

UK statement on sustainable palm oil: final progress report

February 2017

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In October 2012, UK sector associations with a significant membership interest in the supply or use of palm came together with NGOs and government to agree the UK Statement on Sustainable Production of Palm Oil. This set out the overarching commitment that “The United Kingdom is working towards achieving 100% sourcing of credibly certified sustainable palm oil by the end of 2015”. The period covered by the Statement ended in December 2015, and this is the 4th and final update on progress towards achieving the Statement’s ambition.

What is palm oil?

Palm oil is the world’s most used vegetable oil. It is a cheap and efficient commodity. Palm oil and palm kernel oil are widely used as frying fats and in biscuits, margarine, snacks and bakery products. They are also used in the production of biodiesel, in animal feed, in soaps and other cleaning products and in cosmetics. Palm kernel meal is used widely in animal feed. Fractions and derivatives of palm oil and palm kernel oil also have a wide range of uses.

The UK statement covered both palm oil and palm kernel oil, and the relevant sectors are also working to encourage sustainable sourcing of other palm products including palm kernel meal and palm derivatives.

What is sustainable palm oil?

There is no one definition of sustainable palm oil. For the energy and transport sectors sustainability is legally defined in the EU Renewable Energy Directive and Fuel Quality Directive. Other sectors are free to use their own definitions. The contributions from the sector associations explain what sustainability means for them.

In practice, the market for sustainable palm oil is dominated by the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), and so the term is commonly understood to mean products certified to RSPO standards and criteria. There are 4 supply chain models for RSPO certified sustainable palm oil:

- **Identity preserved** - The Identity Preserved supply chain model assures that the RSPO certified palm oil product delivered to the end user is uniquely identifiable to a single RSPO certified mill and its certified supply base. All supply chain participants must ensure that the RSPO certified oil palm product is kept physically isolated from all other palm oil sources throughout the supply chain (including other RSPO certified sustainable palm oil).
- **Segregated** - The Segregation supply chain model assures that RSPO certified palm oil products delivered to the end user come only from RSPO certified sources. It permits the mixing of RSPO certified palm oil from a variety of sources.
- **Mass balance** - The Mass Balance system allows for mixing of RSPO and non-RSPO certified palm oil in the supply chain provided that overall site quantities are controlled. It works through a supply chain certification system with 3rd party auditing. The Mass Balance supply chain model administratively monitors the trade of RSPO certified palm oil products throughout the entire supply chain, as a driver for mainstream trade in sustainable palm oil. Mass Balance can only be operated at site level (mass balance credits cannot be transferred from site to site). It helps to actively promote the physical supply chain in RSPO certified palm oil. There is a chain of custody of supply chain certification and 3rd party auditing, which allows end users to claim that their product contributes to the production of certified sustainable palm oil. The Mass Balance supply chain model administratively monitors the trade of RSPO certified oil palm products throughout the entire supply chain, as a driver for mainstream trade in sustainable palm oil. Mass Balance can only be operated at site level (mass balance credits cannot be transferred from site to site). The Mass Balance supply chain model allows each participant within the supply chain to demonstrate their commitment to sustainable palm oil production and to actively promote the trading of RSPO certified palm oil. The Mass Balance system allows for mixing of RSPO and non-RSPO certified palm oil at any stage in the supply chain provided that overall site quantities are controlled.
- **Book and claim (GreenPalm)** – Certified Sustainable Palm Oil (CSPO) produced by the certified mill can be converted into GreenPalm certificates. One GreenPalm certificate represents 1 metric ton of CSPO. GreenPalm certificates are offered on a web-based market and can be purchased by manufacturers, retailers and any other users of oil palm based ingredients who want to support the production of CSPO and

do not have reasonable access to physical supply chains. The CSPO that is produced and supported enters the global supply chain as non-certified palm oil and the buyer of certificates continues to source palm oil based ingredients that may or may not be certified.

What progress has been made under the Statement?

