

ISCC PLUS

GUIDANCE FOR OCEAN-BOUND PLASTIC

Version 1.1



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Summary of Changes

Summary of changes made in version 1.1	Chapter
<p>Adjustment: "OBP Definition: Ocean-bound plastic (OBP) refers to all forms of plastic waste found within 50 kilometres of ocean coastlines, which have a high likelihood of entering marine environments due to factors such as inadequate waste management, tidal movements, river transport and extreme weather conditions. To qualify as OBP, plastic waste must be found in at least one of the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Along shorelines within 200 meters from the highest tide limit and 100 meters from the lowest tide limit. • Within 50 kilometres of an ocean coastline and within 200 meters of a river on both banks." 	1
Addition: "The Points of Origin (PO) in an OBP supply chain are public locations such as shorelines, riverbanks, or coastal areas where plastic waste is classified as OBP according to the criteria specified in the OBP definition of this document (see Chapter 1)."	3.1
Addition: " <i>Figure 1: Supply chain example of CP collecting OBP at the beach</i> "	3.1
Adjustment: "When individuals, such as independent or sub-collectors, collect OBP and provide it directly to the CP, they are classified as Dependent Collecting Points (DCPs). They do not require individual certification as the other elements of the supply chain and have to provide Self-Declarations to their CPs according to the specified requirements (See Chapter 33.2). By purchasing OBP from DCPs, the CP shall ensure the compliance with general ISCC requirements, and that..."	3.1
Addition: "...a list of all DCPs is kept."	3.1
Adjustment: "DCPs may include, for example, local governments, local communities, fishermen, or NGOs. DCPs can be engaged in OBP collection under the following circumstances:"	3.1
Addition: "When local governments, as public legal entities, promote exceptional OBP collection campaigns (out of their regular municipal waste management system) and designate separate storage site for OBP,"	3.1
Adjustment: "When extreme weather or geographical conditions (e.g., monsoon season) prevents seasonal sub-collectors (e.g., fishermen) from performing their regular work activities."	3.1
Addition: <i>Figure 2: Supply chain example of CP receiving OBP from DCP</i>	3.1
Adjustment: "PO where the CP collects the material, such as shorelines, riverbanks, or coastal areas."	3.1
Adjustment: "If the DCP delivers one metric ton or less of collected OBP material to the CP per month, or if this amount is stored at the dependent storage facility, the fraud risk is considered low due to the minimal volume collected. In such cases, a sample audit is not required unless there is indication or evidence of non-conformity with ISCC requirements. However, if the monthly value exceeds one metric ton of OBP, the fraud risk increases due to the larger quantity collected. As a result, auditing these DCPs or dependent storage facilities on a	3.1

sample basis is mandatory (see Chapter 8.5 of the ISCC PLUS System Document for details on the sample size calculation)."	
Adjustment: "POs, including shorelines, riverbanks, or coastal areas where the CP collects the material, follow a different sample auditing approach. For these sites, 10% of the OBP collection sites must be considered for the calculation of the sample basis (see Chapter 8.5 of the ISCC PLUS System Document)."	3.1
Adjustment: "If there is any indication or evidence of non-conformity with ISCC requirements, an audit must be conducted for the relevant DCPs, dependant storage facilities or the POs where the CP collects the material."	3.1
Addition: In the case OBP is collected by CP employees, no self-declaration is necessary.	3.2
Adjustment: "When OBP is sold to certified System Users along the supply chain, the information about OBP must be indicated in the Sustainability Declaration in the type of raw material" section by selecting "Mixed Plastic Waste (OBP)", as in the example of Figure 3."	3.2
Updates: Figure 3: Example of how to include OBP in the Sustainability Declaration	3.2
Adjustment: "For intermediate or final products, "OBP" must be indicated in brackets after the specification of material, e.g., Packaging (PE (OBP))."	3.3
Updates: Figure 4: Example of Annex I of ISCC PLUS Certificate handling OBP	3.3
Addition: "**Explanation of OBP shall be aligned with the definition available in this document (see Chapter 1)."	3.4
Adjustment: "Furthermore, OBP may be claimed as post-consumer recycled material if it was verified during the audit of the CP that the collected OBP consists only of post-consumer waste. Any instances of pre-consumer or industrial waste identified along shorelines or riverbanks must be reported to the relevant national authorities and indicated in the audit report. The collected materials in the storages and the collection sites must not include or be mixed with any pre-consumer waste. Otherwise, no claim related to 'post-consumer' can be made."	3.4
Addition: "In addition, the symbol (*) is used when the requirement applies only when the DCP is a local government (e.g. DCP*)"	Annex 1
Adjustment: 1.1, 1.2, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.9, 2.11 Applicable scopes: CP, DCP	Annex I
Adjustment: 2.11. Working Times and Overtime are Documented - There is a time recording system that makes daily working time and overtime transparent for all workers and employers on a daily basis. Working times of all workers during the last 24 months are to be documented. Rest breaks/days should also be documented during peak seasons.	Annex I

Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full Description
CP	Collecting Point
DCP	Dependent Collecting Points
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ISCC	International Sustainability and Carbon Certification
ILO	International Labour Organization
OBP	Ocean Bound Plastic
PCR	Post-Consumer Recycling
PO	Points of Origin

1 Introduction

Ocean-bound plastic (OBP) refers to all forms of plastic waste found within 50 kilometres of ocean coastlines, which have a high likelihood of entering marine environments due to factors such as inadequate waste management, tidal movements, river transport and extreme weather conditions.¹ To qualify as OBP, plastic waste must be found in at least one of the following situations:

- Along shorelines within 200 meters from the highest tide limit and 100 meters from the lowest tide limit.
- Within 50 kilometres of an ocean coastline and within 200 meters of a river on both banks.²

As the urgency to address plastic pollution intensifies, certifying OBP is vital in mitigating its detrimental impact on marine ecosystems. This guidance document aims to provide clarity and direction on obtaining OBP certification under ISCC PLUS. In addition to adhering to ISCC PLUS requirements for plastic materials, specific provisions must be met to certify OBP. This document further explains these specific provisions, focusing on supply chain elements, declarations, certificate requirements, and claims to ensure the integrity and credibility of the OBP certification processes.

OBP Definition

2 Scope and Normative References

This document comprises guidance for the certification of OBP under ISCC PLUS. The specific criteria described in this document complement the system basics described in the latest ISCC PLUS System Document and apply to all relevant elements in the supply chain.

3 Specific Provisions for OBP

3.1 Elements of the Supply Chain

The Points of Origin (PO) in an OBP supply chain are public locations such as shorelines, riverbanks, or coastal areas where plastic waste is classified as OBP according to the criteria specified in the OBP definition of this document (see Chapter 1).

Points of Origin

Considering the impact of OBP on the marine environment and the shared interest of different stakeholders (e.g., local communities or NGOs) to mitigate it, ISCC acknowledges that OBP can be collected through sub-collectors or

Collecting Points

¹ Definition is aligned with the definitions of OBP cert, Oceancycle, Zeroplastic Ocean/Prevented Ocean Plastic.

² Valid only for locations where regular municipal waste collection and disposal services are unavailable or ineffective. Contact ISCC for further assessment.

employees from a ISCC PLUS certified Collecting Point (CP). The CP is the primary element in the supply chain requiring certification, which may operate as an OBP collection company.

The CP must comply with general ISCC requirements and, specifically, the social criteria (see Annex I – Social Criteria for Ocean-bound Plastic). In addition to the ISCC PLUS requirements for plastic materials, the following requirements must be met to certify OBP:

- > A detailed description of how the status of the material as waste is determined.
- > At least one team member of the collection team must be interviewed by the auditor to approve the process of identifying OBP.
- > Collection sites must be transparently and separately listed, including the address, geo-tag, date, team members, pictures before and after cleaning, and the amount collected for each day.
- > The weight of collected amounts must be plausible and verified by the auditor.

