

## Particulars

<b>Organisation Name</b>	WWF International
<b>Corporate Website Address</b>	<a href="http://www.panda.org">http://www.panda.org</a>
<b>Primary Activity or Product</b>	Environmental NGO
<b>Related Company(ies)</b>	None
<b>Country Operations</b>	
<b>Membership Number</b>	6-0011-08-000-00
<b>Membership Type</b>	Ordinary Members
<b>Membership Category</b>	Environmental and Conservation NGOs
<b>Primary Contacts</b>	Carrie Svingen <b>Address:</b> Avenue du Mont-Blanc 27 Gland United Kingdom 1196
<b>Person Reporting</b>	Carrie Svingen

## Related Information

### Other information on palm oil:

WWF's vision is a future where palm oil is produced, sourced and consumed sustainably, without loss of high conservation values or unacceptable climate change emissions, while contributing positively to the conservation of biodiversity to benefit forests and people. WWF is committed to work with industry stakeholders to meet the following targets:

- RSPO certified production representing 35% of the market by 2015 and companies buying palm oil consume 100% of the certified palm oil produced
- All RSPO producer members carry out HCV assessments prior to new developments

<b>Reporting Period</b>	01 July 2012 - 30 June 2013
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## Environmental and Conservation NGOs

### Operational Profile

#### 1. What are the main activities of your organisation?

WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of our planet's natural environment, and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. In order to achieve this mission, WWF focuses its efforts on two broad areas: Biodiversity and Footprint.

The first is to ensure that the earth's web of life - biodiversity - stays healthy and vibrant for generations to come. We are strategically focusing on conserving critical places and critical species that are particularly important for the conservation of our earth's rich biodiversity.

The second, is to reduce the negative impacts of human activity - our ecological footprint. We are working to ensure that the natural resources required for life -land, water, air - are managed sustainably and equitably.

As part of its effort to reduce the negative impacts of human activities, WWF works to show that commodities can be produced at affordable costs with measurably reduced environmental impacts. By creating a significant demand for such products, WWF believes entire commodity markets can be moved towards greater sustainability, and deliver large-scale environmental outcomes.

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#### 2. Does your organisation use and/or sell any palm oil?

No

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#### 3. Activities undertaken to promote sustainable palm oil, the RSPO and/or members in the reporting period

WWF International is strongly committed to the RSPO as a vehicle to help transform the market for palm oil to one that it is sustainable. WWF is a founding member of the RSPO and currently sits on the RSPO Executive Board. During the reporting period, WWF has been active throughout the RSPO in order to strengthen the RSPO systems and contribute to its credibility.

WWF urges all companies in the palm oil value chain to get actively involved in producing, procuring or investing in certified sustainable palm oil. In order to ensure that no companies take shelter under the RSPO without real action, WWF has worked to drive more transparency and consistency in RSPO reporting so that producer members pursue certification and buyer members provide timebound reporting of progress toward ambitious targets for CSPO.

In this reporting period, WWF played an active role in the review of the RSPO Principles and Criteria. Beyond its participation in the RSPO, WWF works across the palm oil supply chain to promote sustainable palm oil to producers, buyers, investors, consumers and other NGOs. WWF also lobbies governments in both producing and consuming regions to introduce policies that support the sustainable production and use of palm oil. WWF employs a broad range of strategies to enable its success, including one-on-one corporate engagement with companies, promoting better management practices, encouraging sustainable land use planning, working with producer and market country governments, and developing and promoting investment screens.

This reporting period, WWF published the report *Palming Off a National Park* ([Click here to visit the URL](#)) which highlighted the problem of illegal palm oil expansion in the Tesso Nilo National Park in Jumatra and how some RSPO members are sourcing FFBS coming from these illegal sources (see WWF Indonesia ACOP for more info.)

Representatives from WWF regularly speak at conferences, meetings and seminars to educate companies and others about sustainable palm oil. WWF communicates with external audiences through its website and other social media channels, highlighting the issues associated with unsustainable palm oil production and provides information about CSPO and the RSPO and other solutions.

WWF International also produces a quarterly newsletter that updates stakeholders on the progress and news related to sustainable palm oil (and soy): [Click here to visit the URL](#)

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**4. Did members of your staff participate in RSPO working groups/taskforces in the reporting period?**

Yes

**If yes, please explain how:**

In addition to being an EB member, WWF International participates in the Complaints Panel, chairs the Standards & Certification Standing Committee and participates in the Trade & Traceability and Claims & Communications Standing Committees. WWF International also participates in the Biodiversity HCV Working Group, the Compensation Task Force, Indonesia HCV Ad Hoc Working Group, the Greenhouse Gas and Peatlands Working Group and the Principles and Criteria Review Task Force. Other WWF offices also participate in further RSPO working groups.