The 2015 consumption analysis figures demonstrate the substantial progress that signatories have made since the launch of the UK Statement in October 2012.

Building on the previous annual Consumption Analysis Reports, the Central Point of Expertise on Timber (CPET) has conducted a review of 2015 UK purchases of palm oil supported through the recognised RSPO supply chain models (Identity Preserved, Segregated, Mass Balance and GreenPalm). This has concluded that, collectively, the imports of segregated and mass balance CSPO and purchases of GreenPalm certificates by UK companies in 2015 were equivalent to an estimated proportion of 87% or 108% of UK palm oil imports (excluding derivatives and finished goods), depending on the baseline trade data used. This represents an increase from 72% or 93% respectively in 2014, and from 50% and 59% respectively in 2012.

While the analysis does contain some limitations in terms of data accuracy and completeness, the results clearly demonstrate that signatories have achieved a high level of success in delivering the Statement's ambition of working towards 100% sourcing of credibly certified sustainable palm oil by the end of 2015. This represents a positive transformation in the UK market for sustainable palm oil over the period since the Statement was agreed.

Further details of total UK palm oil consumption and imports, plus an explanation of the limitations associated with the data analysis (including the basis on which one of the import measures for sustainable palm oil has exceeded 100%), can be found in the latest [2015 Annual Review](#).

Who is involved?

The organisations signed up to the statement represent government, oil processors and distributors, food and drink manufacturers, retailers, animal feed manufacturers, contract catering and hospitality sector, renewable energy sector, cleaning products industry, speciality chemicals sector, and NGOs.

Progress statements from many of the 18 organisations involved are included below. All the organisations have started from different places and they face different challenges. It is recognised that some sectors have made more rapid progress than others and that in some cases further action is needed to complete fully the transition to sustainable sourcing.

Progress statements from signatories to the statement on Sustainable Palm Oil

Sectors were asked to report on key developments and successes from their sector organisations since December 2015, alongside an overview of progress made since October 2012. Where possible the signatories have also tried to give a summary of percentage levels of sourcing of sustainable palm oil in their sector.

Agricultural Industries Confederation

The Agricultural Industries Confederation is the agri-supply industry's leading trade association. Formed in October 2003 by a merger of three trade associations, the Confederation has over 250 members in the agri-supply trade and represents £6.5 billion turnover at farmgate. The Confederation represents several sectors within the agri-supply industry including: Animal Feed; Crop Protection and Agronomy; Fertilisers; Grain and Oilseed and Seed. With regard to the animal feed manufacturing sector the Confederation represents companies, which combined, produce over 95% of the compound animal feed marketed in the UK.

Since autumn 2014 a number of companies represented on key Agricultural Industries Confederation feed sector committees have committed to using sustainable palm oil through the purchase of GreenPalm certificates via the Book and Claim scheme. In the majority of cases this is achieved by asking their fat blend suppliers to purchase GreenPalm certificates to cover the volume of palm oil in the products they purchase from them.

Discussions on sustainable palm oil have also been held with the Feed Fat Association which supplies the majority of the products containing palm oil to the compound feed industry, who in turn discuss this topic with their customers.

In October 2012 the use of sustainable palm oil by the industry would have been very low but its use is now estimated to exceed 75%. The current challenge is still around the lack of focus on a feed material that makes up a very small proportion of the products used by the industry (estimated at around 0.33%). This is exacerbated by the fact that many feed manufacturers purchase a blended oil which reduces the visibility of the palm oil itself.

British Association for Chemical Specialities (BACS)

BACS is a trade association whose members operate in the speciality chemicals sector of the chemicals supply chain. BACS has around 130 members, from multi-nationals to SMEs and sole traders, including chemical manufacturers, ingredient suppliers, product formulators, distributors, retailers and service companies.

The main palm products used by BACS members are palm derivatives, with palm kernel oil being the dominant source of the derivatives used. The supply chain for the processing and further processing steps carried out by multiple derivative producers to manufacture a

large range of derivatives is highly complex and suppliers are not yet able to provide users with confirmation that all the oils the materials are derived from are from sustainably managed plantations.