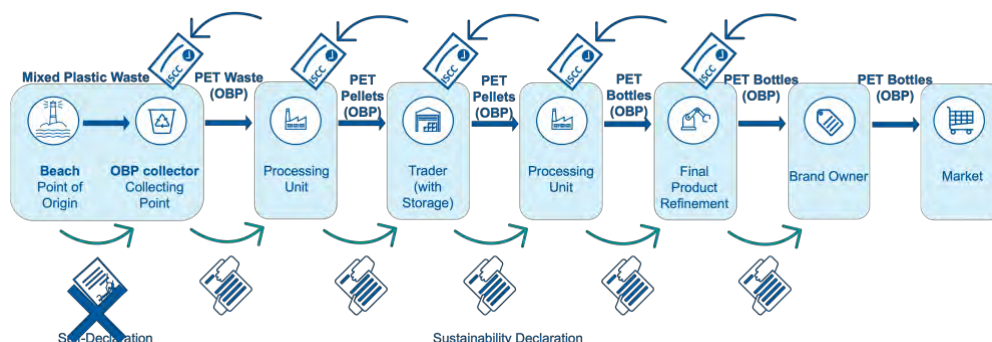


Figure 1: Supply chain example of CP collecting OBP at the beach

When individuals, such as independent or sub-collectors, collect OBP and provide it directly to the CP, they are classified as Dependent Collecting Points (DCPs). They do not require individual certification as the other elements of the supply chain and must provide Self-Declarations to their CPs according to the specified requirements (See Chapter 3.2). By purchasing OBP from DCPs, the CP shall ensure the compliance with general ISCC requirements, and that a list of all DCPs is kept.

*Dependent
Collecting Points*

DCPs may include, for example, local governments, local communities, fishermen, or NGOs. DCPs can be engaged in OBP collection under the following circumstances:

- When local governments, as public legal entities, promote exceptional OBP collection campaigns (out of their regular municipal waste management system) and designate a separate storage site for OBP.
- When local communities organise the collection in other areas where the CP is not present.
- When extreme weather or geographical conditions (e.g., monsoon season) prevents seasonal sub-collectors (e.g., fishermen) from performing their regular work activities.
- When NGOs organise beach or riverbank clean-ups involving volunteers.

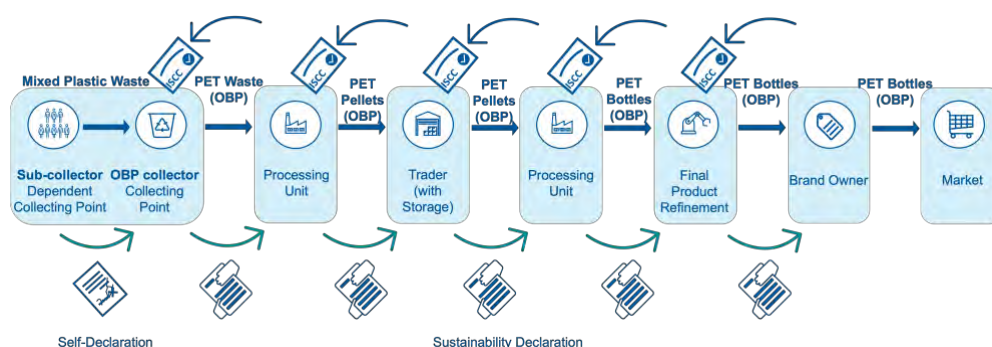


Figure 2: Supply chain example of CP receiving OBP from DCP

Sample audits are essential for ensuring compliance of non-individually certified parties within the supply chain. The following elements of an OBP supply chain must be sample audited:

- DCPs.
- Other dependant storage facilities.
- PO where the CP collects the material, such as shorelines, riverbanks, or coastal areas.

Sample audits

If the DCP delivers one metric ton or less of collected OBP material to the CP per month, or if this amount is stored at the dependent storage facility, the fraud risk is considered low due to the minimal volume collected. In such cases, a sample audit is not required unless there is indication or evidence of non-conformity with ISCC requirements. However, if the monthly value exceeds one metric ton of OBP, the fraud risk increases due to the larger quantity collected. As a result, auditing these DCPs or dependent storage facilities on a sample basis is mandatory (see Chapter 8.5 of the ISCC PLUS System Document for details on the sample size calculation).