**5. Do you have any collaborations with the industry players/private sector to support them in the market transformation towards CSPO?**

Yes

**If yes, please explain how:**

As part of WWF's work to transform the markets of major global commodities so that they are sustainable, WWF works with a number of companies along the palm oil supply chain. This work includes providing guidance on better management practices and the use of the HCV methodology to companies that produce palm oil, as well as guidance on responsible procurement for companies that use palm oil. WWF also engages in partnerships with forward-thinking companies which can include workstreams on sustainable palm oil production and/or use. WWF asks all companies that use palm oil to source 100% CSPO by 2015 and earlier, and all companies that produce palm oil to shift to 100% RSPO certified production by 2015 or earlier.

**6. What percentage of your organization's overall activities focus on palm oil?**

10

**7. How is your work on palm oil funded?**

Foundations, governments, individuals, legacies, companies, etc.

**Time-Bound Plan****8. Date started or expect to start participating in RSPO working groups/taskforces**

2012

**9. Date expected to undertake and publicise programmes to support RSPO, RSPO certification and/or good standing RSPO members**

2012

**10. What are your interim milestones towards achieving your commitments to promote sustainable palm oil?**

N/A

**11. Which countries that your institution operates in do the above commitments cover?**

## Actions for Next Reporting Period

### 12. Outline actions that will be taken in the coming year to promote sustainable palm oil

WWF will be launching the WWF Palm Oil Buyers Scorecard 2013 in November 2013 to shine a light on the progress of retailers and consumer goods manufacturers that use palm oil in Europe, the US, Australia, India, Singapore, Indonesia, and Japan.

WWF will also issue a video aimed at producers to help raise awareness of the RSPO as a solution.

WWF will also focus on the following ongoing activities:

- \* ongoing emphasis on building market for CSPO in China and India
- \* building programme to engage on sustainable palm oil development in Africa
- \* ongoing work to support RSPO through the EB and Working Groups
- \* engage priority businesses along the oil palm supply chain to help them shift to CSPO

## Reasons for Non-Disclosure of Information

### 13. If you have not disclosed any of the above information please indicate the reasons why

Other

- Other reason:

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## Application of Principles & Criteria for all members sectors

### 14. Do you have organisational policies that are in line with the RSPO P&C

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**Energy and carbon footprints policy**

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**Ethical conduct policy**

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**Labour rights policy**

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**Stakeholder engagement policy**

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### 14.1. If none of the above, please specify if/when you intend to develop one

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### 15. What steps will your organization take to realize ethical conduct in business-applicable regulations and industry practices?

WWF's mission is to seek a world where humanity lives in harmony with nature, and as such we are cognizant of human needs in our work, with many projects that have been and are focused on the protection of culturally significant as well as environmentally significant areas, and the provision of livelihoods. In its work in the RSPO and other commodity roundtables, WWF advocates for fair labor practices and respect for communities and our efforts to have smallholders recognized within the RSPO framework

**16. Has your company supported any community programmes, related to palm oil, on its own or through partnerships? How do you benchmark the impacts of these programmes?**

WWF Indonesia has partnered with French retailer Carrefour on a project to support independent smallholders in Riau Sumatra to achieve RSPO certification. The group was awarded certification in July 2013. Please see report of WWF Indonesia for more details.

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**17. What best practice guidelines or information has your organization provided to facilitate production and consumption of sustainable palm oil? What languages are these guidelines available in?**

In previous reporting periods, WWF offices in Malaysia and Indonesia have produced guidelines on HCV implementation in the palm oil plantation setting, as well as guidelines for mitigating human and wildlife conflict associated with tigers, orangutans and rhinos. These guidelines are available in Bahasa Indonesia, Bahasa Malay and English.

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**18. Has your organization partnered with any RSPO members in the implementation of or benchmarking against the Principles and Criteria?**

Yes

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## Challenges



## 1. Significant economic, social or environmental obstacles

The vision of the RSPO is to transform the whole palm oil industry to one that is sustainable. The current P&Cs are a pragmatic step forward and have broad support by all member categories. However the P&Cs will only be able to transform the industry if they are implemented robustly. For this to happen the RSPO needs to police them and the wider membership also need to play their part.