British Hospitality Association (BHA)

The BHA represents over 40,000 hotels, serviced apartments, clubs, restaurants, food service, attractions and leisure companies. As the 'hub' for Hospitality and Tourism, the BHA's thought leadership, market know-how, intelligence and expertise, deliver a powerful voice to government, as well as reliable advice, valuable connections and strategic support to business.

The BHA supported the UK government to source sustainable palm oil. Last year, the BHA produced a practical step-by-step guide to procure sustainable palm oil. Subsequently, there has been over a 20% increase in uptake and sourcing of certified sustainable palm oil ingredients in the industry. 67% of food service management companies now use sustainable sourced palm oil ingredients.

British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums (BIAZA)

BIAZA is a conservation, education and wildlife charity representing over 100 member organisations including all the significant zoos and aquariums in Britain and Ireland. BIAZA's Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change Working Group aims to support members in helping to meet both local and global sustainability challenges – the Palm Oil Subgroup reports to this group. During 2015/2016, BIAZA made considerable progress in raising awareness about palm oil amongst its members and providing information and guidelines to support members in both the procurement of sustainable palm oil and in communicating the issue to the public.

In September 2015, the Palm Oil Subgroup held the BIAZA Palm Oil Action Conference at ZSL London Zoo. With speakers from organisations including the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Orang-utan Land Trust, WWF and New Britain Oils, delegates were provided with up to date information on the issue, its impact on biodiversity and solutions including certification and sustainable palm oil. Case studies were provided by Chester Zoo, ZSL and West Midlands Safari Park to help guide members through more practical issues of creating a palm oil policy, auditing suppliers, and communicating this complex issue to visitors and the wider public. In total, 20 member organisations were represented at the conference with 44 individual delegates. Talks from the conference and the Q&A sessions were made available on the palm oil resources page of the BIAZA website for member access along with updated procurement guidelines. In addition, the BIAZA group also worked with ZSL to add palm oil procurement and communications resources for zoos to their Sustainable Palm Oil Transparency Toolkit (SPOTT) website (sustainablepalmoil.org/zoos). Following the conference, five members responded to confirm that they are now supporting sustainable palm oil. Members will be surveyed again at the end of 2016.

Being a membership organisation, BIAZA guides members on best practice and has provided guidelines for members on creating policies and procuring CSPO, and will continue to do so. However, achieving 100% CSPO is not a policy which BIAZA has adopted for its members, although it does advocate this as best practice. Many members are concerned that current standards for CSPO are not strong enough, and the group is looking at further ways to influence this. BIAZA will be looking to update their policy statement in the near future.

One key objective for BIAZA is to increase the extent to which zoos and aquariums worldwide collaborate in order to influence the industry with a view to reforming their practice. A workshop was delivered by the BIAZA Palm Oil Subgroup at the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) Conservation Forum in Spain in May 2016. This workshop brought together EAZA member zoos alongside field conservation partners working in oil palm producing nations to discuss ways forward to collaborate. An outcome of this workshop was the submission of a proposal to EAZA's Conservation Committee on the development of a palm oil working group to take forward actions suggested.

Although good progress has been made in the sector, challenges still exist for members looking to source CSPO; understanding the palm oil content use in the animal feed sector is particularly prohibitive to reaching 100% CSPO. The animal feed sector is very much behind the food sector in terms of knowledge of palm oil and its derivatives use, and obtaining accurate information from suppliers is therefore another major challenge. BIAZA will continue to reach out to relevant organisations to overcome this challenge.

British Retail Consortium (BRC)

Leading BRC members¹ sourcing palm oil have reached their target of 100% of palm oil sourced being certified as sustainable palm oil by the end of 2015². Reports show that by the end of 2015, leading BRC members were sourcing 100% sustainable palm oil, 89% of which was physically CSPO.