Sampling of DCP

POs, including shorelines, riverbanks, or coastal areas where the CP collects the material, follow a different sample auditing approach. For these sites, 10% of the OBP collection sites must be considered for the calculation of the sample basis (see Chapter 8.5 of the ISCC PLUS System Document).

Different sampling of PO

If there is any indication or evidence of non-conformity with ISCC requirements, an audit must be conducted for the relevant DCPs, dependant storage facilities or the POs where the CP collects the material.

Non-conformity mitigation

Both mechanical and chemical recycling operations are certified under ISCC PLUS for OBP recycling. The general requirements (see ISCC PLUS System document) are in place for the recycling process. If any collected OBP cannot be processed or remains unsold, the System User must ensure its disposal is conducted through appropriate waste management procedures.

Recycling operation

3.2 Self-Declarations and Sustainability Declarations

DCPs must use the ISCC PLUS Self-Declaration for OBP and provide a filled and signed version to the CP. Among other information, the self-declaration must include the exact location of the POs where the plastic waste was collected, and the confirmation of compliance with general ISCC requirements, including the social criteria for DCPs (see ANNEX I – Social Criteria for Ocean-bound Plastic). In the case OBP is collected by CP employees, no self-declaration is necessary.

Self-Declaration

When OBP is sold to certified System Users along the supply chain, the information about OBP must be indicated in the Sustainability Declaration in the “Type of raw material” section by selecting “Mixed Plastic Waste (OBP)”, as in the example of Figure 3.

Sustainability Declaration

Type of raw material (optional):	<input type="text" value="Mixed plastic waste (OBP)"/>
Raw material specification (if applicable):	<input type="text"/>

Figure 3: Example of how to include OBP in the Sustainability Declaration

3.3 Certificates for OBP

ISCC PLUS certificates for OBP must contain the information about OBP. This information must be stated in the Annex I for materials.

Certificates for OBP

In the different stages of the supply chain, the indications in the material annex in the columns “input material” and “output material” must be as follows:

Material annex

- > For Mixed plastic waste/Mixed waste plastic, OBP must be indicated by adding “OBP” in brackets, e.g., Mixed plastic waste (OBP).
- > For intermediate or final products, “OBP” must be indicated in brackets after the specification of material, e.g., Packaging (PE (OBP)).

If OBP is verified as post-consumer material and if claims about post-consumer recycling (PCR) are to be used at the end of the supply chain, this

Raw material category

information must be stated in annex I. In the column “Raw material category”, the option “Circular (PCR)” must be chosen (see Figure).

Annex I to the certificate:					
Sustainable materials handled by the certified site					
(This annex is applicable for all scopes except of Trader, Trader with storage, Warehouse, Logistic centres, MTBE and ETBE)					
This annex is only valid in connection with the certificate:					
ISCC-PLUS-Cert-unique certificate number issued on dd.mm.yyyy					
Input material	Output material	Add-ons (voluntary) ¹⁾	Raw material category ²⁾	SAI FSA ³⁾	FEFAC ⁴⁾
LDPE (OBP)	Foils/films (LDPE (OBP))	N.A.	Circular (PCR)	N.A.	N.A.

Figure 4: Example of Annex I of ISCC PLUS Certificate handling OBP

3.4 Claims for OBP

ISCC PLUS allows claims that include OBP as part of the certified material. Any claims related to OBP must adhere to the guidelines outlined in the ISCC 208 Logos and Claims document in addition to the further clarifications outlined below.

Claims for OBP

OBP claims must be made with clarity and transparency to ensure accurate communication about the material's origin and sustainability characteristics. When making claims about OBP, it is important to communicate that these plastics were at risk of becoming ocean pollution and refrain from implying that the material was directly retrieved from the ocean. This clarity helps differentiate OBP from ocean plastics and avoids misleading consumers.

