
| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information |
| | Note: This entry refers to a RFNBO only. If the material is derived from bio materials or recycled carbon fuels (RCF) please select a corresponding entry. |
| RFNBO Wax | RFNBO = Renewable Fuel of Non-Biological Origin Note: This entry refers to a RFNBO only. If the material is derived from bio materials or recycled carbon fuels (RCF) please select a corresponding entry. |
| Shea butter | |
| Shea meal | |
| Solid biomass fraction | This refers to solid end of waste materials obtained from treatment aimed at recovery of various wastes, such as food waste according to the UNI 11912/23 parameters from treated agricultural and agro-food residues for anaerobic digestion feedstock |
| Spent bleaching earth oil | |
| Starch slurry | A mixture of starch and water arising from the wet milling of cereals. To distinguish between “waste starch slurry” please see table 1. Starch slurry that cannot be certified according to the ISCC EU waste/residue process must be certified as a co-product (i.e. the raw material must be from certified sustainable sources and GHG emissions will be allocated to the starch slurry). |
| Steam | Produced in a steam boiler. |
| Stearin | This is the solid fraction obtained from fractionation of (vegetable) oils. |
| Straw hydrolysate | From hydrolysis of straw |
| Sugar | |
| Sugar cane juice | |
| Syrup | Molasses with higher concentration of sugars |
| TAAE (the part from renewable sources) | TAAE: tertiary-amyl-ethyl-ether produced on the basis of bioethanol |
| Tails from alcohol distillation | High-boiling distillation fractions |
| Tall oil rosin | |

Table 2: Intermediate and final products

Note:

- Products shall always be stated with a specification of the raw material they were produced from (according to table 1).
Example: Biodiesel (soybean); Bioethanol (sugar beet), Crude oil (Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFBs))
- If a final product is produced from a raw material which was certified as a waste or residue, the eligibility of the final product to meet any quota obligation entirely depends on the requirements of the Member State where the final product is used on the market.

| Declaration of material on ISCC EU certificate | Additional information |
|--|---|
| TAME (the part from renewable sources) | TAME: tertiary-amyl-methyl-ether produced on the basis of biomethanol |
| Thick juice | Intermediate product from sugar beet processing |
| Vinasse | |
| Virgin sugar cane honey | |
| Wood chips | |