This is evidenced by the Annual Communications of Progress reports retailers and other businesses provide to the RSPO. There continues to be strong UK retailer representation on the RSPO Board of Governors driving the development of solutions and advocacy to support strong standard development and uptake of sustainable palm oil.

The UK grocery retail sector has probably the highest voluntary coverage of RSPO certified sustainable palm oil of any country or sector globally for own brand products sold through food, household and personal care categories. Given the complex nature of UK retail product ranges and supply chains, this is an enormous achievement and reflects the importance of this issue to customers.

¹ BRC Members in support of this commitment are those that are members of the RSPO and have signed up to A Better Retailing Climate.

² The 2015 target refers to palm oil and palm kernel oil.

Whilst the overall target has been reached, it has been partly achieved using a Book and Claim system enabling retailers to financially contribute to sustainable palm oil production by purchasing certificates equivalent to the volumes of oil used.

Book and Claim certificates are used because there are challenges remaining in moving to physical sources of sustainable palm oil with certain derivatives. For product sectors such as health and beauty/personal care, physical certified sustainable sources of palm oil/palm kernel oil in some forms are not available.

The use of palm oil in so many ingredients and the fact that it may be undeclared in items such as emulsifiers means that it requires a large amount of research, resource and measuring to achieve 100% sustainable palm oil. There also remain some technical knowledge gaps in the supply chain which hampers progress.

To ensure that progress on sourcing of Sustainable Palm Oil is maintained in future retailers are working with suppliers that are yet to move to physical sustainable palm oil sources by providing them with access to training from RSPO and information. The Book and Claim certificates some retailers have purchased are linked to smallholder farmer support projects. One project helps to organise, prepare and certify farmers towards sustainable production with the objective to demonstrate zero deforestation and enhance good farm practice.

Many BRC members are members of the Retailer Palm Oil Group which is helping address issues around take up of CSPO and credibility of certification standards. They are also working to develop consistent measures to assess how well importers are meeting retailer zero deforestation commitments (with a particular focus on avoiding high carbon stock forest and peatland conversion and excluding exploitation).

Business Services Association (BSA)

The BSA is a policy and research organisation. It brings together all those who are interested in delivering efficient, flexible and cost-effective service and infrastructure projects across the private and public sectors. Membership includes large contract catering providers delivering millions of meals every day at over 10,000 sites.

The BSA launched its statement in October 2012 and over the past 4 years has increased communications to members on issues around sourcing sustainable palm oil, included the topic as a regular agenda item at committee meetings and met with CPET to discuss their findings. The sector continues to make good progress towards the 100% target. As organisations at the top of complex supply chains, BSA members have been working with their suppliers to move towards sourcing sustainable palm oil and improve traceability. Some major suppliers have now reached 100% sustainably sourced palm oil in the manufacture of their product lines and are looking to extend this to palm oil derivatives. However, traceability and availability of certified products remains a challenge in some areas.

As suppliers of food services to many central government departments, BSA members have been at the forefront of assisting government to move towards its own 100% target. The BSA welcomes the government's commitment to continue to implement the Government Buying Standard for food and catering to procure palm oil and derivatives from sustainable sources now that the period covered by the Statement has ended.

Chilled Food Association (CFA)

The CFA represents manufacturers of chilled prepared foods, predominantly supplying the major multiples in the UK's retail market under retailers' own labels. The UK's £10 billion-plus chilled prepared food sector has never been a major user of palm oil. Nevertheless in the order of 99% of palm oil used by CFA members in chilled food production in UK operations is SPO, all certified. Only small quantities, as constituents of ingredients, remain to be certified.

The majority of SPO used is RSPO supply chain certified. If this has not been possible, suppliers have found alternatives to palm oil. In a few cases, members are working on replacement of ingredients to avoid use of small amounts of palm oil that are not certified sustainable. RSPO Annual Communication of Progress reports have been completed each year since 2012 and data are reported to retail customers.

The CFA has made substantial progress in the last few years. In 2012, in the order of 50% of palm oil used was non-RSPO. The use of CSPO has increased to in the order of 99%. Members have improved the chain of custody at sites with certification, are addressing smaller supply chains and are very well on the way for all business supplying retailers.