Clarity and transparency

Additionally, OBP claims must always declare the percentage of OBP relative to the total weight of the product. This percentage must be calculated and disclosed accurately. System Users must communicate the exact OBP ratio to provide consumers with clear and truthful information.

OBP percentage

Transparency in claims is required to prevent greenwashing and build consumer trust. Clear and straightforward language should be used, avoiding technical language that could confuse consumers. By providing detailed information about the OBP share and the mass balance approach, System Users can enhance consumer understanding and support for practices that utilise certified non-conventional feedstocks.

Clear and straightforward language

Considering the guidelines of the ISCC 208 Logos and Claims document regarding the wording and phrases that can be used for making ISCC PLUS related claims, here are some examples that illustrate OBP claims:

Examples

- This packaging is linked to 50% recycled ocean-bound plastic* (mass balance approach).

- This bottle is 80% ISCC PLUS certified and refers to ocean-bound plastic* by the mass balance approach.
- To produce this plastic toy, certified and non-certified materials have been mixed. 75% of the material can be traced back (mass balance approach) to the collection of ocean-bound plastic*.

*Explanation of OBP shall be aligned with the definition available in this document (see Chapter 1).

Furthermore, OBP may be claimed as post-consumer recycled material if it was verified during the audit of the CP that the collected OBP consists only of post-consumer waste. Any instances of pre-consumer or industrial waste identified along shorelines or riverbanks must be reported to the relevant national authorities and indicated in the audit report. The collected materials in the storages and the collection sites must not include or be mixed with any pre-consumer waste. Otherwise, no claim related to 'post-consumer' can be made.

*Post-consumer
recycling*

Examples of waste which can be classified as post-consumer:

- > Packaging for end-consumer use (e.g., bags, bottles, take-away packaging, etc.).
- > Consumer goods (e.g. toys, sunglasses, bowls, boxes, etc.).

Annex I – Social Criteria for Ocean-bound Plastic

Please take note that for the DCP, the criteria mentioned below should be applied where it is specified. The conditions should be adapted to their structure (e.g., workers referring to volunteers). In addition, the symbol (*) is used when the requirement applies only when the DCP is a local government (e.g., DCP*)

1. Social Development

1.1. A Self-Declaration on Good Social Practice regarding Human Rights Is Available

Applicable scopes: CP, DCP*

A self-declaration on good social practice regarding human rights must have been communicated to the workers. The company management and the workers' representative must have signed and displayed a self-declaration assuring good social practice and the human rights of all workers. The self-declaration must be in a language appropriate to the workers and surrounding communities. This declaration contains the following:

- > a commitment to the ILO core labour standards.
- > respect for a living wage.
- > respect for the social environment.
- > commitment to fair contract arrangements.

Degree of obligation: immediate requirement.

*Commitment to
good social
practices*

1.2. Other Forms of Social Benefits Are Offered by the Employer to Workers and their Families and/or Community

Applicable scopes: CP, DCP*

Social benefits include incentives for good working performance, bonus payments, support for professional development, family friendliness, medical care/health provisions and the improvement of social surroundings are offered. Workers should be encouraged to take out health insurance by creating awareness and providing information about available insurance policies. Health insurance can include long-term compensation in case of disability and payment of medical costs.

Degree of obligation: best-practice requirement

*Incentives
for workers*

2. Employment Conditions

2.1. No Forced Labour

Applicable scopes: CP, DCP

There must be no use of forced, bonded or involuntary labour.³ Labour that originates from human trafficking is strictly prohibited. Workers are guaranteed the freedom of movement and shall not be forced to hand over their identity cards to the employer or any other third party. If workers voluntarily surrender their identity cards to the employer for safekeeping, they shall have unrestricted access to their identity cards. Access must be free of charge, and it can be documented. An agreement on the safekeeping of identity cards shall be available in written form, in a language understood by the worker. Retaining workers' salaries, excessive deduction of fees from wages for disciplinary purposes, personal protective equipment, or deposits for accommodation or tools is prohibited.