WWF is concerned about the credibility of the RSPO in the eyes of its membership and external stakeholders due to a number of issues:

The revised RSPO P&Cs do not yet adequately address Greenhouse Gas emissions from palm oil production. Therefore, WWF asks companies that produce oil palm to start publicly reporting their emissions using RSPO Palm GHG from now and to set their own targets to reduce emissions that stretch their performance.

In particular WWF asks that new oil palm developments should only proceed if they can achieve zero-net emissions over a single rotation -- usually of 25 years. In practice this means that the carbon locked up in the oil palm trees and other vegetation managed on the site, and the reductions in methane emissions associated with how mill waste is treated and how fertilizers and other inputs are managed efficiently, matches or exceeds the emissions that come from clearing land to plant and then cultivating the crop itself.

Since the emissions from clearing any sort of 'high-carbon habitat' and from cultivating peat soils are substantial, the industry adopting such a zero-net target would effectively mean an end to both practices.

There is abundant land available that is on mineral soils and where there is no high-carbon vegetation so such developments are entirely feasible.

The revised P&Cs do not yet adequately address the use of hazardous pesticides on palm oil plantations: WWF expects producers to voluntarily ban the use of pesticides that are categorized as World Health Organization Class 1A or 1B, or that are listed by the Stockholm or Rotterdam Conventions, and paraquat. Buyers of palm oil should only source CSPO from growers that have made such public commitments and have provided appropriate evidence.

Not enough companies are following the New Planting Procedure: WWF asks companies to continue to strictly adhere to the existing RSPO standard and not plant on land that has replaced primary forest, or any area required to maintain or enhance any High Conservation Values (HCV), since November 2005. They must stick to the RSPO's New Planting Procedure to ensure that they can prove compliance before clearing land. They must also manage their existing plantations to ensure that HCVs are maintained and enhanced.

Slow uptake on CSPO from buyers of palm oil: .Not only do the growers need to adhere to the P&Cs and set themselves challenging performance targets within them, but palm oil buyers need to demand CSPO from growers that have set themselves such challenging standards.

WWF sees that still too many RSPO members are not taking sufficient and fast enough action to transform the industry or even hit their own sustainable palm oil procurement targets. Companies in western markets have no excuse not to cover their full usage of PO with book and claim certificates. Companies in Europe need to increase their use of physical supply of CSPO

Slow progress of the RSPO in resolving complaints against members: If violations of the P&Cs by RSPO members are not dealt with quickly, transparently and decisively, the trust that members and others have placed in the RSPO will be undermined and consumer confidence in the RSPO label will never be achieved. WWF intends to work closely with stakeholders to strengthen the RSPO process for responding to and communicating externally about complaints

Unregulated sourcing of FFBs from third party sources: There has been clear progress from RSPO growers on certification of their own estates and some have started to support, in compliance with the RSPO P&Cs, the certification of groups of smallholders formally associated with their estates, However, it is increasingly clear that the uncontrolled sourcing of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) from independent third party smallholders which enter into the supply chains of RSPO members is a huge and unknown risk to the RSPO and the credibility of growers and users of palm oil as well as to the environment and communities. (See WWF Report, *Palming Off a National Park*: [Click here to visit the URL](#))

In the P&C review process, WWF asked for a new criterion to ensure that FFB is sourced with due diligence and in particular that millers should ensure that FFB is not being sourced from illegally occupied areas such as National Parks. The Taskforce agreed in principle that this is an issue that the RSPO needs to resolve but felt that suitable tools were not yet available to require full due diligence at this stage. WWF asks that the RSPO and its Executive Board to ensure that this issue is fully resolved in the future.

More collaboration with governments is needed: The RSPO must embrace the need to work more closely with governments in both producer and consumer regions to establish policies that support the sustainable production of palm oil.

More concerted effort to engage with the industry in China and India: China and India are two of the world's biggest buyers of palm oil and it is crucial that the RSPO increase its capacity to engage with these markets. WWF urges the RSPO to engage in outreach activities and events to bring in more Chinese and Indian companies into the RSPO.



**2. How would you qualify RSPO standards as compared to other parallel standards?**

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**Cost Effective:**

Yes

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**Robust:**

Yes

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**Simpler to Comply to:**

No

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**3. How has your organization supported the vision of RSPO to transform markets?**

By all the activities outlined above!

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