Whilst substantial progress has been made by CFA members, understanding of the full chain of custody requirement within the supply base could be improved. Additionally some suppliers are using RSPO certified palm oil in their products but it cannot be claimed as such where suppliers do not have certification. The limited availability of some derivatives is also a problem, where these are required for functionality. This disproportionate cost of pursuing certification is also a barrier for the small, insignificant remaining quantities outstanding.

Retail customer commitments to deforestation are helping to drive use of CSPO. There is currently a lot of discussion about what is next in the RSPO process - is it "RSPO Next" or something else that retailer customers should be considering or have producers already reached a level where they exceed RSPO?

Food and Drink Federation (FDF)

UK food and drink manufacturers have again demonstrated strong progress towards the UK's national ambition of sourcing 100 per cent CSPO. Latest available data indicates that by the end of 2015 more than 98 per cent of the palm oil purchased by the UK's food and drink manufacturing industry was CSPO.

At the time of the Statement's launch in October 2012, only a handful of food and drink manufacturers had achieved their target of using only CSPO. By the end of 2015, more than 93 per cent of manufacturers that use palm oil bought 100 per cent CSPO and this accounted for nearly all of the total volume bought by the sector.

Leading FDF members have in place long-standing palm oil sustainability commitments. Having achieved their original goals, many businesses have put in place revised targets accompanied by detailed action plans to source palm oil that exceeds standards agreed by the RSPO.

As a result, UK food and drink manufacturers are helping to drive up the use of fully traceable palm oil in the UK, developing new initiatives to support the palm oil sustainability agenda and driving systemic change across the whole supply chain by working with multiple stakeholders, including suppliers, governments, NGOs, the UN Development Programme and multi-stakeholder platforms.

FDF believes further coordinated action is now required to encourage best practice and usage of CSPO across the whole of Europe. FDF continues to encourage and support food and drink manufacturers on sourcing sustainable palm oil. FDF worked with the Central Point of Expertise on Timber (CPET) to publish step-by-step guidance that helps manufacturers of all sizes to put in place a plan to source 100 per cent CSPO. This was accompanied by a supplier questionnaire template and detailed supporting Q&A:

<https://www.fdf.org.uk/sustainable-palm-oil.aspx>

National Edible Oils Distributors' Association (NEODA)

NEODA is the trade association representing edible oil and fat refiners, processors, distributors and other sundry activities within the UK.

All NEODA refiner/processor members have RSPO membership and are committed to sustainability and offer a full range of certified products. NEODA members will continue to offer sustainable palm oil, (under whatever name or format it is sold), packed and distributed by members, from an approved RSPO supply chain.

Renewable Energy Association (REA)

The REA is a UK trade association representing British renewable energy producers, and promotes the use of renewable energy in the UK. Its members include producers and suppliers of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels for the transport, power and heat sectors. The REA has been and continues to be an enthusiastic supporter of the Statement on Sustainable Palm Oil.

In the UK transport sector renewable transport fuel producers do not use palm oil for the production of renewable fuel. Provisional statistics released by the Department for Transport on 4 August 2016 for the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation (RTFO) year April 2015 - April 2016 show that the share of all renewable fuels in transport fuel in the UK was 3%. Within this 3%, for the first time since the RTFO was introduced, no palm oil has

been used by fuel suppliers and blenders in any of the biodiesel supplied on to the UK market. In the first year of the RTFO, 2008/2009, 10% of biodiesel put onto the UK market was made from palm oil, so the entire transport fuels sector has surpassed the commitment to source sustainable palm oil since then.

Biofuels continue to be required to meet mandatory sustainability criteria in order to count towards the UK's renewable energy targets and feedstock sources are closely monitored via obligatory reporting to the Department for Transport. The transport sector has therefore been sourcing sustainable palm oil since the start of the UK Commitment and will continue to do so for all biofuels feedstock in line with UK law.