*Forced
labour and
retaining
salary,
property*

Degree of obligation: immediate requirement

2.2. No Child Labour

Applicable scopes: CP, DCP

Child labour is prohibited, as well as all forms of slavery or forced labour. The minimum age must comply with all local and national legislation as well as with ILO Conventions 138 and 182. No minors are to be employed. Documents must include records of workers' dates of birth and documented evidence that the employer is aware of relevant legislation.

*Children and
young,
pregnant or
disabled
workers*

Degree of obligation: immediate requirement

2.3. No Discrimination

Applicable scopes: CP, DCP

There shall be 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.

*Equality of
opportunities*

Degree of obligation: immediate requirement

2.4. Respect and Ensure Gender Equity

Applicable scopes: CP, DCP

³ In line with ILO Conventions 29 and 105

Special attention shall be paid to ensure that women and minority groups can participate meaningfully in meetings and negotiations in order to articulate/communicate their concerns/ideas. In all stakeholder consultation processes, including the FPIC, women and minority groups shall be appropriately included and their voices equally heard and respected.

Equal participation in meetings and consultations

Degree of obligation: immediate requirement

2.5. Regular Employment Is Available Wherever Possible

Applicable scopes: CP, DCP*

Employment relationships shall be established through national law and practice. The employment of contract or temporary workers for permanent or ongoing tasks, e.g. to eliminate or reduce pay and benefits, shall not take place. This can be supported by a regular assessment of ways to promote the use of permanent and local labour.

Employment relationships

Degree of obligation: best-practice requirement

2.6 Workers Are Treated with Dignity and Respect

Applicable scopes: CP, DCP

The company shall not engage in or tolerate the use of corporal punishment, mental or physical coercion, verbal or physical abuse or sexual harassment or any kind of intimidation of workers. No harsh or inhumane treatment is permitted. A policy to prevent sexual and all other forms of harassment and violence shall be implemented and communicated to all levels of the workforce, contract workers and service providers.

No punishment or abuse

Degree of obligation: immediate requirement

2.7 All Workers Are Provided with Fair Legal Contracts

Applicable scopes: CP, DCP*

All workers are provided with fair legal contracts in written form and in the languages understood by workers and explained carefully to them in case of low literacy. Copies of working contracts must be available to be shown to the auditor for every worker indicated in the records. Both the worker as well as the employer must have signed them. Personnel records for each employee must be kept for at least 24 months. Where a registration system exists, copies of working contracts must be registered with the labour authority of the country of production. In those countries where there are no requirements for formal labour agreements between workers and employers, alternative documented evidence of a labour relationship must be present.

Signed working contracts

Degree of obligation: immediate requirement

2.8. A Living Wage Is Paid Which Meets at least Legal or Industry Minimum Standards

Applicable scopes: CP, DCP*

The company's pay slips demonstrate that living wages/compensation per unit meet at least legal or industry minimum standards and are sufficient to meet the basic needs of workers and provide some discretionary income. Gross wages are paid to workers at least monthly, and compensation per unit is paid per delivery.

Payment

Degree of obligation: immediate requirement

2.9. There Is a Person Responsible for Workers' Health, Safety and Good Social Practice

Applicable scopes: CP, DCP*

An organigram is in place including the responsible person for workers' health, safety and good social practice.

Competence of represent

Degree of obligation: immediate requirement

2.10. Records of All Workers and Employees Are Available

Applicable scopes: CP, DCP

Records should clearly demonstrate an accurate overview of all workers and employees (including seasonal workers and subcontracted workers). The records must indicate full names, a job description, date of birth, date of entry, wage and the period of employment. Records must be accessible for the last 24 months. For DCPS, records should state at least the full names, date of birth, and collection date.

Record-keeping of employees

Degree of obligation: immediate requirement

2.11. Working Times and Overtime Are Documented

Applicable scopes: CP, DCP*

There is a time recording system that makes daily working time and overtime transparent for all workers and employers on a daily basis. Working times of all workers during the last 24 months are to be documented. Rest breaks/days should also be documented during peak seasons.

Record-keeping of working times

Degree of obligation: immediate requirement