In the power and heat sectors the use of bioliquids from palm oil is nil. In both sectors, as in the transport sectors, strict sustainability rules apply.

Seed Crushers and Oil Processors' Association (SCOPA)

SCOPA is the trade association for companies engaged in oilseed extraction and oil/fat processing in the United Kingdom. SCOPA refiner members have been in the position to supply 100% CSPO since 2012. SCOPA has welcomed the UK Statement and are pleased to have met the growing demand for CSPO.

SCOPA members are all large multinational companies and long-standing RSPO members and their individual global and national commitments and progress have been publicly stated.

The challenges continue to be poor demand from some sectors, and securing certified sustainable supplies of palm kernel oil and fractions, although there has been significant progress with these products.

Sustainable Restaurant Association (SRA)

The SRA is an organisation whose membership represents a broad spectrum of the hospitality industry including independent restaurants, groups and chains, contract caterers, universities, retail centres, train & aviation caterers, all united in their commitment to sustainability.

The SRA currently provides members with a factsheet on purchasing sustainable palm oil products and researches alternative suppliers of sustainable palm oil for member restaurants.

The SRA encourages and assists restaurants to produce sustainable palm oil sourcing policies and to promote their intentions and actions for sustainable palm oil sourcing to their customers, suppliers and fellow restaurants.

The SRA feels there are a number of challenges for it being able to report on its progress and as a "small not-for-profit" organisation there is a limited amount of time the SRA can put into activities that are not core to its membership. Furthermore, the SRA considers that

it can only represent its current members and cannot speak for the whole of the hospitality industry and so is limited in the scope of its reporting.

The SRA have further developed their “Food Made Good” programme, launched in 2015, which provides members with an opportunity to engage on industry specific projects, including palm oil audits. Future work includes new monthly campaigns with selected sustainability themes and calls to action, where both members and non-members will be able to participate.

UK Cleaning Products Industry Association (UKCPI)

The UKCPI is the leading trade association representing UK producers of washing powders and liquids, fabric conditioners, bar soaps, hand and machine dish wash, household disinfectants, air care and polishes and specialist cleaners for use in kitchens and bathrooms. It also represents the interests of the institutional and industrial cleaning sector whose cleaning and hygiene products are used in hospitals, schools, care homes and catering environments.

The majority of UKCPI members are already long standing members of the RSPO. The preferred definition of sustainability for the cleaning products sector is use of one of the four supply chain mechanisms that are approved by the RSPO, i.e. physical purchase of identity preserved, segregated, or mass balance CSPO and purchase of GreenPalm certificates via the Book and Claim scheme. Some members all are already sourcing 100% via RSPO criteria.

In addition, some companies are also implementing measures to ensure sources of palm oil and palm kernel oil are certified fully traceable and do not contribute to deforestation. Given the complexity of the palm oil supply chain a target date of 2020 is envisaged for this latter commitment.

UK government

The UK government worked closely with CPET up till the end of March 2016. During that time it continued to run the palm oil support service to advise government procurers, suppliers to government and other priority sectors, (hospitality, animal feed, small and medium sized enterprises) on the procurement of sustainable palm oil³. Additionally CPET held workshops for government departments in December 2015 and a workshop in February 2016 on compliance with the timber procurement policy and sourcing of sustainable palm oil.

CPET also published a special newsletter to provide information and guidance to businesses and government departments on sourcing baked goods and prepared foods made with sustainable palm oil and palm kernel oil and their derivatives.

³ <http://www.cpet.org.uk/palm-oil-folder>

Reporting under the Greening Government Commitments showed continued progress in departments' compliance with the food and catering Government Buying Standard to procure palm oil, palm kernel oil and derivatives from sustainable sources.

The UK has also been working with the Tropical Forest Alliance, a partnership with governments and companies such as Unilever to promote sustainability in the palm oil, paper, soya and beef industries, as these four commodities account for a large share of global deforestation.

The UK government continues to work with governments, private sector, scientists and civil society in a range of countries to incentivise sustainable palm oil production and reduce carbon emissions.

UK Petroleum Industry Association (UKPIA)

The UKPIA represents the interests of nine member companies engaged in the UK downstream oil industry on a range of common issues relating to refining, distribution and marketing of oil products, in non-competitive areas. UKPIA's role is to inform its members of proposed legislation and related developments, and to help form and advocate the industry's position. UKPIA is also an authoritative source of information or reference on the UK downstream industry.

The Department for Transport statistics for last year may be seen at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/biofuel-statistics-year-8-2015-to-2016-report-4>

These report that no palm oil has been used between the dates of the report.

Zoological Society of London (ZSL)

As an international conservation charity, ZSL plays an important role in engaging and influencing both the public and private sectors on sustainability issues. ZSL's Sustainable Palm Oil Transparency Toolkit (SPOTT: www.sustainablepalmoil.org) assesses fifty of the world's largest palm oil producers, covering almost 50% of the total landbank for palm oil production. Company assessments in May 2016 found that 28 companies (or 56%) became more transparent, including five companies with 'green' scores of over 66%. SPOTT also includes updated content including information for the general public; guidelines for sourcing CSPO, and specific advice for zoos. The website has received over a third of a million views since its launch in November 2014.

As an active member of the RSPO, ZSL regularly attends RSPO meetings and serves as an alternate member on the Board of Governors. At the 12th General Assembly of the RSPO, ZSL submitted and passed Resolution 6g (www.rspo.org/file/ga12/GA12-Resolution6g.pdf), calling for a review to improve the Annual Communication of Progress reporting process. The RSPO Secretariat is now undergoing a consultation process with ZSL and other members in line with the recommendations of the resolution.

ZSL attended the RSPO European Roundtable in June, in support of the goal for 100% CSPO in Europe by 2020, with SPOTT providing useful guides to consumers and businesses on promoting and sourcing CSPO. ZSL also attended the Royal Society in June for the Global Landscapes Forum: The Investment Case event to discuss the potential roles for the finance and procurement sectors to support jurisdictional landscape approaches to sustainable commodity production. To this end, ZSL will be adapting SPOTT to assess companies producing and trading other commodities, as well as developing a pioneering (DFID-funded) partnership for sustainable landscape management with the government of South Sumatra, Indonesia.

Together with the British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums (BIAZA), ZSL attended the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) Conservation Forum in Spain in May, where they delivered a workshop on how zoological collections can support and source CSPO. The workshop led to a proposal to the EAZA Conservation Committee on the development of an EAZA sustainability working group and potential statement on CSPO.

Although good progress has been made in the sector, one of the main barriers preventing zoos from reaching 100% sourcing of CSPO is the lack of traceability, RSPO membership and uptake in animal feed supply chains.

ZSL's Palm Oil Policy now includes a time-bound commitment to ensure that all palm oil used in processed animal feed and cleaning products at ZSL London Zoo and Whipsnade Zoo will be CSPO by end 2018. Food for human consumption at both zoos is already 100% CSPO.

Ongoing actions and commitments

While this is the final progress report on the 2012 Statement, the work of the various sectors, trade associations, companies, government organisations and NGOs which supported the Statement is continuing. This section sets out some examples of the ongoing commitments and actions being taken or planned by organisations in respect of CSPO sourcing, to consolidate the progress made and ensure continuing momentum.

By the end of 2015, leading UK retailers reached the milestone achievement of voluntarily sourcing 100% Sustainable Palm Oil. The **British Retail Consortium (BRC)** plans to ensure that its industry's leadership on this important issues is maintained going forward. Retailers are working with suppliers that are yet to move to physical sustainable palm oil sources by providing them with access to training from RSPO and information. The Book and Claim certificates some retailers have purchased are linked to smallholder farmer support projects. For example, one project helps to organise, prepare and certify farmers towards sustainable production with the objective to demonstrate zero deforestation and enhance good farm practice.

Many BRC members are members of the Retailer Palm Oil Group which is helping address issues around take up of CSPO and credibility of certification standards. They are also

working to develop consistent measures to assess how well importers are meeting retailer zero deforestation commitments (with a particular focus on avoiding high carbon stock forest and peatland conversion and excluding exploitation).

The BRC also recognises the introduction of RSPO eTrace in 2017 - a system to trace the physical trade of RSPO Certified Sustainable Palm Oil - as a welcome development, which retailers will be monitoring closely in terms of future action.

Since 1 April 2016 the **Zoological Society of London (ZSL)** have been hosting key palm oil documents from CPET and other updates provided by Stakeholders on its website. These documents include [newsletters](#) providing advice and information on sustainable palm oil for UK businesses and government procurers, UK annual consumption reports, other national palm oil initiatives, case studies on company sustainable palm oil sourcing, case studies on palm oil derivatives in animal feed, updates on RSPO supply chain certification changes, Global Forest Watch map, and many other topics.

ZSL's Palm Oil Policy has now been updated to include a time-bound commitment to ensure that, as well as food for human consumption (which is already 100% CSPO), all palm oil used in processed animal feed and cleaning products at ZSL London Zoo and Whipsnade Zoo will be CSPO by end 2018.

Food and Drink Federation (FDF) continues to support efforts as the UK's sole signatory of the 'Commitment to Support 100% Sustainable Palm Oil in Europe' by 2020. This was published alongside the government-signed 'Amsterdam Declaration' in December 2015 at the EU and Global Value Chains' conference, where a number of European private sector organisations joined forces for the first time to ensure a fully sustainable palm oil supply chain in Europe by 2020. <https://www.idhsustainabletrade.com/news/game-changer-sustainable-palm-oil/>

In October 2016, FDF launched '[Ambition 2025 – Shaping Sustainable Value Chains](#)' which aims to build on the success of its Five-Fold Environmental Ambition. This sets out new food and drink industry commitments to further reduce environmental impacts, protect natural capital, and contribute to the delivery of a sustainable food system for the future. FDF intends to promote the recognition and uptake of sustainability standards and initiatives in the food and drink sector. Through developing a comprehensive online signposting tool, it will provide members with practical and meaningful guidance, supporting a shift towards integrating sustainable sourcing into decision making at all levels throughout the supply chain.

The **government** will continue to implement the Government Buying Standard for food and catering to procure palm oil and derivatives from sustainable sources, and to report on this annually as part of the Greening Government Commitments. The food and catering Government Buying Standard was amended in October 2012 to include a new requirement to procure palm oil, palm kernel oil and derivatives from sustainable sources. From the end of 2015 all palm oil (including palm kernel oil and products derived from palm oil) used for cooking and as an ingredient in food is required to be sustainably

produced. Palm oil supported by RSPO certification or equivalent will be deemed to comply with this requirement.

The **Business Services Association** will continue to communicate updates to its members in relation to sustainable palm oil, as well as providing a forum for members to discuss progress and challenges for the sector.

VOLAC UK's joint venture with Wilmar International, launched in July 2015, aims to significantly develop sustainable feed palm oil products in the UK and around the world. It is designed to supply sustainable and traceable fat nutrition ingredients which will help improve the productivity of livestock production across world markets.

Additionally VOLAC have been undertaking work with WWF and Forum for the Future, as part of the Protein Challenge 2040 Initiative, to develop a scoping study on the Future of Fats and Oils. The aim of this piece of work is to explore the appetite and interest of a range of stakeholders working on this agenda to collaborate on a futures project with the aim of reducing environmental impacts and optimising nutritional outcomes from the future production and consumption of vegetable and animal fats and oils. The remit will be global in nature and focus on fats and oils for both animal and human nutrition. These fats and oils include edible vegetable oils (palm oil, algal based oils, soybean, rapeseed, canola, sunflower, safflower, peanut, cottonseed to name but a few) and animal fats/oils destined for human consumption.



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